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WASHINGTON.

THE WITNESS MARSH COMING BACK.

HE AND HIS WIFE EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON NEXT WEDNESDAY—HOW THEY WERE INDUCED TO RETURN TO TESTIFY IN THE CASE AGAINST BELKNAP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will arrive in Washington on Wednesday next. Mr. Marsh will go before the House Judiciary Committee and testify as to his relations with ex-Secretary Belknap in the matter of post traderships. Mrs. Marsh will also appear before the committee should her testimony be required, and both of them will remain here to testify at the High Court of Impeachment. The return of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh has been brought about through the efforts of Attorney General Pierrepont, who has been in negotiation with them, through a special messenger, for several days past. By direction of the President, the Attorney General opened negotiations with Marsh for his return, the President guaranteeing Marsh against any prosecution because of the evidence he might give touching his relations with ex-Secretary Belknap growing out of post traderships. Marsh was disposed at once to accept the offer of the President, but Mrs. Marsh stepped in and interposed an objection. She would not consent to the return of Marsh unless she was included in the guarantee against prosecution. This made further negotiations necessary. In the meantime the House Judiciary Committee, not knowing of the efforts being made by the President and Attorney General to obtain the return of the absent witnesses, to-day sent a communication to the President stating that no material evidence had been obtained against Belknap, and urging that the President make an effort to induce Marsh to return. This communication was referred to the Attorney General, who to-day appeared before the committee and related to them what had already been done in this direction. The action of the President was commended by the committee, and the Attorney General was urged to do whatever he deemed best in the matter to secure Marsh's attendance, the committee informing the Attorney General that his testimony was absolutely necessary as a basis of articles of impeachment against ex-Secretary Belknap. The Attorney General immediately telegraphed his representative that Mrs. Marsh would be included in the guarantee, and this being satisfactory, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh consented to leave Montreal for Washington immediately upon being placed in possession of the required executive documents. These have been prepared, and will leave here to-morrow night in charge of the messenger who has conducted the negotiations with the Marshes, and who comes here by direction of the Attorney General for this specific purpose. The Attorney General says the evidence of Marsh will reveal much more than is contained in his written statement made to Clymer's committee, and will be of the most important and conclusive character. We shall now be able to find out the exact facts about the interview at the Arlington Hotel, which Gen. Kiddoo told at second-hand. The progress of this effort to secure the return of Marsh has, of course, been as much as possible concealed from the public till a result should be reached.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BRISTOW.

A TRUMPED-UP STORY OF HIS HAVING SECURED THE PAYMENT OF A FRAUDULENT CLAIM—AN ARRAIGNMENT MADE BY HIS ENEMIES EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The report that Secretary Bristow lobbied a fraudulent claim through the Court of Claims and secured its immediate and irregular payment has been privately circulated here for a week by enemies of Mr. Bristow; it may be said, "without takers." When he was not a Government officer, he made before the Court of Claims, in a suit brought through another attorney, an argument on a point of law. Without stopping to look after the judgment of the court or the collection of it from the department, as he had an undoubted right to do, he went quietly home and was paid his fee of $10,000, a moderate fee for a lawyer of eminence before the Court of Claims in important cases. That is all there is to the "arraignment," which any respectable lawyer, in these times of general suspicion, is likely enough to have made against him if he ever was retained in a Government case, or ever made enemies in discharging a public duty.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF THE NOMINATION OF SENATOR MORTON—THEIR DELEGATES TO BE INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR HIM AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A gentleman from Louisiana, whose name is withheld, has written a private letter to a Republican member of the House relative to the attitude of the negroes of the South toward the nomination for the Presidency. He says the negroes are all for Morton. They will control the conventions, and will not permit any men to go to Cincinnati as delegates who are not known by them to be in favor of the nomination of Morton. They will not be content with the instructing of the delegations, but will know the men they send to be in accord with the controlling sentiments of the conventions. This statement comes from a source which entitles it to much credit, and indicates that Morton will have the united South in the Cincinnati Convention. Within the last two or three months the friends of other candidates have labored diligently to secure, for instance, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia; but if the information above given is correct, all the hopes they have expressed are based upon false impressions and information.

THE ATTACK UPON SENATOR RANSOM

THE CHARGES OF THE WILMINGTON (N. C.) POST DEPRECATED BY BOTH PARTIES—A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Persons of both parties here deprecate the slanderous attack upon United States Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, by the Wilmington *Post*, in which it is alleged that Senator Ransom bribed ex-Gov. Vance to resign his seat in the Senate, with the understanding that he was to be elected thereto. The facts are that Gov. Vance was elected in December, 1870, and being under disabilities was not permitted to take his seat. He resigned in January, 1872, after a long and unsuccessful effort to obtain admission. The resignation was approved of and advised by his friends here and in North Carolina. Gen. Ransom was elected by the Legislature after a very sharp and close contest, being nominated in the Democratic caucus by one vote over his present colleague [Senator Merrimon] and Judge Warren Mr. Ransom was not admitted until late in April, the seat being contested by Gen. Abbott, the unsuccessful Republican candidate against Gov. Vance. After the admission of Mr. Ransom, a resolution was introduced by Senator Bayard to pay Mr. Ransom from the beginning of the term. This resolution received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and was passed by the unanimous vote of the Senate. While the resolution was pending, and after its passage, Senator Ransom declared to his then colleague, ex-Senator Pool, and many other Senators, Democrats and Republicans, that he should give the money to Gov. Vance, as he thought he was justly entitled to it, having been elected to the place by the State of North Carolina. Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, Senator Ransom sought Gov. Vance and insisted upon his taking the money which had been voted to him (Ransom) for the time that Mr. Vance held the certificate. This Mr. Vance refused. Finally, upon consultation with friends, and in their presence, Gov. Vance consented to receive a portion of the fund, and Senator Ransom gave him a check for $2,500. This matter was well known at the time, and was published in the North Carolina papers, and was unanimously considered by all good men, regardless of party, as a noble and graceful act.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

TEE CHARGES AGAINST MR. SPENCER—AN INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this afternoon continued its investigation of the charges concerning Senator Spencer's election by the Alabama Legislature. Robert Barber, a clerk of the House of Delegates of the so-called "Court-house Legislature," which elected Mr. Spencer, testified that the latter promised to have him appointed Marshal when Gen. Healy's term should expire. This promise was made long after he had begun to labor for Mr. Spencer's interests, and was a voluntary offer. The night before Mr. Spencer's election witness kept guard over two colored Republican members, named Carson and Maur, who, it was feared, were disaffected and not unlikely to go over to the so-called "Capitol (Democratic) Legislature," and break the quorum at the Court-house. He staid at their boarding-house all night, and in the morning took them to Spencer's room at the hotel, where, in Spencer's presence, he told them that Spencer had made up his mind to give them an office. Mr. Spencer said he could not make a direct promise, but there was a route agency vacant on the Western Railroad, and they should be provided for.

Q.—Was anything said about how they should vote? A.—There was no conversation on that point. They subsequently went to the Court-house and voted for Gen. Spencer, but they had been instructed to do this by the conventions which nominated them. Witness had understood that they had been offered $2,500 to abandon the Court-house Legislature and go to the Capitol. The witness was asked if Mr. Spencer gave him any money to use on a journey he took to Lowndes County.

To this question ex-Senator Carpenter, counsel for Senator Spencer, objected, taking the ground that no proof can be given before the committee showing that any one had been bribed—that bribery was punishable by the State.

The witness was directed by the Chairman (Senator Morton) to answer the question, and he did so by stating that Senator Spencer furnished one of the party $300 for expenses. The reason they went there was to defeat a man named Stanwood, who was an enemy of Spencer. Moore, the colored man who was elected in his place, was also intrusted to go into other counties and induce persons to run as independent candidates, the expenses of the canvass to be paid by Spencer or the State Committee, he forgets which; remembers that Spencer told him to go.

A number of letters written by Spencer and Hinds in relation to the office mentioned were then identified by the witness, and the offer was made to put them in evidence. Mr. Carpenter objected to the letters, arguing that no conspiracy has as yet been shown between Spencer and Hinds. Senator Morton said the committee had decided to allow the letters to go in as evidence. After reading the letters Mr. Carpenter said he would make another objection, that the letters were irrelevant. The first letter from Hinds to Barber, dated May 6, 1873, set forth that "He would take care of friends first, and that matters look cheerful for all expecting appointments; and I think it in my power to put out Healey." The next letter was similar in import, adding that he would like to get the full name and address of every Republican member of the Legislature, as he desired to send them some important documents, &c. The next letter inclosed a temporary appointment for Barber in the Custom-house in Mobile, telling him that the Republicans were sure to carry the State and that they were going to realize a big vote.

Mr. Carpenter again objected to the letters. Gen. Morgan said he would show that this temporary appointment was given to Barber to support him until he received a better one, and that it was understood that he was to render no services to the Government whatever. Senator Morton said for the present the letters received would lay on the table, and if they were connected in any way they would be admitted. Gen. Morgan (to the witness)—Tell us whether you afterward asked Senator Spencer for the office which he promised you.

Mr. Carpenter—To that I object. Senator Morton, after argument, said the committee would allow the question to be asked.

Q.—After the election of Mr. Spencer did you ask him for the Marshalship or any other office? A.—Yes. Mr. Spencer wrote me that I should have it. I have letters from him stating that I should have the Marshalship, [witness produced the letters.] They were received by me a year after his election. I have tried to forget all about this matter, and I am here against my will. It is very unpleasant for me to give this testimony, and although I was not ordered to bring these letters here, I have brought them for the purpose of sustaining my testimony and character, as I understood that an attempt would be made to break them down. One of the letters from Spencer was dated Nov. 24, (no year was given,) saying, "Healey's time soon expires and you shall have the place," and that the office would be worth $5,000 a year. The letter adds that in case the United States Government has a war with Spain, Alabama will come in for a good share of patronage, as he [Mr. Spencer] is on the Military Committee of the Senate, and can thus get many offices, and telling Barber that he could get him a good place in the Army if he wanted one. Senator Morton said for the present this letter would also lie on the table temporarily. Mr. Carpenter objected to the letter going in at all. The witness said he was appointed as inspector of Customs at Mobile, at a salary of $2 50 per day although he never applied for it; thinks that Senator Spencer got the appointment for him; never went to Mobile, and never rendered any services, but drew his pay; held the position for three months. The witness having mentioned a rumor he heard that the Democrats offered a member named Jones $500 to leave the State House Legislature and break its quorum, was asked whether Spencer did not give Jones money to remain. In reply, he stated that, in the presence of Spencer, he once proposed that it would be well to offer Jones $2,500 or anything else, to prevent his going, but Spencer did not consent to any such proposition. It was agreed to send to Lowndes County for a certain intimate friend of Jones, which was done, and this friend's influence kept Jones quiet. The witness was then asked what he knew about anybody's offering a Mr. Mansell an inducement to leave the Capitol Legislature so as to break a quorum.

The question was objected to, and a lengthy discussion ensued as to whether it was competent in this investigation to inquire into the organization or non-organization of this State House Legislature, which did not elect Spencer. The committee closed their doors for consultation, and finally, by a strict party vote, decided that it would not be competent. When the decision was announced, Gen. Morgan, counsel for the memorialists, insisted that a great wrong had been done in ruling out this branch of his case, and he asked that the whole matter be remitted to the Senate for its opinion on the question involved. The committee have agreed to admit any and all evidence of the bribery of any member of the Legislature by any person, whether with or without the knowledge of Spencer, but will, of course, reserve the question whether Spencer is affected by any particular act of this kind that may be proved.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The leave of absence granted to First Lieut. Thomas Sharp is extended one year. Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the seas, is granted to First Lieut. D. B. Taylor, Seventh Infantry, (Fort Charleston, Texas.) By direction of the President, and in conformity with the law, First Lieut. Ocran H. Howard, Fifth Artillery, is dropped from the rolls of the Army for desertion, to date March 11, 1876.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department will commence this afternoon an extensive examination into the expenditures of that department, and particularly as to those concerning the Printing Bureau. Numerous witnesses have been summoned, including Secretary Bristow, who will be examined to-day. The committee have resolved that their sessions shall be secret. The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department held a private session to-day, but examined no witnesses. They expect to have before them on Thursday Mr. Bonnafan, of Philadelphia, with others.

Members of the Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota delegations in Congress were before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, with reference to appropriations for rivers in their respective States.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION

A GLANCE AT ITS PROBABLE ACTION.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TWO MONTHS EARLIER THAN IN 1872—SENATOR CONKLING'S STRENGTH IN THE STATE—AN UNPLEDGED DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 17, 1876.

On Wednesday next, March 22, the Republican State Convention will meet at Syracuse to select the seventy delegates and seventy alternates to represent New-York in the convention at Cincinnati which will name the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. Of this State Convention it is pertinent to say in the outset that it has been called at so early a day as to cause general remark. In 1872 the National Convention met at Philadelphia early in June—the 4th, I think—and the delegates were chosen at Elmira late in May. This year, with the national meeting ten days later, the State Convention is held two months earlier, and there are various reasons assigned for this great discrepancy between the methods of the two campaigns. Some people hint that New-York, having no candidate in 1872, and having one now, it was wise to throw the great weight of the State into the contest at an early day, but as a rule it is believed that the early day was chosen from a desire to give the delegates ample time to look about them so that they may be able to base their action at Cincinnati upon the most enlightened public opinion when the convention meets. Whatever may have been the reason for this early action, there is no danger that it will prove detrimental to the party interests. It is proper that New-York should be soon in the field, and this conviction is so general that there is little dissent from the action of the State Central Committee. There is an almost universal impression that the New-York delegates need time for reflection in order that the political power of the State may be properly shown at Cincinnati.

What is likely to happen at Syracuse next Wednesday? It is a question of great interest to every Republican in the Empire State and out of it, but it is one which cannot be wholly answered. It may, however, be assumed that whatever happens there, Roscoe Conkling will have the seventy votes of his State so long as there is a chance of his nomination. But strict adherence to truth requires the additional assertion that hardly any of his friends suppose that he has the slightest possible chance of securing the prize, and this fact leaves the State as much at sea as ever. Mr. Conkling has powerful, earnest friends—men who sincerely believe that he has fairly won the highest honor his country can bestow, and they will do all in their power to bestow it upon him. But they, in common with every one else, know that his chances are so dubious that the State must be forced to take the alternative into consideration. His warmest friends therefore, as well as his coldest, are considering what New-York should do next. And these facts bring up the questions whether there should be a pledged delegation to Cincinnati and a unit rule established. The weight of opinion in the party seems to be very decidedly against both propositions.

I have taken some trouble to get at the exact state of Republican sentiment on these points by putting direct inquiries to gentlemen who should be, and doubtless are, thoroughly informed. These inquiries were: First, does your locality favor Mr. Conkling? second, does it favor the unit rule? third, does it favor a pledged delegation to Syracuse and also to Cincinnati? To the first question the general response was that Mr. Conkling would get the vote of the State in the beginning, whether the delegates were instructed for him or not. This declaration was made by so many gentlemen of prominence and power as Republicans that I am forced to accept it as an established fact. But there is a limit to this devotion to Mr. Conkling. The Republicans of the State are ready to serve him so far as they can without detriment to the party, but beyond that they will not advance one step. This conclusion brings a negative answer to the other two questions. There will be no unit rule; there will be no pledged delegation to Cincinnati. On all these points I am quite certain, for I have obtained the sentiments of the Hudson River line, of the Northern, Central, and Western counties, and it is hardly possible that I can mistake what will happen at Syracuse on Wednesday. Some of the counties, and among them, the Republican stronghold of St. Lawrence, have already formally declared against hampering the Cincinnati delegates in any way, and the same feeling prevails in Franklin, Oswego, Madison, and indeed all through the north. It is also dominant in such great counties as Onondaga in the centre, Cayuga and Orleans in the west, and Cattaraugus on the southern tier. It is not possible that so great a power as this can be ignored or even an attempt made to ignore it in the Syracuse Convention. The consequence is that any effort, no matter by whomsoever made, will fail, and if persisted in will cause trouble. If, during the last twenty-four hours, I have heard one I have heard twenty prominent Republicans say that they do not intend that the party in this State shall be made a tender to any one man. Without an exception, they all desired his nomination, and declared their determination to stick to him so long as a chance for him remained. But there is hardly one of them who believes that Mr. Conkling can be nominated, and I have not yet seen one who is willing that he shall dictate the action of the delegation after he is out of the race. It is the universal desire that the New-York delegation shall go to Cincinnati so entirely unpledged that it may be free at any moment to act as the best interests of the party may seem to require.

In view of all the attainable facts, it is safe to say that the Syracuse Convention will send an untrammeled delegation to Cincinnati, but that a resolution will be adopted strongly indorsing Roscoe Conkling. When he is out of the question, they will be at liberty to vote for Bristow, Hayes, Blaine, Morton, or any one else whom they may, individually or collectively, prefer.

COPY OF A DISPATCH SENT TO SENATOR CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Conkling has received a telegram from A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the New-York Republican State Central Committee, saying: "Every Assembly District in the City of New-York has elected delegates in favor of your nomination for President. This is the answer of the Republicans of New-York to the impudent declarations of the Union League Club. The delegates from the balance of the State are almost unanimous for you."

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NAMES OF ADDITIONAL DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Following are additional names of delegates chosen to the Syracuse Convention:

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—First District, W. L. Sessions, W. S. Gleason, J. H. Towle. Second District, Dr. Sherman, L. L. Hyde, W. W. Henderson, O. E. Jones. Both districts instructed for Conkling.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Second District, Thomas W. Jaycox, William Vandewater, John F. Adriance, Milton A. Fowler. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was the following:

Resolved, That we especially urge upon our delegates to Syracuse and to Cincinnati that they act with advisable independence in their determination to accept no men as nominees who are not known to be men of absolute and unquestionable honesty.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Franklin W. Tobey, Joseph A. Titus, Orlando Kellogg. Instructed for Conkling.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—First District, H. M. Stevens, C. D. Potter, A. A. Wheeler, George Babbitt. Second District, R. B. Biddleton, W. W. Enos, T. J. Goodale, W. S. Sloat. Both conventions passed resolutions strongly favoring an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati.

MADISON COUNTY.—First District, George Fletcher, Hon. D. Gerry Wellington, John W. Lippett. They are uninstructed.

NIAGARA COUNTY.—First District, George R. Keep, Jason Collier, Seneca B. Foote. Second District, A. A. Porter, William Morgan, A. D. Pease. Both conventions passed resolutions indorsing Roscoe Conkling as the Republican candidate for President, and instructed their delegates to vote for a delegation to the National Convention pledged to his support.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—First District, A. B. Johnson, W. H. Watson, C. H. Beebe, R. A. Smith. Third District, J. Evans, William Wheeler, P. H. Costello. The delegates of both districts are pledged to Conkling.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Fourth District. De Witt C. Parks, William Lewis, D. A. Crane. Instructed for Conkling.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—Third District, N. B. Smith, D. C. Bragdon, W. G. Meriter.

QUEENS COUNTY.—First District, L. Bradford Prince, Henry W. Eastman, William J. Youngs. Unpledged.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—First District, I. Seymour Scott, Martin Payne, William Lape, Samuel Foster. Instructed for Conkling. Second District, V. Dean Richmond, Eli Perry, and John C. Pushee.

SENECA COUNTY.—David H. Evans, George H. McClellan, Lester Woodworth. Instructed to vote for an unpledged delegation.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.—John B. Clute, S. G. Hamlin, Walter Bradshaw.

TIOGA COUNTY.—F. A. Bliss, D. O. Hancock, W. E. Johnson, J. McCarthy.

Montgomery and Herkimer Counties send delegations whose preferences are for an unpledged delegation.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

GEN. COOKE'S LETTER DECLINING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

WARREN, March 16, 1876.

William B. Beach, Esq., Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, Providence:

DEAR SIR: The action of the Democratic State Convention held this day, in nominating me as its candidate for Governor, has caused no one more surprise than myself. I cannot, however, feel otherwise than gratified for the unsolicited and wholly unexpected honor thus conferred upon me. It is particularly gratifying at this time, following as it does so closely my action as a member of the General Assembly, upon the subject of exemption from taxation, for which it has been said, I had incurred the ill-will and resentment of the Roman Catholics; but as the Convention was liberally composed of this element, their unanimous assent to my nomination not only completely refutes this, but I am forced to believe that they fully indorse my course. It gives me the opportunity to state that no disrespect was thought of or intended by me in my allusion to them. The point I endeavored to bring out was simply this—that the controlling power of this Church was held by one who was beyond the reach of State legislation.

I am compelled, however, to decline the nomination. Candor compels me to state that for several years I have been convinced that the safety of our institutions is imperilled by a too blind adherence to party. I think that it is my duty to occupy an independent position; cutting loose from all party affiliations, and exerting whatever influence I may possess in securing the success of the purest and best elements in political matters. The exposures of the shameful corruptions of so large a portion of those either holding office under or connected with the present national Administration, must convince every high-minded and honorable man that the time has arrived for a change of administration. My course in the approaching Presidential election will be governed entirely by circumstances, and these cannot now be foreseen.

Thanking the convention for the honor conferred, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE LEWIS COOKE.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, March 18.—At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee to-day it was decided to hold the Republican State Convention in Boston on the 28th of April next.

SALE OF COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, March 18.—Mr. R. C. Coleman, sold at auction to-day at the United States Hotel in this city, the valuable Cozzens' Hotel property at West Point, one of the finest Summer hotel properties in the country. The attendance of moneyed men from distant points ws large. The sale was under a judgment of foreclosure, and the property sold consisted of the hotel building and forty acres of land on the east side of the road leading from the steam-boat landing to Highland Falls village. The land on the west side of the road comprising 300 acres was not sold. Mr. William M. Pritchard, of New-York, was the purchaser at $60,000. It was bought for the bondholders. In better times the property sold would have brought about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The amount realized from the sale to-day will not cover the bondholders' claim, and among those who have unsatisfied claims are the Goodsell Brothers, proprietors of the United States Hotel, Newburg, $12,000; J. H. H. Chapman, baker, of Newburg, $6,000, and several others.

CANADA LEGISLATURE.

OTTAWA, March 18.—In the House last night, in answer to Mr. Bowell, Mr. Cartwright said the Minister of Agriculture had reason to believe that the money already voted—$100,000—to aid the Provinces would be sufficient to meet the expenses required in connection with the Philadelphia Exhibition. If any more money was required, which would be known before the House rose, a supplementary estimate would be recorded. Mr. Domville objected to any supplementary estimate; the country was in debt, and it was no use attempting to cut a fat figure on no income. Mr. Jones thought that the sum in the estimates was amply sufficient, and with it the country would make a very satisfactory show. Mr. Bowell thought it would be a pity to spoil our show for the sake of a small additional grant, and he would be prepared to vote for a supplementary grant. A grant of $60,000 having lately been made by special warrant to the suffering settlers of Manitoba, it is proposed to add $25,000 to that amount, and a message from his Excellency to that effect was brought down to-day.

TORONTO, March 18.—It is reported that the Ontario Government intends to increase the number of Cabinet members to six by taking in Mr. Clark, M. P. for Wellington. The rearrangement will be as follows: Hon. S. C. Wood, Treasurer; Mr. Clark, Secretary, and Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, March 18.—In addition to the new rates on fourth-class freight, which have been announced already, and which will go into effect on Monday, it is announced, by railroad freight agents, that a number of articles which were formerly classed as fourth-class are now put in a special class when shipped in bulk or car-loads; these are malt, beef or pork in barrels or cases, green hides, fertilizers, hoofs and horns, pig-iron, nails, stove-pipe, pig-lead, zinc and spelter in slabs or cakes, iron and other ores, cement, earth paint, staves, and lumber. The rates for these will be the same as on grain, namely: From Chicago to New-York, 40 cents per hundred weight; to Boston, 45 cents; to Philadelphia, 36 cents. The rates on flour per barrel are twice these amounts.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE MATCHES—THE LOUISVILLE BANK SWINDLER—THE CASE OF WINSLOW—COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 18.—Capt. MacDonald, of the Scotch rifle team, writes to the *Volunteer Service Gazette* that six members of last year's Scotch Elcho Shield Team—all who are able to go to America to participate in the Centennial matches—intend to shoot for places in this team, and at least nine other first-class shots are ready to compete. No shot, a resident of Scotland, who can go has held back. The deputation of the Irish Rifle Association, which interviewed Major Leach in regard to the organization of an Irish team by that gentleman, included nearly all of the 1875 international team. Capt. Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, thinks the action of the Irish team definitely settled in the negative the question of the National Association's representation, though Sir Henry Halford has not yet received a reply from Col. Gildersleeve to his communication asking that no team should be accredited unless under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

Charles Brent, under arrest for frauds on the Falls City Tobacco Bank, at Louisville, Ky., was arraigned yesterday and remanded until next Friday to await the arrival of the American officer who left New-York March 11, on the steamer Germanic.

It is not certain that Winslow, the Boston forger, will sail from Liverpool for Boston on the 21st, by the steamer Siberia. The warrant for his surrender has not yet been received from the British authorities. Detective Dearborn has received a letter from Boston which seems to throw the pecuniary responsibility on him if he takes Winslow's family home. It is uncertain, therefore, what will be done. A decision will probably be arrived at Monday.

In Mincing Lane business has been devoid of animation throughout the week, with very moderate transactions. The present quotations are generally considerably lower than for corresponding dates during the past three years. There have been no new features in sugar; good, yellow, crystallized West Indies have been readily saleable and refining sorts steady. Plantation ceylon Coffee has been in better demand with firmer prices. Ordinary qualities, including Brazil, dull and lower, the market having been uninfluenced by Rio Janeiro telegrams. Several cargoes of the new crop of Burmah rice for Spring shipments sold at higher rates. Tea continues quiet and spices are generally low.

At the Stock Exchange to-day another failure was announced, that of a jobber in the English railway market. His liabilities are said to be considerable. Business has been very inactive in all the departments. But few of the movements in quotations were important. English funds have been steady. Home railways have been dull, the alterations being principally downward. Foreign securities, as a rule, have been firm, but the amount of business transacted has been very limited. The discounts market has been quiet. Money three and three-quarters to four per cent. on Government collaterals.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

WAR MATERIAL SOLD TO THE HERZEGOVINIANS—THE TURKISH LOSSES.

LONDON, March 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Associated Press has interviewed a dealer in war materials just arrived from Vienna, who says he sold last week a mountain battery of six guns to the Herzegovinians, but the Austrian authorities will not allow it to be shipped to Trieste or to any point in the direction of the scene of the insurrection. He says one can get cartridges through the Austrian lines now. He has sold some small arms and one field battery to Servia. Servia desires to obtain ten more batteries, but has no money now. That Government is very anxious to purchase a large quantity of small arms and artillery. He thinks a domestic loan will be enforced for the purpose of purchasing such. The belief obtains at Vienna that Servia will soon declare war unless Russia brings a powerful and direct pressure to prevent it.

The *Times* Ragusa letter states that a surgeon of the Turkish Army who was lately in charge of the hospital at Gabellas, estimates the Turkish losses in Herzegovina, during the insurrection, to have been not less than 35,000 men, a large proportion of the deaths resulting from maladies the gravity of which is increasing. The exhaustion of funds is such that no attention is paid to requisitions for the most essential articles, and even for medicines. The sick die chiefly from a lack of proper sustenance and remedies.

VIENNA, March 18.—The rumors recently circulated that the Servian troops were entering Turkish territory, are unfounded. It is stated, on the contrary, that the Powers have succeeded in averting such an eventuality.

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE STATE OF SIEGE.

PARIS, March 18.—M. Bethmont, in assuming the Presidency of the Left Centre, made a speech approving the Ministerial programme and favoring the proposal for the immediate abolition of the state of siege. He concluded by saying that the Left is conservative, and in favor of a moderate policy, though it is essentially necessary that the Republican Party should preserve its unity.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Grevy, the President, read a letter from M. Leon Gambetta, announcing that of the four towns whence he had been returned as Deputy, he elected to represent Paris. M. Lockroy decided to represent Aix. M. Floquet moved that the state of siege in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles be immediately raised. Urgency was voted by a large majority. M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, demanded a credit for 1,750,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the recent innundations.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO MADRID—THE PUBLIC FESTIVITIES.

LONDON, March 18.—The *Times* special dispatch from Cadiz says King Alfonso's entry into Madrid will be made Monday morning. There will be three days of public festivities at the capital. The King will enter at the head of 25,000 troops. A "Te Deum" will be sung at the Cathedral, and a triumphal crown will be presented to his Majesty. In the afternoon a dinner will be given to the soldiers, followed by fire-works, illuminations, bull-fights, and the distribution of medals and crosses to the wounded. Masses will be said for those killed in the war.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne after an amicable debate. The vote was 276 against 30.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 18.—King Alfonso left here on Thursday last for Madrid.

ITALY.

THE GRIST TAX DISCUSSED.

ROME, March 18.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the grist tax, upon which the Left had resolved to attempt to overthrow the Ministry. Finally Signor Minghetti, the Minister of Finance, moved an adjournment of the debate, which proposition was rejected by 242 votes against 181. It is consequently expected that the Ministry will resign. Signor Minghetti will announce the course to be taken by the Cabinet on Monday next.

MARINE DISASTERS.

TWO BRITISH VESSELS REPORTED LOST AT SEA—A DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSING CRAFT.

LONDON, March 18.—It is feared that the British ship Lake St. Clair, Capt. Coffey, from New-York Jan. 19, for Glasgow, and the British bark Walton, Capt. Shields, from New-York Jan. 20, for London, have been lost with all on board.

[The Lake St. Clair was a vessel of 938 tons register, and was owned by the Canada Shipping Company of Montreal. She was built at West Hartlepool, England, in December, 1868. Her crew consisted of her Captain and twenty-nine men, ten of whom were shipped at this port. Her cargo consisted of 36,502 bushels of wheat, 10,629 bushels of peas, and 1,900 barrels of flour. The Walton was built at Harwich, England, in 1869, was owned by Mr. John Vaux, of that place, and was of 550 tons register. Her crew consisted of sixteen men, three of whom were shipped here. Her cargo consisted of 28,247 bushels of wheat and 4,180 staves.]

LONDON, March 18.—The American schooner S. Davis, Capt. Sterling, from Marseilles Feb. 16, for Sagua la Grande, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday in a leaky condition.

FLUSHING, March 18.—The Belgian steamer Auguste Andre, Capt. Greve, from Antwerp, for New-York, is detained at this port in consequence of some defect in the machinery.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, with clear or clearing and cold weather and northerly winds in the district east of the Mississippi River; the winds have shifted to easterly and southerly in the North-west and South-west, with high but falling barometer, clear weather in the Mississippi Valley, light snow in the Missouri Valley, and light rain on the Texas coast; the temperature is below freezing in North Carolina and Tennesse, and in all of the districts north of these States. The river has risen eleven inches at Davenport, nineteen inches at Cairo, one foot at Memphis, nineteen inches at Helena, four feet at Nashville, eight inches at Cincinnati and Shreveport, and fallen twelve inches at Dubuque, eight inches at Freeport, and four feet at Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear and cold weather will continue, with northerly to north-westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and lower temperature than on Saturday, with north-east to north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, stationary or slowly falling barometer, and areas of rain in the south-west.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear and cold weather, with north-east to south-east winds, and during Sunday afternoon rising temperature and slowly falling barometer.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness and temperature below freezing, except in the Lower Missouri Valley, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, high but falling barometer, and light snows west of the Mississippi River and in Minnesota.

For the lower lakes, generally clear and decidedly cold weather, northerly winds, shifting to east and south during Sunday afternoon or evening, and rising, followed by falling barometer.

The Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers will rise slowly during Sunday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	15°	30°	3:30 P. M.	29°	27°
6 A. M.	14°	29°	6 P. M.	28°	22°
9 A. M.	17°	27°	9 P. M.	26°	14°
12 M.	21°	27°	12 P. M.	25°	12°

Average temperature yesterday........23½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........21⅞°

	1875.	1876.
Weekly average........	34 4-7°	30 3-7°

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.909 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. March 15, 30.305 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M. March 17, 29.202 inches; range, 1.103 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 31°; maximum, at 4 P. M. March 13, 45°; minimum, at 7 A. M. March 14, 17°; range, 28°. Remarks—March 12, rain from 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .01 inch. March 13, rain from 0 A. M. to 8 A. M.; amount of water, .43 inch. March 16, rain from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .65 inch. March 17, rain and sleet from 0 A. M. to 11 A. M.; amount of water, .15 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.24 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,900 miles.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Gen. W. R. Cox, Chairman of the Democratic-Conservative State Executive Committee, who was brought here from Raleigh in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal yesterday, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Cassidy, charged with conspiracy to defeat the election of two Republican candidates in the election for a Constitutional convention last August. Before the case had made much progress, District Attorney Badger stated to the Commissioner that he did not think there was any evidence sufficient to justify the detention of Gen. Cox, whereupon he was discharged. Four of the County Commissioners of Robeson County are also before the United States Commissioner on the same charge. These cases have been adjourned to next Tuesday, in order to secure the attendance of additional witnesses. The County Commissioners on trial are all Democrats.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Messrs. Keeley & Kerwin, distillers, pleaded guilty in the United States Court this morning, to one minor count in the indictments against them. The other counts were passed.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—Mr. J. W. Eaton, who is indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government in whisky matters, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The last batch of affidavits in support of a new trial in the McKee case was filed in the United States District Court to-day. The motion for a new trial will be argued Monday next.

THE NEWBURG RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

NEWBURG, March 19.—The Winter's revivals in the Methodist churches in the Newburg District of the New-York Conference, comprising thirty-seven churches on the west side of the Hudson River, from Saugerties to Warwick, have nearly closed. Statistics show the number of conversions to be about three thousand persons, 2,600 of whom have joined the Methodist churches of this district, being an increase in a single year of forty per cent. to the membership. The principal accessions are as follows: St. John's Church, Newburg, 709; Trinity Church of Newburg, 150; church at Middlehope, 110; at Marlborough, 130; at Rondout, 105; at Highland, 200; at Saugerties, 200; at Sloatsburgh, 100; at Kingston, 100; at Cornwall and Salisbury Hills, 120, and at Chester, 70.

THE POST TRADERSHIPS.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 18.—A reporter visited Surveyor General Babcock to-day, and in reply to interrogations relative to the Fort Sully tradership, he stated that, when the facts in the case are known, it will be found that the transactions were purely of a business nature, and cannot, in any way, be made to reflect upon himself, Durfee & Peck, or the Administration.

MISSISSIPPI OFFICIALS.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—The *Appeal's* Jackson Mississippi, special says Gov. Ames will make no appointment to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Lieut. Gov. Davis, as the appointment would have raised complicated legal questions, and caused trouble. The Governor's counsel advised him not to appoint. The trial of Mr. Cardozo, Superintendent of Education, has been postponed until after the trial of Gov. Ames.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks today: Consolidated Virginia, (new stock,) 88¾; California, 89¾; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 67½; Chollar, 126; Savage, (new stock,) 18¾; Imperial, 16¼; Mexican, 37¾; Gould & Curry, 21¾; Best & Belcher, 61½; Hale & Norcross, 65; Crown Point, 25¼; Yellow Jacket, 117¼; Empire, 9½; Alpha, 52½; Belcher, 34¾; Confidence, 27¼; Sierra Nevada, 23¼; Exchequer, 20; Overman, 83¾; Justice, 26¾; Caledonia, 66; Succor, 1⅝.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—As a freight-train on the North-western Railroad was moving north this morning, the trestle-work on the lake front, which supported the track, gave way, throwing the engine into the lake. The engineer, named Berry, and the fireman, named Lynch, were killed.

TOPICS FROM FRANCE.

STATESMEN AND DIPLOMATS.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS AND ORLEANISTS COMBINED IN THE LATE ELECTIONS TO DEFEAT BONAPARTISTS—THE CONSERVATIVE UNION—THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD—THE LAST OF THE CARLIST WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

Great surprise has been caused here by the retirement of Victor Chauffour, the Republican candidate in the Eighth Arrondissement, since he headed the list of candidates, polling some two hundred votes more than Duc Decazes or Raoul Duval. He has withdrawn from the field, but without recommending his constituents to vote for the Duke. They will do so, however, for it is generally known that this is an Orleanist manœuvre designed specially to defeat the Bonapartist candidate, Raoul Duval, who would have stood a fair chance of winning if Chauffour ran, his party having been able to drum up a number of votes not cast at the first ballot. Being themselves defeated nearly everywhere, the Orleanists are only bent on defeating the Bonapartists, and of course this works to the single advantage of the Republic. M. Decazes deserves a seat in the Chamber at the hands of the Republicans, for, although an Orleanist, he has worked heroically but unwillingly for the Republic. His aim has been to combat the Bonapartists, but his efforts have tended to the establishment of a republican form of government. Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, M. Dufaure, Casimir Périer, and others, are in the same category, and the real Republicans owe them *une belle chandelle* or, at least, a seat in the Assembly. Having been defeated by a Bonapartist in his native town, and also at Decazesville, it would never do to allow the Duke to be defeated again by a Bonapartist, and hence the Republicans made up their minds to aid him. He is tolerably sure of success, therefore, on Sunday next, and merits the honor. His public career has been marked by great wisdom and moderation; he has made an excellent Minister of Foreign Affairs; he is generally respected by the Diplomatic Corps, and after his past services it would be a great pity if he were excluded from the new Chamber. Speaking of M. Decazes reminds me of a paragraph in the memoirs of Thomas Raikes which I chanced to stumble upon some time ago. Mr. Raikes is speaking of the late Duc Decazes, and adds that his son, the Duke of Glücksberg has been winning great reputation at Madrid where he was sent as Secretary of Legation at the time of M. Guizot's "Spanish marriages." Mr. Raikes compliments the old Duke upon the talents of his son. The Duc of Glücksberg of that day is the present Duc Decazes, that being the title, derived from a Danish alliance, I believe, borne by the eldest son of the Decazes family. The present Minister has always shown great tact and prudence in his relations, and it is not an easy thing for even his adversaries to find fault with him. An attempt was made in connection with some financial affairs, the circumstances being very similar to those surrounding Gen. Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine. M. Decazes made a clear showing, however, demonstrating that he went into the affair in good faith, and was not responsible for any unworthy or unfortunate use made of his name. This sufficed here, where persons making charges are obliged to substantiate them in a court of law, and the accusations against the Duke were speedily withdrawn. There were complaints from the clerical organs respecting the conduct of the Orénoque affair, but as this belonged to the public domain the criticisms were legitimate enough, though scarcely just. The Duke is a man of *bonne compagnie*, and has had experience enough with the world to know how to separate criticisms of public acts from private attacks. This is more than can be said of some of our public men, who construe comments upon their public acts as personal hostility, and worry themselves about the presumed motives of the author. One of the admirable things in European statesmen and diplomats is that they know how to separate their public and private lives.

There was another reason for the withdrawal of Victor Chauffour, and if I may be permitted to hazard a guess, I should say it was the true one; it strikes a fatal blow at the "Conservative Union." This was designed to defeat the Republicans in the supplementary elections by getting an agreement from each of the factions to support the first man on the list, whether Bonapartist, Orleanist, or Legitimist. While negotiations were pending in order to have Raoul Duval retire at Paris in favor of Duc Decazes, and M. Pretavoine, at Louviers, in favor of Raoul Duval, the Republicans made the arrangement unnecessary by withdrawing their candidates in favor of the Monarchists, and to the disadvantage of the Bonapartists. They can count upon the former as allies, and are afraid of the latter. By a very simple piece of tactics, therefore, the Republicans have destroyed the proposed Conservative Union, and at the same time the hopes of many of their adversaries. The authorship of this term Union Conservative was disputed the other day, several journals claiming it at the moment success seemed probable. A few hours before the letter of M. Chauffour appeared, the editor of the *Figaro* put in a solemn claim to the honor, and did it in his usual lively way. A few years ago, he said, when he published a small fashion journal, he went himself to get the drawings of the latest modes. At one place he was told that he was welcome to what they had, but there was one specialty of the house for which credit was desired—the flat plumes. These were the flat feathers that ran round the hat in a very graceful way and were very popular at the moment. At the next place everything was placed at his service, but he was asked to notice the flat plumes invented by that particular house. In each establishment it was the same, all claiming to have invented the fashionable flat plume, when the truth was it was merely an adaptation of a mode as old as the time of Henri III., whose mousquetaires wore these flat plumes in their hats. So with this "Conservative Union," which all claimed—it dated back to 1848 and had been revived by himself, M. de Villemessant. The curious part of this was that Chauffour's retirement appeared in the same journal with this article, thus diminishing very materially the value of the honors claimed.

Le Congrès s'amuse, it would appear from our latest files. What pleasant hilarity must have been caused by the reading of those diplomatic dispatches! It is all very funny, no doubt, but if our honorable representatives could appreciate how such things are received in Europe they might find less pleasure in their little jokes at the expense of some of our diplomats. It is by no means agreeable to see the journals here talking about "Congressional buffoonery," yet what objections can be made when such terms are quoted from our own [illegible] patches of Gen. Meredith Read may have been a little florid, particularly after a ball where everyone tried to make some show of friendship for the American people by honoring their representative, but that is no reason for trying to make him the laughing-stock of the world. It was a bad return for the compliments that were meant for us as a nation, and if the dispatches were not of the Congressional pattern, it were better to have them criticised in secret through the State Department. What a world of wisdom there was in Napoleon's saying, "*Il faut laver son linge sale en famille.*" If Congress gives us a few more spectacles of the sort, and continues to cut down the salaries, we shall soon have diplomats who will write as commonplace prose as any commercial traveler. It is reported that one of our representatives once said that he could live very well here for $10,000 a year; but I defy him to say it now, when the cost of living has doubled. There is not one of our representatives who can live according to his social rank upon the pay he receives from the Government. My personal opinion is that our diplomatic posts are not for poor men, and should always be given to men of fortune, who have the means to supplement their official incomes. I have serious doubts that this was the intention of Congress, but if things go on in the present economical way, we must make up our minds to see the offices given only to rich men. They cannot be bestowed as rewards for virtue and patriotism, and given to men who, after having served their country all their lives, have had the honor of coming out poor; for to send them abroad is like sending a white elephant as a friendly present. It is all very well to say that our representatives *can* live on the sum allowed them—and so they can, for they can live on the fourth floor and dine in a *gargote*. They can get a dinner for thirty sous, and lunch on a bologna saussage for half a franc, but as for living according to their rank and standing in society, that is out of the question. Henceforth every candidate for a diplomatic post should be made to show the state of his fortune, and give satisfactory proof that he is able to supplement his pay by a large private income, and willing to spend the latter for the honor of serving his country. Fortunately for our feelings over here, the gossip that begun about these matters was stopped by the publication of extracts from the dispatches of Mr. Washburne. The *Mémorial Diplomatique* gave some of them, and its article was generally copied by the press. Our Minister shows so hearty a sympathy for the people among whom he resides, and writes so kindly of them, that the French are touched. To Americans in Paris there is something extremely pleasing in the way they speak of *le Ministre Americain*, and we all share more or less in the kindly sentiments engendered by the friendly comments of our popular representative.

The Carlist war is over, and Don Carlos himself is now in France. Night before last he crossed the frontier near Bayonne, with the officers of his staff, all well mounted and well dressed, and sent word to the French authorities that he was about to claim their hospitality. On crossing the border "the King" surrendered himself a prisoner, and was much struck by the magnanimity of the French, who allowed him and his officers to keep their horses and swords. His Majesty asked that his thanks might be conveyed to the French Government. It was his intention to go to Pau, where Donna Marguerita and other members of his family have been staying, but the Prefect, Marquis De Nardailhac, sent word to him that he would not be allowed to remain so near the frontier. He telegraphed that if Don Carlos and his family wished to remain for a few days in France, the Government would make no objection, provided he selected for his residence one of the northern towns, say Dieppe or Boulogne. This was satisfactory, and the Prefect placed a special carriage at the disposition of the Prince and sent him on to Paris. The rank and file of the Carlist Army are being rapidly interned. The curious part of this is that the Government of Madrid has to pay the cost of this operation, and will have a fine bill for keep of prisoners one of these days.

GARIBALDI AT HOME.

HOW HE RECEIVED A PARTY OF AMERICAN VISITORS.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* prints a letter written by Mr. E. D. Holton, of that city, from Rome, in which he gives an interesting account of a visit to Garibaldi. He says:

"Garibaldi lives out of the city, about two miles away. We therefore took measures to inquire if he would favor our party, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, my wife, and myself, with an interview. We received in due time an autograph letter from the General himself setting down this day, at 2 P. M., when he would see us. Accordingly, we took carriage, and drove to his place, beyond the Porte Pia via Casa line. We came to his pretty villa, not far from the residence of the King. His house is a handsome two-story structure, of cream color, standing with a high wall inclosure, and in the midst of a garden, with trees and flowers and conservatories around—a pleasant and suitable home for this distinguished servant of his country. A servant girl, plain and simple, responds to our ring of the bell, and at once, without the least ceremony, conducts us to the presence of that man who, rising from the common walks of life, and without any prestige of birth or friends, and standing upon the one, simple, democratic principle of the equality of men before the law, has, by the magnitude and the majesty of his brave deeds, filled the world with his fame, borne an important part in rendering his country illustrious among modern nations, and secured the affections of mankind. The *salon* into which we came was a large plain room, with its windows to the south. The day was bright and beautiful, and the sunlight filled the room. It was a room without ornament. Tables were around, upon which were books and maps. In the centre of the room stood a large table, also covered with books, maps, and papers, and in front of this table sat the eagle-eyed old man, fronting us as we entered. We at once advanced, and, without the least ceremony, introduced ourselves. He held out his hand, all cramped and twisted with rheumatism, and received us sitting. He suffers dreadfully from this disorder, and can only get about at all upon his crutches. But though his body is drawn and cramped so badly, the brightness of his eye is not dimmed, nor even the sweetness and intelligence of his face diminished, and he conversed as cheerfully and freely with us as we could have wished. It so happened that no one else was present to see him but ourselves at the time. There was standing by the side of the room, a little away, a young woman, and it occurred to William E. to inquire for his family, when he turned toward this lady, and said, 'That is my wife.' She stepped forward, and we all shook hands. I asked for the children, when the servant brought in a boy two or three years old, the picture of his father, and a girl six or eight years old. I kissed the sweet boy, and then undertook to kiss the girl, but, with witching eyes and acts, she undertook to hide by her mother. But, pursuing my opportunity, I seized her, and paid her off with a smacking kiss, much to her father's and mother's amusement, and not evidently to the child's dislike. Here great baskets of flowers were brought, and each guest was furnished with a boquet of rare and beautiful flowers—roses, violets, camellias. Our conversation ran much upon America. When asked what his feeling was toward the United States, he replied: 'I consider myself one of her citizens.' He did not quite understand where Milwaukee was; so, calling for a large sheet of paper, I took my pencil and drew an outline map, showing Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and the Atlantic coast, the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, the lakes, and the River St. Lawrence, and noting Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and then Milwaukee. He seemed to have his geography brought back to him, and was interested to note our home so far away inland. Thus we chatted on. He speaks English, but not very perfectly, but seemed to understand all we said to him. When I asked him if he could not come over to the Centennial, he pointed to his crutches standing against the wall. Did we stay a half an hour or an hour? I cannot say. Long enough to have the face and form of Garibaldi, (as he sat before his table and his maps,) and the surroundings, as well as his words, deeply engraven upon our minds."

THE OPPOSITION IN ILLINOIS.

Several leading Democrats and greenback Independents of Illinois met in Springfield on Wednesday, to arrange, if possible, a fusion ticket for the State campaign. The Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent says that the point of difference proved to be the finance question. The Democrats said the Decatur platform was wild inflation, and the Independents refused to harden it, and retorted by calling the other fellows Copperheads and Bourbons, and charged them with not knowing what they really did want. Finally it was agreed that Democrats should be run for Congress in Democratic districts and Independents in the others, but, as to the State ticket, the Commissioners could not agree, and the conference broke up without agreement. The Southern Illinois Bourbons could not go the old Republicans on the Independent ticket any way, and wanted a straight Democratic ticket of the Copperhead kind to fully suit them.

THE GRAVE OF KEATS.

THE PROTESTANT CEMETERY IN ROME—A MONUMENT TO THE DEAD POET—INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Writing from Rome on Feb. 22, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "Surely there never was a spot so clearly set apart for a church-yard as that now occupied by the Protestant Cemetery, the old and the new. Everything that august association and natural beauty can contribute is gathered there; the wrecks of fallen greatness overshadowing the recent tombs, while the daisies and violets, the symbol of the purer life of the Resurrection, blossom round the feet of the cypress spire, its monitor. Worth a thousand *oraisons funèbres* is the immediate neighborhood of that Egyptian-like Pyramid of Cestius looking down on the road along which the teacher of the Gentiles was led to execution, and facing with its four sides the melancholy and mysterious Campagna, the noble, historic Alban and Sabine ranges, the distant-humming Rome and the Campagna again, as the Tiber winds wearily through it to the sea. For the Greek nature of Shelley, with its characteristic recoil from the sad and sombre, this church-yard had yet a peculiar fascination: 'It might make one in love with death to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place,' he says, little knowing that his own heart was so soon to forget its passionate pulsings beneath those violets. For the protounder Teutonic imagination, again, it has ever had the special charm not only of the *Friedhof* or resting-place, but of the *Gottes-Acker* or seed-bed of the eternal—suggesting the thought so beautifully embodied in the poem of poor Herbert Knowles, himself another Keats: 'Methinks it is good to be here!'

Never was day more appropriate for its purpose than yesterday, as carriage after carriage from the English quarter rolled round the base of the Aventine, and turned, just short of the Porta San Paolo, into the open space, which for some seventy years has been consecrated to the burial of Protestants. It was the most delicious Spring day the season has yet given us; the 'deep green-mantled earth, warm-cherishing every floweret's birth,' and over all a sky of the tenderest blue, tempered without sultriness by the genial sun. By 3 o'clock rather fewer than eighty English and American ladies and gentlemen had gathered round the grave of Keats, forming a series of picturesque groups, of which doubtless some of the artists present will have made a provisional sketch. Gen. Sir Vincent Eyre, beside whom stood Mr. Warrington Wood, the sculptor, then began the proceedings by stating the origin of the memorial to be presently unveiled; how the disrepair into which the tomb of Keats had been allowed to fall had suggested to an English lady, a near relative of Sir Bartle Frere, to open a subscription for its renovation; how a thought precisely the same had occurred to an American lady, who had made Miss Clarke, the distinguished American artist in Rome, the depositary of subscriptions collected for the purpose on the other side of the Atlantic; how Sir Vincent had caught up the idea with cordiality, and suggested that, as an appropriate addition to the renovated tomb, a medallion, taken from a mask of Keats, in the possession of Mr. Severn, should be placed in the side-wall next the tomb itself; and how Mr. Warrington Wood, whose genius as a sculptor peculiarly fitted him for the task, had generously engaged to execute the medallion gratuitously. Such, in substance, was Sir Vincent Eyre's address, while incidentally he paid a high tribute to the poet's friend, Mr. Severn, who at the advanced age of eighty-two had yet taken such an effective part in the memorial, and whose absence on the occasion, as his explanatory letter set forth, was simply due to the dread of overmastering emotion. Mr. John Trucchi, the careful and intelligent custodian of the cemetery, who, it should be added, supplied the masonry incident to the placing of the medallion at his own expense, then withdrew the veil, and a burst of applause from the company attested the happy effect with which Mr. Warrington Wood had finished his labor of love. The rich fullness of the poet's expression, particularly of the eye, the lip, and the lower part of the face is quite a commentary on his luxuriantly sensuous genius; the forehead, strongly imaginative, surmounting a nose expressive of energy of purpose, forms a confirmatory feature; and the whole, including the massive wreaths of soft brown hair which drooped upon his shoulders, completes a medallion which not only brings back the vivid likeness of Keats to the few friends who survive him, but displays the skill of the sculptor in a peculiarly delicate and exacting department of his art. A neat acrostic from the pen of Sir Vincent Eyre is engraved immediately below the portrait, giving what the inscription on the adjacent tombstone purposely omits, the name of the poet:

K eats! if thy cherished name be 'writ in water,'
E ach drop has fallen from some mourner's cheek;
A sacred tribute such as heroes seek,
T hough oft in vain, for dazzling deeds of slaughter.
S leep on! Not honored less for epitaph so meek.

The day's proceedings did not terminate with the unveiling of the medallion. By the same accomplished artist a bust of the poet has been transferred to marble—this also being modeled from Mr. Severn's mask, and is equally a triumph of the chisel. To finish this worthily Mr. Warrington Wood estimates that about one hundred pounds will be required, and the sum which his gratuitous execution of the medallion leaves for the bust has already reached half that amount. Subscriptions for the remainder are received by Sir Vincent Eyre, No. 23 Piazza di Spagna, or by Messrs. Macbean, the bankers, or by the British Consul in Rome, and it is hoped that before the English and American visitors shall have ceased to arrive the total will have been subscribed. The destination of the bust would appropriately be Westminster Abbey, and, accordingly, before the company separated it was moved by Mr. Shakspere Wood, and seconded by Mr. Adolphus Trollope, that a memorial from the Roman subscribers should be addressed to Dean Stanley, craving a niche for Keats in Poets' Corner. The resolution was unanimously carried, and it is hoped that, in compliance with the initiative already taken by Lord Houghton for the same object, its prayer will be graciously acceded to.

The heartiness with which every one present, English and American, of both sexes, and of every rank and profession, entered into the spirit of the occasion is perhaps the best tribute to the genius of poor Keats and the best answer to 'the malicious power of his enemies,' which he himself could, on his deathbed, have desired. His grave, always a point of pilgrimage for the English-speaking tourist, has now the additional attraction of presenting, along with the appropriate accessories of the daisy, the violet, and the graceful stone-pine which will ere long overreach it, a beautiful medallion portrait of him set into the adjacent wall. As it stands, indeed, nothing could be more striking than this little tribute of sculpture to poetry, and as the assembly gradually withdrew it cast many a 'lingering look behind' as the westering sun lit up its pure, high-souled features and the rising moon prepared to renew her nightly worship of this her true Endymion."

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Democratic papers of Louisiana, as might be expected, express great satisfaction at the rejection of Mr. Pinchback. Regarding the succession, the New-Orleans *Times* says: "We do not see how the Senate can refuse to recognize the validity of Mr. Eustis' claim to the vacant seat, since the vote yesterday proclaims in effect that the seat has been vacant for three years. Many Republican Senators are reported as having stated that Eustis was entitled to the seat in case of the rejection of Pinchback. Mr. Eustis was elected to fill a vacancy, which no one will now pretend did not exist at the time of his election, and he received an undoubted majority of the votes of the General Assembly on joint ballot. Whatever objections are urged against him must be of a technical character, respecting the form of his election, and these ought not, in justice, to prevail."

The *Picayune* likewise says: "If the Senate now refuses to seat Mr. Eustis it not only stultifies itself but proclaims that not even the compromise has established a government in this State, and consequently opens again the floodgates of revolution." The *Picayune* also says: "At this late day the Senate comes forward with the admission that the body claiming to be a Legislature was not a Legislature, and that there has not been in all the time prior to the compromise a legal Government existing in Louisiana. * * * When Gov. Kellogg became a party to the compromise he accepted political life at the hands of his enemies. If Mr. Eustis is not seated, the compromise is a dead letter, and the claims of Gov. Kellogg to administer the affairs of this State die with it. This is the logical conclusion."

On the other hand the New-Orleans *Republican* says that it has "no hesitation in asserting that neither of those gentlemen who have contested Mr. Pinchback's claim to the seat can profit by his defeat." Regarding the duty of Gov. Kellogg in the premises the *Republican* declines to express any opinion.

WESTERN DISTILLERS.

A meeting of Western distillers was held in Cincinnati on Thursday evening last, there being nearly one hundred delegates present, representing Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Peoria, and other cities. The object of the meeting was declared to be to consider the interests of the trade as liable to be affected by the bill proposed by the New-York wine and spirit trade, and now pending before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. Discussion of the matter followed, and the meeting at length adopted, as the expression of its own views, a memorial which had been sent to Washington a few days previous by a number of Cincinnati distillers. A proposition looking to the weighing of packages was voted down. It was urged that this plan would prevent frauds in cooperage, which were being extensively practiced in Illinois, dishonest distillers having barrels made of such deceptive construction and outward appearance that they would hold two or three gallons more than the measurement indicated.

The general opinion, however, was that there could be just as much fraud in weighing as in measuring, and that the system proposed would prove cumbersome and complicated, without acting as any additional check.

THE TURF.

THE WITHERS AND BELMONT STAKES

PREVIOUS DOINGS OF SOME OF THE MORE PROMINENT NOMINATIONS—FINE FIELDS FOR THE TWO EVENTS—QUOTATIONS FROM THE LATEST BETTING.

Although the season for active work is some weeks off, the book-makers are doing a fair business on the Withers and Belmont Stakes, the two important early events of the Jerome Park meeting. Every turfman anticipates a brilliant season, and certainly the preparations made by the jockey clubs justify the belief that there will be much to evoke enthusiasm. But this year, the Belmont and Withers Stakes do not yield the same interest noted in previous years, from the fact that the great two-year olds brought out last year are not engaged in them. This, however, does not preclude the possibility of both stakes bringing out a fine field and affording exciting sport. There are many high-bred colts and fillies named, and the majority have yet to make a début, which necessarily leaves both events in doubt. The few which have public records are, of course, the most sought after, and consequently the weekly quotations of odds are not criterions of merit, as the prices are reduced in accordance with the amount of money laid about each entry. The betting men limit their liabilities to $10,000, that is to say they lay that amount against each of the nominations, and as the limit is approached the odds are reduced. Thus it appears that Col. McDaniel's colt, Brother to Harry Bassett, is the quoted favorite in both stakes, not from the show of any exceptional merit as a two-year old, but for the reason that there is but one good public performer against him, a filly, and one of that sex is always unreliable in the Spring. The latest betting shows four to one against Brother to Bassett, in the Withers Stake, the distance of which is a mile, and five to one against him in the Belmont Stakes, which is half a mile longer. As a two-year old he was a fine strong looking colt, and may turn out a real clinker. He started twice last year in the Saratoga and Kentucky Stakes, but was beaten by Parole, Adelaide and Sultana. Next to him is Mr. Belmont's bay filly Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred, she by imported Glencoe, and consequently a full sister to that great race-horse Monarchist, the conqueror of Bassett at three and four miles at Jerome Park in the Fall of 1872. Sultana started three times last year, and was once a winner. Her first attempt was in the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, won by Parole, with her stable companion, Adelaide, second, she gaining the third place. In the Kentucky Stakes the following week she was third again to Parole and Adelaide, but on both occasions had beaten the McDaniel colt. Sultana's third and final appearance was in the two-year-old sweepstakes, three-quarters of a mile, also at Saratoga, which she won easily by two lengths, Shirly being second and Adelaide third. It was a mooted question as to which of the Belmont fillies was the best, for their private trials gave no satisfactory test to settle the matter with the stable. There was much anxiety manifested by the knowing ones to find out their merits. They were finally discovered in a grand trial, in which the two fillies finished so evenly that the report rapidly spread that they were a pair of "flying scuds," equal to a campaign with the best of their class. Were it not for her sex Sultana would undoubtedly be a great favorite for both stakes, as her performances justify confidence in her ability to outrun any one of the entries opposed to her. She is now quoted at six to one against her in the Withers, and seven to one against her in the Belmont Stake. A prominent candidate for the Withers Stake is Mr. George Longstaff's colt Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of imported Felucca, she by Buccaneer. He is quoted at six to one against him, and is not engaged in the Belmont Stake. He started six times last year, and scored one victory, his first effort being in the Juvenile Stakes, half a mile, at Jerome Park, where he ran second to the flying filly Faithless, who won with great ease by half a dozen lengths. He next appeared in the Hopeful Stakes, half a mile, at Long Branch, in which he ran a good third to Pastor and Lady Clipper, and then ran second to Parole in the July Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, at the same place. Again at Long Branch he started in the Thespian Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, and ran second to Faithless. He was then taken to Saratoga and started in a selling sweepstakes of three-quarters of a mile, but having given his competitors from ten to eighteen pounds was unable to gain a place. After this race Mr. Belmont sold Freebooter to Mr. Longstaff, and the latter gentleman placed him under the tuition of Eph Snedeker, who brought him out in good form in a three-quarter mile dash at Jerome Park, which he won by three lengths. Freebooter is a colt of good size, and if he keeps on his legs will doubtless make a good record this season. He has shown a disposition to sulk when pinched, but hopes are entertained by the friends of the stable that he will outgrow that habit. Mr. Pierre Lorillard's colt Merlin, by imported Eclipse, out of imported Merry Wife, she by Beadsman, stands fourth in the Withers' Stake, at seven to one against him. He has not yet appeared in public, and consequently has nothing to commend him but his breeding. Rumor says, however, that Merlin is a very racing-like colt, and that his owner has backed him is very likely from the short price. He is also entered in the Belmont Stakes, but is not quoted, as it is apparent that Mr. Lorillard will endeavor to win the latter stake with the bay colt Baronet, by imported Australian, out of Mattie Gross, she by Lexington, thus being a full brother to Mate. The betting is seven to one against Baronet, which is the same as Sultana, although he has not yet appeared in public. If he proves as good as his brother, Baronet will indeed be a hard one to beat. Another good one of the Lorillard string is the colt Alaric, by imported Leamington, out of Susan Beane, she by Lexington. He is in the Belmont Stake, the betting being eight to one against him. The stable is so largely represented in both events that the public will be somewhat chary of investing on any of its entries. There are eight of them in the Withers and seven in the Belmont Stakes. There is a colt entered in both stakes that will bear watching, as he is apt to make a racer of fine merit. Allusion is made to Messrs. Puryear & Co.'s colt Pastor, by Narragansett, out of Past Pasta, she by Revenue. The betting is eight to one against him in the mile race, and nine to one against in the mile-and-a-half. He started three times last year, and was once a winner. In the Juvenile Stakes he did not gain a place, but he was more successful in his second attempt at Long Branch, when he won the Hopeful Stakes, half a mile, in 51¼s. His third and last essay was in the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, when he ran third to Faithless and Sister of Mercy. The race was run in 49s., a very hot pace. In the Fall the colt was not himself, but he promises to turn out well this Spring. Mr. George L. Lorillard's Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward, she by Lexington, is quoted at nine to one in the Withers Stake, and is a dangerous competitor, notwithstanding that he ran five times without scoring a win. He showed himself an improving colt in the Fall, however, for in the Nursery Stake he was only beaten a neck by Mr. Belmont's imported filly Patience. The mile was run in 1:49, a good race with the weight and the condition of the track, for it will be remembered that the new bed of sand laid upon the course by the Jockey Club in the Spring was a drawback to speed until it became properly packed by the elements. At nine to one against in the Wither's Stake stands James A. Grinstead's b. c. Viceroy, by Gilroy, out of the sister to Ruric, by imported Sovereign, and consequently a full brother to Grinstead. He started but once last year, in the Champagne Stakes, and did not gain a place, although second favorite. He has been backed probably on his brother's reputation. The only other colt quoted with a single figure is John Morrissey's ch. c. Bengal, by Brown Dick, out of Sadowa, she by Jack Malone. He started but once last year, in the Belle Meade stake, three-quarters of a mile, at Louisville, and was second to that great colt Vagrant. There were twelve starters, and the time was 1:17¼. The other colts and fillies that have been bet against at double figures, from ten to twenty to one, are Dailgasian, Chamade filly, Bambino, Lillie Belle, Crab Orchard, Danville, and Panic colt, in the Withers Stake, and Bengal, Verona filly, Waco, Sister to Milner, and Panic colt, in the Belmont. There are many others of high breeding, but of no reputations, and whether there are any first-class ones among them can only be determined by future events. Both stakes are in much doubt, and the absence of the names of the crack youngsters of last year should bring out large fields, with a chance for outsiders to capture the prizes.

THE NEW RACKET COURT.

The work on the new building now in course of erection at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, the upper portion of which is to be occupied by the New-York Racket Club, is being pushed forward with vigor, and the architect says it will be ready for occupation toward the end of April. The building is of rough brick, with blue-stone and granite trimmings, and is about eighty-five feet, or six stories, in height, and its total cost will be about ninety thousand dollars. The lower portion of it will be occupied as stores, and on the next floor will be suites of apartments for gentlemen, while that to be occupied by the club will comprise racket courts, billiard, lounging, and smoking rooms, as well as bowling alleys and a gymnasium. The plastering, finishing, and plumbing are now going on, and the racket courts are being cemented. The building was constructed cheaply, but the walls are very strong. The interior fittings will be very elaborate. Mr. William R. Travers is the President of the club, and Mr. William Watts Sherman the Treasurer. Among its Directors are William Astor, P. Lorillard, Perry Belmont, Schuyler Crosby, James Gordon Bennett, William P. Douglass, and Isaac Bell, Jr.

A HOME FOR CATS.

AN OLD LADY'S PHILANTHROPY—A HOSPITAL FOR THE RELIEF OF AFFLICTED AND HOMELESS CATS.

The current of eccentric benevolence would seem to have been almost wholly diverted from the consideration of the misfortunes of the feline race. In England there are institutions where canaries and parrots, terriers and bull-dogs, who, through sickness or adversity, become objects of compassion find shelter, food, and medical treatment. Cabmen have their coffee-houses, each donkey is cared for by its costermonger, but the cat who by nightly misconduct falls from a roof, or wanders off into a labyrinth of empty or unfinished houses, finds no succoring hand stretched forth, and dying in solitude, is interred in the ash-heap, which has aptly been called the Potter's Field of the animal kingdom. Here the state of affairs is much the same. Horses and dogs find a firm friend in Mr. Henry Bergh and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, some ladies have furnished hot coffee to the street-car drivers, but the cats are still left exposed to the murderous missiles of enraged housekeepers and the tortures of barbarous boys. It was, therefore, with feelings of surprise and doubt that a TIMES representative learned of the existence in this City of a lady who for some years has devoted nearly all her time to alleviating the condition of cats. In search of her he traversed nearly all the City, and found that among the greater portion of our population the existence of such a person was regarded as a pleasant fable, designed by some astute cat in order to soften the sufferings of some of his fellow-creatures. Finally, however, in a drug store at Seventh avenue and Thirty-sixth street he was informed that the lady resided near by and bought her cat medicine in the store. Mr. Burdge stated that the lady chiefly purchased catnip, bucktborn syrup, spermaceti ointment, simple cerate, Poor Richard's salve, and simple lotions for the purpose of relieving her afflicted friends. The druggist stated that the lady searched the empty houses for abandoned and starving cats, picked up maimed tabbies in the street, and charged with irresistible fury and ultimate success upon the boys who indulged in worrying a kitten. The name of this eccentric lady is Mrs. Steiner, and she lives on the top floor of No. 306 West Thirty-sixth street where the reporter saw and conversed with her. Mrs. Steiner is about fifty years old and quite communicative regarding her efforts in the cat cause. The walls of her sitting-room are covered with pictures of cats, and a large portrait of Mr. Henry Bergh hangs over the mantel. In response to a question from the reporter Mrs. Steiner said, "My name is Mrs. Anna W. Steiner, and my husband was educated for the ministry. I was born in Hopkinton, N. H., and all my folks are New-England people. I have tried to do all I can for the poor creatures for the last ten years, for I take a great interest in cats. You see, cats are different from dogs, for dogs can bite and the poor cats can't, and I don't see why folks prefer having a big, ferocious dog to a nice, beautiful cat." At this period of the conversation the attention of the reporter was attracted to four tiger-like tortoise-shell cats eating from a large bowl of bread and milk. "Yes," continued Mrs. Steiner, "I try to do all I can for the dear things, and bread and milk is so fattening. But I want to speak to you about those horrid boys. Don't you think that something can be done with them? Their cruelty is something awful. Now, the other day I went out, and there a lot of boys had a poor tiny little kitten tied to a railing so that it was standing up and could not sit down, and one big, hulking boy had a brick in his hand and he said, 'I'll bet you tenpence I hit her in three shots, Jimmy,' but I just hit him over the head with my umbrella, and when I took the poor little thing in my arms she was actually crying. And then there was a splendid big cat; some boys had beaten and injured its spine. I nursed that cat for three weeks just like a human being, but finally it died, and I felt so sorry. Now, people in moving often leave cats behind them locked up in the house to starve. One day I was looking out of my back window, and in a house in the rear I saw a poor cat jumping up on the window-sill and mewing to get out. I went and got the keys of that house, and there was such a lovely Maltese cat, with such superb features, and oh, such a beautiful expression of face. You would be surprised at the number of valuable cats that are uncared for—Maltese cats, Angoras, and those beautiful Manx cats without any tails. And then there are a great many people who do not know how to take care of cats. For instance, there was a poor cat in this house that was very sick, and going to have kittens, so I took her and wrapped her up in warm flannels and saved her life. I suppose you want to know what I do with the cats. Well, I find nice homes for them. There's a dear good butcher on Sixth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, who has taken care of five or six for me, and ladies who want a nice cat often come to me for one. Now, I want to make a suggestion to you. Don't you think it would be a good plan if Mr. Bergh had a number of little cards printed, 'Boys, don't hurt the cats; the merciful man loveth his beast,' or some other nice quotation, and have them distributed through the City. You know that when boys are cruel in their youth they are likely to make bad men and criminals. Now, about feeding cats. A little catnip is very good for them, and in hot weather they should be given a little sulphur and molasses. They should always have plenty of water to drink, and bread and milk, meat, or some other nutritious food. Now I hope if you hear of any kind person who would like to have a nice cat you will send him to me."

COUNTERFEITERS OF NICKELS.

The Hartford *Post* of Friday evening says: "It has been known to the Hartford Police for some time past that considerable quantities of counterfeit five cent pieces have been put in circulation here, but their source was a mystery until Officers Oldfield and O'Niel made a sudden and unexpected sweep of the entire gang Thursday night at their head-quarters, on Pleasant street, and seized molds, metals, and finished and unfinished coin. The officers were informed late in the evening, that these counterfeits had been passed at one or two stores in the vicinity within a few hours, and acting on descriptions given they traced the guilty parties. The three rooms occupied by the gang were invaded, and the officers took into custody Samuel Robinson and his wife Julia, Matthew Tierly, Cornelius Shay, and Jeremiah O'Neil. In a closet were found a number of finished and unfinished coins. The mold was found secreted under the pillows of a bed, polishing materials under the bed, and a ladle and pieces of lead, German silver, and britannia hid in various places. The mold was of plaster of Paris, ingeniously constructed, and shows that it has been used for coining. The counterfeits were well finished, with a ringing sound when dropped, owing to the presence of the German silver in their composition, and on a casual examination would pass for the genuine. Robinson and his wife came from New-York to Hartford about two years ago, and the couple lived on Broad, Hicks, and other streets until their removal to Pleasant street two weeks ago. Whether they had been engaged in counterfeiting before their removal to Pleasant street is not positively known, but it is thought probable. Robinson is a 'hard finisher' on plaster walls, but has not been recently employed. There is no evidence that this gang had any connection with Ryan, who was arrested for a like offense a year ago and sent to State Prison."

A PARLOR SKATING CLUB.

A parlor skating club has been established in this City, known as the "Lenten Skating Rink." It has been in existence for the past two weeks, and already has 230 members. The President of the club is Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and those most prominent in the many associated with him are Mr. Douglass, Mr. A. Wright Sanford, and Mr. Howland. The club have engaged Lyric Hall on Sixth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, where skating meetings are held as follows: Tuesday, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2:30 P. M.; Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock; Monday and Wednesday evenings from 8 to 12 o'clock. The club is a select affair, only members and their friends having admission to the meetings. These meetings will be held according to the above schedule until the close of Lent, when this amusement will give way to the more ordinary and better-known recreations of society. The skates used, of which there are a large number on hand, are those invented by Mr. Plimpton. The skating parties have been very well attended, there being at some of them 150 skaters on the floor during an evening.

THE ROBBERY RECORD.

Among the robberies reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday were the following:

Burglars entered the premises No. 100 Fulton street on Friday night and stole a regulator clock valued at $100 from the office of James Rogers, and a number of surveyors' instruments from the store of F. Brandeis, on the first floor.

Sneak thieves entered the apartments of Mrs. Taff, at No. 600 West Forty-third street, and stole $95 in cash, and wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $93.

The rooms occupied by Mrs. Morgan, at No. 334 East Twenty-ninth street, were entered by sneak thieves during the absence of the occupants on Friday evening, and robbed of wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $280.

The apartments of Henry Nothling, at No. 234 Greenwich street, were similarly visited on the same evening, and robbed of property valued at $62 50.

Lillie Campbell, a servant girl in the employ of Adolph Knockie, of No. 232 Eighth avenue, decamped on Friday, taking with her $70 worth of property belonging to her employer.

LAW REPORTS.

RUBENSTEIN OBTAINS A STAY.

THE EXECUTION DELAYED SEVERAL MONTHS—THE DECISION OF JUDGE BRADY.

Judge Brady granted yesterday a stay of judgment in the case of Rubenstein, in order to enable the latter's counsel to carry the case to the next General Term of the Supreme Court, which will meet at Poughkeepsie on the first Monday of May next. The following is the text of the opinion: "The defendant was convicted of murder upon circumstantial testimony. There was no direct evidence showing that he was at the place where the murder was committed. The witness for the prosecution who testified that he saw him in its vicinity with the unfortunate girl who was killed was so shaken on cross-examination and so assailed by evidence on the part of the defendant that his testimony was abandoned by the people. The chief fact or circumstance against the defendant was the alleged purchase of an unfinished tobacco knife, which a child twelve years of age declared she sold to him on the afternoon of the 6th of December. She was not acquainted with him, and had not seen him before, and the interview in which the sale was made was brief. The answer given to the facts arrayed against him, not only as to the purchase of the knife, but otherwise, was an alibi—that is, that he was elsewhere at the times indicated. It was conceded by the counsel for the defendant that the case made out against their client unanswered was strong, and it was admitted by the District Attorney that the alibi sustained by several witnesses was strong. Indeed, further, that if the defendant's witnesses were to be believed he was entitled to an acquittal. These witnesses were not impeached. They were not, nor was either of them assailed by evidence showing them unworthy of belief. It must be apparent that in such a case, if any distinction can be drawn in criminal prosecutions, it is essential to the due administration of justice that there be no doubt of the rules of law upon which the charge was investigated—none about the value of the exceptions taken. Although circumstantial evidence must often be resorted to to prove the commission of an offense, and is sometimes entirely satisfactory, it cannot be regarded as of the same force or convincing character as direct evidence would be, showing the act done which is complained of. When a person is accused of a crime of which he is innocent, it may well be, and indeed the history of jurisprudence so demonstrates, that an alibi is the only answer which he can give, coupled with proof of good character. The defendant presented both of these elements in his defense. His prayer for review should not, therefore, be refused, unless the exceptions taken are beyond doubt valueless and his guilt apparent. I am not satisfied that this view can be adopted. Whatever may be the opinion of another on the subject such is not my conclusion, and I must act upon my own convictions. This is a case involving life. I think the question asked the surgeon may be within the prohibited line of inquiry established by the case of the People vs. Kennedy, reported in 39 New-York Reports, and that creates a doubt of the justice of the conviction. In this case there was no concession by the defendant's counsel that the deceased was murdered, and in this respect, to the defendant's benefit, this case differs from the case cited. It may be said in addition that the court of last resort, if this case be reviewed by it, may be called upon to consider whether, as a rule of law, the jury can in a criminal case of purely circumstantial evidence, with the duty imposed on them of giving the accused the benefit of any reasonable doubt of his guilt, and where he has given proof of good character, reject the testimony of numerous and unimpeached witnesses proving an alibi, and thus give superior and controlling credence and value to inferential facts alone. I am not aware that this precise question has been presented to our court of last resort, although kindred questions have been. It must also be said that where any doubt exists in a capital case of the force of exceptions presented it is a comparatively poor boon to grant the condemned permission to have a review of his case when it if involved a judgment for money only it would exist as a matter of right. The defendant stands, by the law of the State, entitled to all the privileges which could be accorded to any other person in his situation, and although he may be guilty of the atrocious crime charged upon him without, as seems from the charge of the learned Judge who presided, any apparent motive to commit it, I think the majesty of the law will be sustained by granting him a reasonable stay that his appeal can be heard." The order for the stay of judgment was made out and signed by Judge Brady in accordance with this opinion.

Jacob Rubenstein, brother of the condemned murderer, went to Raymond Street Jail yesterday, and informed him of the granting of a stay of proceedings by Judge Brady. The prisoner was almost beside himself with joy, and sang, and danced about his cell, chanting something from one of his Hebrew books. Notice of the action of Judge Brady was served on District Attorney Britton and Sheriff Daggett, yesterday afternoon.

A CHARITABLE SOCIETY'S BANK-BOOK.

Judge Sanford, in Superior Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Catherine Davis against Doretta Helm, the German Savings Bank of the Town of Morrisania and James Barry. The plaintiff is President of the St. Matthew's Sick Aid Society, an organization of women connected with St. Matthew's Church of Melrose. The object of the society is to aid its sick members, and on the death of a member or her husband to pay $50 to the nearest surviving relative. The society has about $700 on deposit with the bank defendant. By one of the society's by-laws the bank pass-book is required to be kept in the possession of the President of the society. The plaintiff claimed that the book was in the possession of the defendant, Doretta Helm, who was expelled from the society for non-payment of dues, who refused to deliver it up, and that the society was thereby deprived of the use of its funds because the officers of the bank refused to pay out any money except on presentation of the pass-book. The defendants demurred on the ground that the complaint did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judge Sanford yesterday overruled the demurrer, giving judgment for the plaintiff and ordering the defendant Helm to give up the book.

A CANADIAN CHECK-RAISER IN JAIL.

The examination of James Bowen, alias James Miller, the Canada check-raiser, was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner Winslow, in Brooklyn, the Commissioner stating that he considered that a clear case had been made out against the accused on the evidence submitted, whereupon he ordered him to be remanded to jail until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at which time he would have the necessary papers prepared upon which to surrender him to the Canadian authorities. The arrest of Bowen was effected through the instrumentality of W. H. Turner, of the firm of Turner & Sons, brokers, of Cornwall, Canada. It is stated that a few days before the raised check was passed, Bowen called upon Turner & Sons, and wanted a check for $800 cashed, saying that he was about to purchase a lot of horses, and desired some money. Bowen being to them a stranger, they told him they would telegraph to the bank issuing the check, and if it was all right they would cash it. They did so, found it right, and were thus satisfied of Bowen's honesty. That check was right, but instead of presenting the same check, he produced the one for $875, which had been raised from $25.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, March 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, March 20: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Continental National Bank vs. Black.—Motion granted; check to be deposited with E. L. Owen for fifteen days.

Orders Granted.—Macy vs. Mayer et al.; Daly vs. Jacobs; Woods vs. Birdsall; Zeis vs. The German Press Society; in the matter of Dickie.

Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis.—Motion granted, with stay.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Brown vs. Drew.—Ordered that the plaintiff have judgment on the demurrer.

Beyer et al. vs. McKnight.—Order discharging bail from liability.

Cassidy et al. vs. Garvin et al.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Orders Granted.—Godillot vs. Hazard et al.; Rogers vs. Rosevelt; Morgan vs. Strook; Dugan vs. Callaghan; O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Commercial Insurance Company.

Forest vs. Forest.—Reference ordered.

Tallmage vs. Spofford.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

By Judge Sedgwick.

O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Commercial Insurance Company.—Order settled.

By Judge Sanford.

Pursell vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—An extra allowance of $300 is granted to defendants.

Davis as President vs. Helmer et al.—Demurrer overruled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Close vs. Hughes.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Bernstein vs. Garde.—Motion to dismiss, &c., granted.

Buddell vs. Wolff.—Attachment ordered.

White vs. Wisewell.—Attachment ordered.

Lewis vs. Perlstein.—Judgment for defendant.

Defendants Default Noted.—The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company vs. Reilly; Smith vs. Cole; Houe vs. Koehler.

The Farmers' Milk Company vs. Reiter.—Proceedings dismissed.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Fernandes vs. Wool; Hugart vs. Brennan; Hunt vs. Woodruff; Mair vs. O'Donovan; Mair vs. Springer; Stone vs. Hartman.

Receiver Appointed.—Buchmoler vs. Emery; Stamper vs. Peizer; McKeon vs. Byard. Edward Jacobs, Esq., appointed Receiver in above cases.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Orders Argued and Affirmed.—Grom vs. Metzler et al.; Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

Orders Argued and Reversed.—Markthaler vs. Trey et al.

Appeals Dismissed.—Haight vs. Mead; DeLeyer vs. Wade; Van Wyck vs. Allen et al.; Martin vs. The American Literary Bureau.

Argued and Judgment Affirmed.—Kelly vs. Mack et al.; Cassebeer vs. Smith; Rinfesleen vs. Autenrieth; Ryan vs. McDonough; Adams vs. McMahon; Castro vs. Lemon et al.; Shepherd vs. Webb et al.; Hunt vs. Kerner; O'Connor vs. Kerner; Raccles vs. Karner; Hartford, by guardian, vs. Mueller; Von Glahn vs. Miller; Smith vs. Kinally; Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; Kessel vs. Brouckman; Jarvis et al. vs. Driggs et al.; Ackerman vs. Lilliston.

Argued and Judgment Reversed.—Steinfelder vs. Haas; Conroy vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; Hahn vs. Kaptoc; Schumacher vs. Liebenow; Raven vs. Brittan; Reagan vs. Yerner; Same vs. Same; Tipton vs. Kerner; Sullivan vs. Kerner; Whalen vs. Brown; Isaacs et al. vs. Korn; Doscher vs. Jacobi; Markthaler vs. Frey et al.; Pine vs. Wilson et al.; Westervelt vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; Imhorst vs. Burk et al.; Zelinka vs. Schreiber et al.; Webster vs. Deering; Regelman vs. Maxwell.

Judgments Affirmed by Default.—Donegan vs. Fitchen; Clark et al. vs. Simon; Keicher vs. Lander; Jacobson vs. The Hildise Bund; De La Grandier vs. Gongleman et al.; Mager vs. Fitzgerald.

Judgments Argued and the Court took the Papers.—Watson vs. Whitbeck; Artman vs. Bingham et al.; Tasker, Jr., et al. vs. Wallace; Flint et al. vs. Corbett; Funke vs. The Phœnix Sick Association; Washington vs. Rammel; Jewell vs. Renigel; Sussdorf vs. Smith; Conway vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; Richard et al. vs. Boiler; Geiger vs. Braun; Gaillard vs. Chasller; Halliday vs. Carman; Roberts vs. The National Ice Company; Roberts vs. The Croton Lake Ice Company; Martin vs. The American Literary Bureau; Hazaman vs. Fox; Welsh vs. Schuyler; Clarkson et al. vs. Mittnacht; Howell et al. vs. Frank; Page, Kidder & Fletcher vs. Potter; Wehle vs. Haviland; Sanxay vs. Hammel; Orvis vs. Jennings et al.; Same vs. Same; Orvis vs. Dana; Furst by guardian vs. Second Avenue Railroad; Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; Herman vs. Ramelsburg; Davis et al. vs. Van Buren; The Health Department of New-York vs. Knoll; Schenck et al. vs. The Erie Railway; Van Wyck vs. Allen et al; Morange vs. Conover et al; Lowden vs. Morgan; Phillips vs. Mierson et al.; Koening vs. Jentz; McGinness vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; Clark vs. Simon et al.

Cases Submitted.—Wood vs. Brown; The People vs. Carey; The People vs. Conabeer; The People vs. Williams; The People vs. Field and Florence; The People vs. Bnanan; In the petition of Thomas M. Bray.

Judgments Affirmed Without Argument.—Kelly vs. Mack, et al.; Fitzgibbons vs. Cornell; Harris vs. Maginn.

Cases Settled.—Beglan et al. vs. Kasefang; Zollner vs. Berge et al.

Motions for Argument or for Liberty to go to Court of Appeals.—Carpenter vs. Weisendanger; Stanton vs. Murphy; Dosnes vs. Murphy; Cantrell vs. Conner; Sutton vs. Atkins; Von Glahn vs. Miller; Grom vs. Wetzler.

Motions to Strike Cause from Calendar.—Boyd vs. Finelitt; The Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Mason et al.

The court stands adjourned until Monday the 3d day of April, 1876, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied the application to compel the County Clerk by mandamus to allow an inspection and copy to be made of the judgment docket books for the past ten years.

The argument on the application for the appointment of a Receiver for the City in the suit of Charles Devlin, Tweed's bondsman, which has been postponed from time to time, hitherto, will be had in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the 23d inst.

Thomas J. Bartell, who was arrested on Friday afternoon, on suspicion of having been the person who so cruelly murdered Mrs. Hammer, of East Sixty-sixth street, was arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and held to await the action of the Coroner.

James Sinnott, of Dutch Kills, Long Island City, appeared before Justice Murray at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, and alleged that Christopher Bracken had assaulted and knocked him down, after which he robbed him of a gold watch which he carried in his vest pocket. Bracken was committed to answer in default of $1,000.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed Oliver P. Buel as Referee to examine into and report upon the claims against the Erie Railway Receiver presented by James P. Lowery on petition to the court. Mr. Lowery asks for $1,000 for legal services rendered by him for the company in applications to the courts in Pennsylvania.

Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday overruled a demurrer as frivolous made by the defendant in the case of Vernon Brown against Daniel Drew, and ordered judgment for the plaintiff. The action was brought upon a promissory note for $5,000 made by Drew Aug. 14, 1875, to the order of Martin & Smith, who transferred the same to the plaintiff.

S. E. Briggs, of No. 1,132 Broadway, and his partner, Moody, yesterday refused to testify before Mr. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, touching their connection with Mr. Graham, late President of the Wallkill Bank, and as to the amount of money which he lost at their faro tables. The Register decided to report them to Judge Blatchford, and then adjourned the investigation.

A decision was rendered by Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court in Admiralty, in the cases of Mark W. Lupkin et al. against the schooner Green County Tanner, and Simon Fitch et al. against the schooner J. W. Woodruff, cross libels, growing out of a collision between the two schooners, Nov. 14, 1874. After reviewing the evidence in the case, Judge Blatchford decides that the Captain of the Tanner was wholly to blame, and the libel filed by her owners is accordingly dismissed. Judgment is rendered for plaintiffs in the other libel, and a reference ordered to ascertain the amount of damages.

THE NEW SOUTH.

A party of gentlemen from the North-west are visiting Georgia, and on Wednesday last they were given a public reception in Atlanta. Among the speakers who welcomed them was ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, who, after alluding to the removal of slavery, "the bone of contention" between the South and the North, continued: "You may say it is strange that a Southern man should proclaim that this was fortunate for us. It happened to be my fortune to preside over the Executive Department of Georgia during the whole period of the war, and I would not have hesitated during that period to hazard my life in any sort of emergency, to know that I could succeed in vindicating and maintaining the doctrines of State sovereignty, for the maintenance of which I went into the contest, and to maintain slavery. I had been reared from the cradle in the belief that both were right, and in leading my people I believed I led them on the right line when I undertook to vindicate both. At the end of the struggle, however, after four years of terrible warfare, we were conquered. The result was that slavery was abolished, and I felt all was lost; and to a portion of this generation all was lost. I address sensible people, and therefore refer to this question, but now I will harrow up no unkindly feeling. There were a great many of the South whose patrimony consisted in slave property. They were not raised to physical labor. And in one single day, in one single hour, when the surrender was complete, everything that they had on this earth was swept away from under them and they were left in bad condition to combat with the ills of life. You naturally see the situation. Those people were ruined for this generation. But the good that resulted was this: We will be a more self-reliant, hardy, independent people in future (I refer to the next generation) than we would ever have been if we had contined slavery. While, therefore, I feel that I would have given my life to maintain the institution during the war, now, if by turning over my hand to-night, I could reinstate it in all of its power, I avow to you I would not do it. And, in uttering this sentiment, I only utter the sentiments and the feelings of a very large majority of the people of the Southern States."

COST OF THE WHISKY TRIALS.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that justice is by no means a cheap commodity, but in view of what has been accomplished by the whisky prosecutions in that city, it does not think there is likely to be any grumbling at the heavy expenses they have entailed. As a matter of general interest, it gives the following items of the expenses incurred in the whisky trials there, embracing all the cases tried in the United States District and Circuit Courts. The fees of counsel have not yet been allowed by the Government. Major Eaton's bill has not been made out, but it is estimated to be the same as Col. Broadhead's, he having been engaged from the first:

Gen. John B. Henderson....	$22,000 00	Bailiffs' attendance........	$630 00
Col. James O. Broadhead....	10,000 00	Crier's attendance....	198 00
Major Lucien Eaton........	10,000 00	Janitor....	240 00
Witness fees....	6,705 50	Messenger....	102 00
Grand Jury....	2,952 60	Major Eaton's expense to Washington....	80 60
Petit Jury....	10,371 85	Board of McDonald, in jail....	66 00
Clerks' fees....	1,045 50	Notices of adjourned term....	16 00
Board of Jurors....	741 80		
Marshal's attendance....	495 00		
Total....			$65,684 85

There may be incidental expenses not here embraced, such as extra assistance in the District Attorney's office, detectives' compensation, &c.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Rev. Dr. Sargent, an old and representative Methodist in the South, is dangerously ill.

Bishop Haven will hold the Pittsburg Methodist Episcopal Conference instead of Bishop Merrill, who is ill.

The corner-stone of a new Jewish Synagogue has been laid in Savannah, Ga., under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

The Disciples of Christ have established a mission at Kingston, Jamaica, which reports several additions to its membership.

The Jewish communities of Vienna, Prague, and Pesth have been invited by the Government to nominate Rabbis for Army chaplains.

The Western Unitarian Conference will be held May 11-14, at Louisville. Rev. E. F. Forbush, of Cleveland, will preach the sermon.

The Congregational Society at Wallingford, Conn., has been two years hunting for a Pastor, and has not found one yet. It has tried over sixty candidates.

Rev. G. M. Grant, of Halifax, a leading Presbyterian minister, has declared in favor of a separate school system, to the surprise of his Presbyterian brethren.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburg has resolved to contribute $3,000 a year to carry on the reformation in Mexico, represented by the Church of Jesus.

Bishop Milmer, of Alabama, (Protestant Episcopal,) has received into the order of Deaconesses Miss Irene Blackmore, who passed her probation at the Church Home at Mobile.

Rev. D. E. Halley, of the Third Presbyterian Church of Albany, has retired from the pulpit, after twenty years' service. The church has voted him an annuity of $1,500 for life.

All evangelical missionaries in China are to meet in convention at Shanghai May 10. One of the important questions to be considered is that regarding the translation of the Scriptures.

Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, of Philadelphia, delivered two memorial sermons at Hartford recently, on the death of Father Hawley, which service he had promised Mr. Hawley to perform fifteen years ago.

One of the most successful missions in the world is that of Burmah, carried on by the American Baptists. Recent reports state that fifty-one natives were recently baptized in the Valley of the Irrawaddy.

Rev. George MacDougall, a Methodist missionary among the Indians of Manitoba, has been lost in a snow-storm. He had labored among the Indians fifteen years, and his influence over them was strong.

The London City Mission employs thirteen missionaries in "Tavern Missions." During the past year 550 taverns have been visited and 1,300 copies of the New Testament presented to the barmaids and barmen.

The Primitive Methodists of Ireland who have hitherto remained wholly within the Episcopal Church, are now breaking off the connection. They have begun to administer the sacrament and solemnize marriages.

The English Baptists have bought ground in Rome, near the ancient basilica of Santa Prudenziana, for the erection of a new church, the second of the denomination in the Eternal City. Ex-Priest Grassi will have charge of it.

It is reported that Maryland contains 246,400 children, of whom 160,300 attend Sunday-schools. In Baltimore the attendance at Methodist Episcopal schools is fifty per cent. larger than that of any other denomination, or 13,513.

Rev. T. C. Trowbridge, a missionary of the American Board, is in England endeavoring to raise funds for the endowment of a college at Aintab, Turkey. He states that he yet needs $50,000, having raised $50,000 in America.

Rev. George A. Coggeshall for the last four years Rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Central Falls, near Providence, R. I., was received into the Catholic Church last week in Boston. He is to remove to New-York.

Special revival services are being held at Montreal with great success. The Theatre Royal is occupied Sundays, and is usually crowded. Last Sunday night an overflow meeting of over four hundred persons was held. The number who remained to attend the inquiry-meetings was 150.

The Baptist Missionaries in the Hebrides are carrying on an important revival. Notwithstanding the hard frost that prevailed during the Winter the ice was frequently broken to admit of the new converts being immersed, as the ceremony is usually performed at some convenient loch.

Henry Varley writes as follows of his work in London: On March 14 we hold our annual meeting for the butchers, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. At our last meeting we had 1,300 of the men to tea, and still larger numbers are desirous of joining us this year. We have been greatly encouraged by the results.

Trinity Parish is the richest in this country. In 1873 it received income from property valued at $8,000,000. It contains seven churches and sixteen clergymen, and contributes yearly to eighteen other churches. There are 3,000 pupils in the Sunday-schools, 2,000 in the industrial schools, and 1,000 in the day schools.

The Israelites of Rome have formed a "Brotherly Society for the promotion of civil progress among the Israelites of Rome;" its purposes are to promote the education of children, to dispense good books, to support young men in learning trades and professions, and to divert them from the trades they mostly pursued in consequence of oppressions during hundreds of years.

A Sunday-school convention of missionaries in India has been held at Allahabad, the first of the kind in that country. Rev. Dr. Waugh was elected Chairman, and papers on various topics concerning Sunday-schools were read and discussed. Among the delegates present was Narayan Sheshadri, who, it will be remembered, took part in the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which met in this City in October, 1873.

One of Mr. Moody's sermons has been read in Arabia in the Arabic language, and the natives were surprised that the author of so plain a discourse should have attracted so much attention in Europe and America. Dr. March says the Arabs "have an idea that a sermon must be in the highest possible Arabic, and the less common people can understand of it the more learned the preacher and the more eloquent his discourse."

The Jewish citizens of Williamsport, Penn., have united in a letter to the School Board, asking that the singing of Protestant hymns as a part of the daily exercises of the schools be discontinued, on the ground that it "is entirely unwarranted by law and openly in discord with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State of Pennsylvania; a proceeding which makes out of our free and independent institutions of learning sectarian mission and Sunday-schools."

The American Board calls this year for $50,000 more than it received last year in order to carry on its work properly. It wants "$8,500 for the enlargement of its Indian missions, to erect a boarding hall at the Santee agency, educate Dakota missionaries, and begin a new mission at Fort Berthold; $8,000 for the theological seminary at Samokov, in Bulgaria; $10,000 to extend the Zulu mission and educate Zulu missionaries; $5,000 for a training school of native evangelists in Bohemia and Moravia; and money *ad libitum* for the endowment of theological seminaries and colleges in other heathen lands."

The African Methodist Episcopal Church reports for 1875 the following statistics: Twenty-five conferences, 6 Bishops, 1,334 preachers, 1,642 churches, 172,292 members, 1,974 Sunday-schools, 93,008 Sunday-school scholars, and $507,750 contributed for religious purposes, of which $149.000 was for new church buildings. Also $3,748 missionary money. Wilberforce University is sustained at Xenia, Ohio. The total membership is reckoned at 206,000 members. A flourishing church exists at Port-au-Prince, in Hayti.

Rev. Mr. Mayo, (Unitarian,) of Springfield, Mass., recently delivered a discourse on liberal Christian churches and their history. He said that if the liberality of the New-Haven school of to-day had prevailed fifty years ago, "the Unitarians never would have been forced to leave the old orthodox churches. They now have 300 churches and ministers, three colleges, two theological schools, and numerous academies, publish extensively, and have contributed on an average $100,000 for missionary work during the last ten years. The Universalist Church is a little over one hundred years old. Its founders did not have the wealth, learning, and social position of the first Unitarians, but the Unitarians appealed to the intellect, while the Universalist doctrine went right to the heart of every man who had ever lost a friend. After the first two or three generations of Universalists had passed away, the Church waned for awhile, and, twenty years ago, passed a crisis in its history, and has since been rapidly gaining strength. Their creed, at present, very nearly coincides with that of the Unitarians. The Swedenborgians are also classed as Liberal Christians, but are a small and exclusive sect. The other Liberal Christian churches are the Christians, who have no creed but the Bible, and number 250,000 members; the Disciples or Campbellites, who are strong in the South-west; the United Brethren in Christ, who have 105,000 communicants; the Hicksite Friends, and some smaller sects, and some unconnected churches. All together, there are from six thousand to eight thousand Liberal churches. There are signs of a disposition to break away from even the restraints of the Liberal faith, and there will probably soon be an independent wing bound by no creed whatever."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

EARLY LOVE.

Our early love was only dream!
  Still a dream too fair for earth,
Hallowed in a faint far gleam,
  Where the fairest flowers have birth,
Let it rest! no stain o'er trouble
Magic murmur, limpid bubble!

There two spirits in the calm
  Of moonlight memory may go,
Finding pure refreshing balm,
  When life traileth wounded, slow
Along dim ways of common dust,
As dull lives of mortals must.

Early love, fair fount of waters,
  Ever by enchantment flowing,
Where two snakes, her innocent daughters,
  Were wont to swim among the blowing,
Wilding flowers thou knowest well,
In the wood of our sweet spell!

Never Fear found out the place,
  Never eyes nor feet profane!
Of our innocent youth and grace
  Love was born; it born to wane,
We will keep remembrance holy
From the soil of care and folly.

No weariness of life made wise,
  No canker in a youngling bud,
No lustre falling from our eyes,
  Nor ardor palling in the blood!
Neither ever seemed less fair
To the other playing there.

Still asleep, we drift asunder,
  Who met and loved but in a dream;
Nor kissing closely, woke to wonder
  Why we are not what we seem!
Fairy bloom dies when we press
Wings young Zephyr may caress.

Fare you well! more might have been!
  Nay, we know more might not be!
A moment only I may lean
  On your bosom, ere you flee,
Ere the weary sultry day
Hide my morning and my May!

Yet a fairy fountain glistens
  Under soft moon-lighted leaves,
And my wistful spirit listens
  For a voice that glows and grieves,
Breathing, when my heart would fail,
Youth from yonder fairy vale,
Where sings a nightingale.

—*Good Words.* RODEN NOEL.

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XLVI.

SANDBOURNE—A LONELY HEATH—THE "OLD FOX"—THE HIGHWAY.

It was half-past eleven before the Spruce, with Mountclere and Sol Chickerel on board, had steamed back again to Sandbourne. The direction and increase of the wind had made it necessary to keep the vessel still further to sea on their return than in going, that they might clear without risk the windy, sousing, thwacking, basting, scourging Jack Ketch of a corner called St. Lucas' Leap, which lay about halfway on their track, and stood, with its detached posts and stumps of white rock, like a skeleton's lower jaw, grinning at British navigation; here strong currents and cross currents were beginning to interweave their scrolls and meshes, the water rising behind them in tumultuous heaps, and slamming against the fronts and angles of cliff, whence it flew into the air like clouds of flour. Who could now believe that this roaring abode of chaos smiled in the sun as gently as an infant during the Summer days not long gone by, every pinnacle, crag, and cave returning a doubled image across the glassy sea.

They were now again at Sandbourne, a point in their journey reached more than four hours ago. It became necessary to consider anew how to accomplish the difficult remainder. The wind was not blowing much beyond what seamen call half a gale, but there had been enough unpleasantness afloat to make landsmen glad to get ashore, and this dissipated in a slight measure their vexation at having failed in their purpose. Still Mountclere loudly cursed their confidence in that treacherously short route, and Sol abused the unknown Sandbourne man who had brought the news of the steamer's arrival to them at the junction. The only course left open to them now, short of giving up the undertaking, was to go by the road along the shore, which, curving round the various little creeks and inland seas between the present position and Knollsea, was of no less length than forty miles. There was no train back to the junction till the next morning, and Sol's proposition, that they should drive to the junction in hope of meeting the mail-train, was overruled by Mountclere.

"We will have nothing more to do with chance," he said. "We may miss the train, and then we shall have gone out of the way again for nothing. More than that, the down mail does not stop till it gets several miles beyond the nearest station for Knollsea; so it is hopeless."

"If there had only been a telegraph to the confounded place."

"Telegraph—we might as well telegraph to the devil as to an old booby and a —— scheming young ——. I very much question if we shall do anything in the matter, even if we get there. But I suppose we had better go on now."

"You can do as you like. I shall go on, if I have to walk every step o't."

"That's not necessary. I think the best posting-house at this end of the town is Tempett's—we must knock them up at once. Which will you do—attempt supper here, or break the back of our journey first, and get on to Anglebury? We may rest an hour or two there, unless you feel really in want of a meal."

"No. I'll leave eating to merrier men, who have no sister in the hands of a —— old Philistine."

"Very well," said Mountclere. "We'll go on at once."

An additional half hour elapsed before they were fairly started, the lateness and abruptness of their arrival causing delay in getting a conveyance ready; the tempestuous night had apparently driven the whole town, gentle and simple, early to their beds. And when at length the travelers were on their way the aspect of the weather grew yet more forbidding. The rain came down unmercifully, the booming wind caught it, bore it across the country, whizzed it against the carriage like a sower sowing his seed. It was precisely such weather, and almost at the same season, as when Picotee traversed the same moor stricken with her great disappointment at not meeting Christopher Julian.

Further on for several miles the drive lay through an open heath, dotted occasionally with fir plantations, the trees of which told the tale of their species without help from outline or color; they spoke in those melancholy moans and sobs which give to their sound a solemn sadness surpassing even that of the sea. From each carriage-lamp the long rays stretched like feelers into the air, and somewhat cheered the way, until the insidious damp that pervaded all things above, around, and underneath, overpowered one of them, and rendered every attempt to rekindle it ineffectual. Even had the two men's dislike to each other's society been less, the general din of the night would have prevented much talking; as it was, they sat in a rigid reticence that was almost a third personality. The roads were laid hereabouts with a light sandy gravel, which, though not clogging, was soft and friable. It speedily became saturated, and the wheels ground heavily and deeply into its substance.

At length, after overpassing from fifteen to twenty miles of these eternal heaths under the eternally drumming storm, they could discern eyelets of light winking to them out of the distance from under a nebulous brow of pale haze. They were looking on the little town of Flatmouth. Soon after this cross-roads were reached, one of which, at right angles to their present direction, led down on the left to that place. Here the man stopped and informed them that the horses would be able to go but a mile or two further.

"Very well, we must have others that can," said Mountclere. "Does our way lie through the town?"

"No, Sir—unless we go there to change horses, which I thought you would wish to do. The direct road is straight on. Flatmouth lies about two miles down there on the left. If we keep straight on, we shall come to no place for six or seven miles, and then only to Bullton."

"What's Bullton like?"

"A trumpery small bit of a village."

"Still, I think we had better push on," said Sol; "I am against going out of our way to get to Flatmouth."

"So am I," rejoined Mountclere.

"I know a wheelwright in Bullton," continued Sol, "and he keeps a beer-house. We could rest there, and have a bit of sommat in the shape of victuals, and then get on to Anglebury. Perhaps the rain may hold up by that time. Anything's better than going out of our way."

"Yes. And the horses can last out to that place," said Mountclere. "Up and on again, my man."

On they went toward Bullton. Still the everlasting heath, the black hills bulging against the sky, the barrows upon their round summits like warts on a swarthy skin. The storm blew huskily over bushes of heather and furze that it was unable materially to disturb, and the travelers proceeded as before. But the horses now were far from fresh, and the time spent in reaching the next village was quite half as long as that taken up by the previous heavy portion of the drive. When they entered Bullton it was about three.

"Now, where's the inn?" said Montclere, yawning.

"Just on the knap," Sol answered. "'Tis a little small place, and we must do as well as we can."

They pulled up before a cottage, upon the whitewashed front of which could be seen a square board representing the sign. After an infinite labor of rapping and shouting, a casement opened overhead, and a woman's voice inquired what was the matter. Sol explained, when she told them that her husband was away from home, and that they could not come in.

Sol was known to her, and he mentioned his name, but the woman only began to abuse him.

"Come, publican, you'd better let us in, or we'll have the law for't," rejoined Sol, with more spirit. "You don't dare to keep nobility waiting like this."

"Nobility!"

"My mate hev the title of Honorable, whether or no; so let's have none of your slack," said Sol.

"Don't be a fool, young chopstick," exclaimed Mountclere. "Get the door opened."

"I will—in my own way," said Sol, testily. "You mustn't mind my trading upon your quality, as 'tis a case of necessity. This is a woman nothing will bring to reason but an appeal to the higher powers. If every man of title was as useful as you are to-night, Sir, I'd never think 'em lumber, nor pray for their downfall again as long as I live."

"How singular!"

"There's never a bit of rubbish that won't come in use if you keep it seven years."

"If my utility depends upon keeping you company, may I go to —— for lacking every atom of the virtue."

"Hear, hear. But it hardly is becoming in me to answer up to a man so much older than I, and I won't say more. Suppose we draw a line here for the present, Sir, and get indoors?"

"Do what you will, in heaven's name."

A few more words to the woman resulted in her agreeing to admit them if they would attend to themselves afterward. This Sol promised, and the key of the door was let down to them from the bedroom window by a string. When they had entered, Sol, who knew the house well, busied himself in lighting a fire, the driver going off with a lantern to the fuel-house, where he found standing room for the two horses. Mountclere walked up and down the kitchen, mumbling words of disgust at the situation, the few of this kind that he let out being just enough to show what a fearfully large number he kept in.

"A calling up people at this time of morning!" the woman exclaimed occasionally down the stairs. "But folks show no mercy upon their flesh and blood—not one bit or mite."

"Now, never be stomachy, my good soul," cried Sol from the fire-place, where he stood blowing the fire with his breath. "Only tell me where the victuals bide, and I'll do all the cooking. We'll pay like princes—especially my mate."

"There's but little in house," said the sleepy woman from her bed-room. "There's pig's fry, a side of bacon, a conger eel, and pickled onions."

"Conger eel?" said Sol to Mountclere.

"No, thank you."

"Pig's fry?"

"No, thank you."

"Well, then, tell me where the bacon is," shouted Sol to the woman.

"You must find it," came again down the stairs. "'Tis somewhere up in chimley, but in which part I can't mind. Really I don't know whether I be upon my head or my heels, and my brain is all in a spin, wi' being rafted up in such a larry!"

"Bide where you be, there's a dear," said Sol. "We'll do it all. Just tell us where the tea-caddy is, and the gridiron, and then you can go to sleep again."

The woman appeared to take his advice, for she gave the information, and silence soon reigned up stairs.

When one piece of bacon had been with difficulty cooked over the newly-lit fire, Sol said to Mountclere, with the rasher on his fork: "Now, look here, Sir, I think while I am making tea, you ought to go on griddling some more of these, as you haven't done nothing at all!"

"I do the paying. * * * Well, give me the bacon."

"And when you have done yours, I'll cook the man's, as the pore feller's hungry, I make no doubt."

Mountclere, fork in hand, then began with his rasher, tossing it about the gridiron in masterly style, Sol attending to the tea. He was attracted from this occupation by a brilliant flame up the chimney, Mountclere exclaiming, "Now the cursed thing is on fire."

"Blow it out—hard—that's it! Well now, Sir, do you come and begin upon mine, as you must be hungry. I'll finish the griddling. Ought we to mind the man sitting down in our company, as there's no other room for him? I hear him coming in."

"Oh no—not at at all. Put him over at that table."

"And I'll join him. You can sit here by yourself, Sir. Rank is rank."

The meal was dispatched, and the coachman again retired, promising to have the horses ready in about an hour and half. Sol and Mountclere made themselves comfortable upon either side of the fire-place, to wait till the animals had rested. After sitting in silence awhile, they nodded and slept.

How long they would have remained thus, in consequence of their fatigues, there is no telling, had not the mistress of the cottage descended the stairs about two hours later, after peeping down upon them at intervals of five minutes during their sleep, lest they should leave without her knowledge. It was 6 o'clock, and Sol went out for the man, whom he found snoring in the furze-loft. There was now some necessity for haste, and in ten minutes they were again on their way.

Day dawned upon the Old Fox inn at Anglebury with a timid and watery eye. From the shadowy archway came a shining lantern, which was seen to be dangling from the hand of a little bow-legged old man—the hostler, John. Having reached the front, he looked around to measure the daylight, opened the lantern, and extinguished it by a pinch of his fingers. He paused for a moment to have the customary word or two with his neighbor the milkman, who usually appeared at this point at this time.

"It sounds like the whistle of the morning train," the milkman said as he drew near, a scream from the further end of the town reaching their ears. "Well, I hope, now the wind's in that quarter, we shall ha'e a little more fine weather—hey, hostler?"

"What be ye a talking o'?"

"Can hear the whistle plain, I say."

"Oh, ay. I suppose you do. But faith 'tis a poor fist I can make at hearing anything. There, I could have told all the same that the wind was in the east, even if I had not seed poor Thomas Tribble's smoke blowing across the little orchard. Joints be a true weather-cock enough when past three-score. These easterly rains, when they do come, which is not often, come wi' might enough to squall a man into his grave."

"Well, we must look for it hostler. * * * Why, what mighty ekkypage is this, come to town at such a purblinking time of day?"

"'Tis what time only can tell—though 'twill not be long first," the hostler replied, as the driver of the pair of horses and carriage containing Sol and Mountclere slackened pace, and drew rein before the inn.

Fresh horses were immediately called for, and while they were being put in the two travelers walked up and down.

"It is now a quarter to seven o'clock," said Mountclere; "and the question arises, shall I go on to Knollsea, or branch off at Coomb for Lychworth? I think the best plan will be to drive first to Lychworth, set me down, and then get him to take you on at once to Knollsea. What do you say?"

"When shall I reach Knollsea by that arrangement?"

"By half-past eight o'clock. We shall be at Lychworth before eight, which is excellent time."

"Very well, Sir, I agree to that," said Sol, feeling that as soon as one of the two birds had been caught, the other could not mate without their knowledge.

The carriage and horses being again ready, away they drove at once, both having by this time grown too restless to spend in Anglebury a minute more than was necessary.

The hostler and his lad had taken the jaded Sandbourne horses to the stable, rubbed them down, and fed them, when another noise was heard outside the yard: the omnibus had returned from meeting the train. Relinquishing the horses to the small stable-lad, the old hostler again looked out from the arch.

A young man had stepped from the omnibus, and he came forward. "I want a conveyance of some sort to take me to Knollsea, at once. Can you get a horse harnessed in five minutes?"

"I'll make shift to do what I can, master, not promising about the minutes. The truest man can say no more. Won't ye step into the bar, Sir, and give your order? I'll let ye know as soon as 'tis ready."

Christopher turned into a room smelling strongly of the night before, and stood by the newly-kindled fire to wait. He had just come in haste from Melchester. The upshot of his excitement about the wedding, which, as the possible hour of its solemnization drew near, had increased till it bore him on like a wind, was this unpremeditated journey. Lying awake the previous night, the hangings of his bed pulsing to every beat of his heart, he decided that there was one last and great service which it behooved him, as an honest man and friend, to say nothing of lover, to render to Ethelberta at this juncture. It was to ask her by some means whether or not she had engaged with open eyes to marry Lord Mountclere; and if not, to give her a word or two of enlightenment. That done, she might be left to take care of herself.

His plan was to obtain an interview with Picotee, and learn from her accurately the state of things. Should he, by any possibility, be mistaken in his belief as to the contracting parties, a knowledge of the mistake would be cheaply purchased by the journey. Should he not, he would send up to Ethelberta the strong note of expostulation which was already written, and waiting in his pocket. To intrude upon her at such a time was unseemly; but to dispatch a letter by a messenger before evidence of its necessity had been received was most undesirable. The whole proceeding at best was clumsy; yet earnestness is mostly clumsy; and how could he let the event pass without a protest? Before daylight on that Autumn morning he had risen, told Faith of his intention, and started off.

As soon as the vehicle was ready Christopher hastened to the door and stepped up. The little stable-boy led the horse a few paces on the way before relinquishing his hold; at the same moment a respectably-dressed man on foot, with a small black bag in his hand, came up from the opposite direction, along the street leading from the railway. He was a thin, elderly man, with gray hair; that a great anxiety pervaded him was as plainly visible as his feature. Without entering the inn, he came up at once to old John.

"Have you anything going to Knollsea this morning that I can get a lift in?" said the pedestrian—no other than Ethelberta's father.

"No empty, that I know of."

"Or carrier?"

"No."

"A matter of fifteen shillings, then, I suppose?"

"Yes—no doubt. But yond, there's a young man just now starting; he might not take it ill if ye were to ask him for a seat, and go halves in the hire of the trap. Shall I call out?"

"Ah, do."

The hostler bawled to the stable-boy, who put the question to Christopher. There was room for two on the dog-cart, and Julian had no objection to save the shillings of a fellow-traveler who was evidently not rich. When Chickerel mounted to his seat, Christopher paused to look at him as we pause in some enactment that seems to have been already before us in a dream long ago. Ethelberta's face was there, as the landscape is in the map, the romance in the history, the aim in the deed; denuded, rayless, and sorry, but discernible.

For the moment, however, this did not occur to Julian. He took the whip, the boy loosed his hold upon the horse, and they proceeded on their way.

"What slap-dash jinks may there be going on at Knollsea, then, my sonny?" said the hostler to the lad, as the dog-cart and the backs of the two men diminished on the road. "You be a Knollsea boy; have anything reached your young ears about what's in the wind there, David Straw?"

"No, nothing; except that 'tis going to be Christmas Day in five weeks; and then a hide-bound bull is going to be killed if he don't die afore the time, and gi'ed away by my Lord in three-pound junks, as a reward to good people who never curse and sing bad songs, except when they be drunk; mother says perhaps she will have some, and 'tis excellent if well stewed, mother says."

"A very fair chronicle for a boy to give, but not what I asked for. When you try to answer a old man's question, always bear in mind what it was that old man asked. A hide-bound bull is good when well stewed, I make no doubt—for they who like it; but that's not it. What I said was, do you know why three fokes, a rich man, a middling man, and a poor man, should want horses for Knollsea afore seven o'clock in the morning on a blinking day in Fall, when everything is as wet as a dishclout, whereas that's more than happens in fine Summer weather?"

"No—I don't know, John hostler."

"Then go home and tell your mother that ye be no wide-awake boy, and that old John, who went to school with her father afore she was born or thought o', says so. * * * Chok' it all, why should I think there's sommat going on at Knollsea? Honest traveling have been so rascally abused since I was a boy in pinners, by tribes of nobodies tearing from one end of the country to t'other, to see the sun go down in salt water, or the moon play jack-lantern behind some rotten tower, that, upon my song, when life and death's in the wind, there's no telling the difference."

"I like their sixpences ever so much."

"Young sonny, don't you answer up to me when you bain't in the story—stopping my words in that fashion. I won't have it, David. Now up in the tallet with ye, there's a good boy, and down with another lock or two of hay—as fast as you can do it for me."

The boy vanished under the archway, and the hostler followed at his heels. Meanwhile the carriage bearing Mr. Mountclere and Sol was speeding on its way to Lychworth. When they reached the spot at which the road forked into two, they left the Knollsea route, and keeping thence under the hills for the distance of five or six miles, drove into Lord Mountclere's park. In ten minutes the house was before them, framed in by dripping trees.

Mountclere jumped out and entered without ceremony. Sol, being anxious to know if Lord Mountclere was there, ordered the coachman to wait a few moments. It was now nearly eight o'clock, and the smoke which ascended from the newly-lit fires of the Court painted soft blue tints upon the brown and golden leaves of lofty boughs adjoining.

"Oh, Ethelberta!" said Sol, as he regarded the fair prospect.

The gravel of the drive had been washed clean and smooth by the night's rain, but there were fresh wheel marks other than their own upon the track. Yet the mansion seemed scarcely awake, and stillness reigned everywhere around.

Not more than three or four minutes had passed when the door was opened for Mountclere, and he came hastily from the doorsteps.

"I must go on with you," he said, getting into the vehicle. "He's gone."

"Where—to Knollsea?" said Sol.

"Yes," said Mountclere. "Now, go ahead to Knollsea!" he shouted to the man. "To think I should be fooled like this! I had no idea that he would be leaving so soon! We might just as well have been here an hour earlier as not. But who was to dream that they would arrange to do it at such an unearthly time of the morning at this dark season of the year! Drive—drive!" he called again out of the window, and the pace was increased.

"I have come two or three miles out of my way on account of you," said Sol, sullenly. "And all this time lost. I don't see why you wanted to come here at all. I knew it would be a waste of time."

"D—— it all, man," said Mountclere; it is no use for you to be angry with me."

"I think it is, for 'tis you have brought me into this muddle," said Sol, in no sweeter tone. "Ha, ha! Upon my life I should be inclined to laugh, if I were not so much inclined to do the other thing, at Berta's trick of trying to make close family allies of such a cantankerous pair as you and I. So much of one mind as we be, so alike in our ways of living, so close connected in our callings and principles, so similar in manners and customs! 'twould be a thousand pities to part us—hey, Mr. Mountclere?"

Mountclere faintly laughed with the same hideous merriment at the same idea, and then both remained in a withering silence, meant to express the utter contempt of each for the other, both in family and in person. They passed the lodge, and again swept into the high road.

"Drive on!" said Mountclere, putting his head again out of the window, and shouting to the man. "Drive like the d——!" he roared again a few minutes afterward, in fuming dissatisfaction with their rate of progress.

"Bain't I doing of it?" said the driver, turning angrily round. "I aint going to ruin my governor's horses for strangers who won't pay double for 'em—not I. I am driving as fast as I can. If other folks get in the way with their traps, I suppose I must drive round 'em, Sir?"

There was a slight crash.

"There!" continued the coachman. "That's what comes of my turning round!"

Sol looked out on the other side, and found that the fore-wheel of their carriage had become locked in the wheel of a dog-cart they had overtaken, the road here being very narrow. Their coachman, who knew he was to blame for this mishap, felt the advantage of taking time by the forelock in a case of accusation, and began swearing at his victim as if he were the sinner. Sol jumped out, and looking up at the occupants of the other conveyance, saw against the sky the back elevation of his father and Christopher Julian, sitting upon a little seat which each overhung, like a big pudding upon a small plate.

"Father—what you going?" said Sol. "Is it about Berta that you've come?"

"Yes, I got your letter," said Chickerel, "and I felt I should like to come—that I ought to come, to save her from that old rascal. Luckily, this gentleman, a stranger to me, has given me a lift from Anglebury, or I must have hired." He pointed to Christopher.

"But he's Mr. Julian!" said Sol.

"You are Mrs. Petherwin's father?—and I have traveled in your company without knowing it!" exclaimed Christopher, feeling and looking both astonished and puzzled. At first it had appeared to him that, in direct antagonism to his own purpose, her friends were favoring Ethelberta's wedding; but it was evidently otherwise.

"Yes, that's father," said Sol. "Father, this is Mr. Julian. Mr. Julian, this gentleman here is Lord Mountclere's brother—and, to cut the story short, we all wish to stop the wedding."

"Then let us get on, in heaven's name!" said Mountclere. "You are the lady's father?"

"I am," said Chickerel.

"Then you had better come into this carriage. We shall go faster than the dog-cart. Now, driver, are the wheels right again?"

Chickerel hastily entered with Mountclere, Sol joined them, and they sped on. Christopher drove close in their rear, not quite certain whether he did well in going further, now that there were plenty of people to attend to the business, but anxious to see the end. The other three sat in silence, with their eyes upon their knees, though the clouds were dispersing and the morning grew bright. In about twenty minutes the square unembattled tower of Knollsea Church appeared below them in the vale, its summit just touching the distant line of sea upon sky. The element by which they had been victimized on the previous evening now smiled falsely to the low morning sun.

They descended the road to the village at a little more mannerly pace than that of the earlier journey, and saw the rays glance upon the hands of the church clock, which marked five and twenty minutes to nine.

(To be continued.)

BENJAMIN WEST'S MARRIAGE.—About the middle of the eighteenth century young West had an obscure lodging in Strawberry alley, and painted portraits at a guinea a head; painted signs, too, for a few shillings, when portraits and guineas were not to be had—"The Cask of Beer," or "The Jolly Fiddlers." A picture of St. Ignatius, after Murillo, having been captured on a Spanish brigantine by the Britannia, fell into the possession of Governor Hamilton at Bush Hill. West copied it, and humored some of his portly patrons by painting them in the attitude of the saint. Mad Anthony Wayne, then a handsome, gallant, showily dressed young fellow, was often seen on the streets with the mild-mannered, apple-cheeked Quaker lad. He brought as many of his fashionable friends as he could persuade to sit for their portraits to the hungry young artist, and it is hinted not only made a military man of him, but introduced him to charming Miss Betty Shewell, with whom West, in his orderly, proper way, fell in love. Miss Shewell's brother, however, being a man with an income, had no mind that his pretty sister should marry a man who had none, and whose occupation was held to be not half so genteel as that of a tailor. He therefore locked Miss Betty up in her room, just about the time that one of the Allens, who was sending a ship laden with grain to the starving Italians, offered Benjamin a passage on her to Leghorn. But love laughed at locksmiths then as now. The Quaker Romeo and his Juliet saw each other, though one was in the garden and the other in the window, and vowed eternal faith. West promised to win fame and money, and his sweetheart promised to come to him to the ends of the earth as soon as he should send her word he had enough of the latter necessary to keep them from starvation. The remainder of the story Bishop White told to Dr. Swift, of Easton, Pennsylvania. West, as we all know, succeeded rapidly in winning both the fame and money, and as soon as he was established first favorite at Hampton Court, sent to Miss Shewell to claim her part of the promise. Her brother was still inexorable, and did not consider a painter, though he were George's Own, a fit match for the daughter of a blue-blooded Philadelphia family. He locked Miss Betty up again in her chamber. The story went out through the town. Popular sympathy was with the lovers; Stephen Shewell was denounced as a tyrant, and many glances of pity and encouragement were cast at the high-latticed window behind which was the fair captive maiden. The ship was in the harbor, ready to sail, in which West had arranged that his bride should come to him, under the escort of his father. The day arrived for her departure. At this crisis Dr. Franklin appeared as the good angel, and proved himself quite as competent to direct a love affair as the lightning or the draught in a stove. With Bishop White, then a lad of eighteen, and Francis Hopkinson, he went to the ship's Captain and arranged with him to delay starting until night, but to be ready to weigh anchor at a moment's warning. Old Mr. West was then taken on board, and at midnight Franklin, young White, and Hopkinson repaired to Stephen Shewell's house, fastened a rope-ladder to Miss Betty's window, held it while she descended, and conducted her safely to the ship, which set sail as soon as she was on board. The lovers were married when she landed, and lived long and happily together. But Stephen Shewell never forgave his sister, nor did she or her husband ever return to this country. The story is romantic enough for fiction, but bears every weight of authority. Dr. Swift states that when he rallied the venerable Bishop on his part as knight-errant to this modern Dolorida, he replied that he had done right, adding, with warmth, that "if it were to do over again, I should act in precisely the same way. God meant them to come together."—*Harper's Magazine.*

HUMOR.—What is humor? That is one of the insoluble questions. Psychologists write about it, but not very successfully. Perhaps it is because no great philosopher was ever himself a humorist. Can any one imagine Kant, or Hegel, or Aristotle, or Descartes, or Coleridge, or Hume, or Mr. Mill, or Sir W. Hamilton really enjoying a bit of Aristophanes, or Swift, or Rabelais? The thinker loves symmetry, the humorist hates it; and therefore the two classes are radically opposed; which, one may suppose, is one argument against the merits of humor. As philosophers have not succeeded in defining the quality, we need not seek to supply their place. One fact, however, will be admitted. Humor implies a keen delight in emotional contrasts. Wit, say the best observers, differs from humor in that wit is purely intellectual, while humor implies an admixture of sentiment. Witticisms are the electric sparks that flash out when some circuit of reasoning is unexpectedly completed; humor is the discharge which takes place when two currents of feeling, differing in temperature, are delicately blended. The humorist is the man who laughs through tears. In the fabric of his emotions the warp of melancholy is crossed by the woof of cheerfulness. (I am not acquainted with warps and woofs in common life, but they are mentioned in Gray's Ode, and seem to be specially intended for literary use.) His writing is a play of cross lights, sunshine, and shadow dexterously intermingled or completely fused into a contradictory unity. He laughs in the midst of a prayer and is yet not consciously irreverent; in the very innermost mental recesses, consecrated to his deepest emotions, there are quaint grotesques and images due to the freaks of the wildest fancy; the temple in which he worships is partly an old curiosity shop; he belongs to the sect which keeps monkeys in its sacred places. You cannot tell whether a cathedral will most affect him with an awe of the infinite or an exhibition of tumblers at a pantomime. He will even laugh at the Social Science Association. He specially hates a downright statement, true as Euclid, or solid as Adam Smith; and thinks that all scientific truth is as wearisome to the mind as a steel cuirass to the body. There is no way of twisting it into queer shapes. His logic is founded upon the axiom that of two contradictory propositions both must be true. He starts from the assumption that A is not A. And, above all, the humorist must also be an egotist. The oddities of his own character give him the utmost delight. He cherishes his whims and the arbitrary twists of his moral nature, for fear that he should lapse into straightforward simplicity of sentiment. All humor is in a sense dramatic. Every humorous sentiment is the embodiment of some special idiosyncrasy, or it would become commonplace. There have been modest humorists; nay, a humorist is invariably modest in one sense, for it is his cue to laugh at all vanity as at all uncompounded emotion. Conceit implies that the world is worth taking seriously and ought to take me seriously. The most rooted conviction of the humorist is that the world is a farce—a melancholy farce, indeed, for otherwise there would be no contradiction—but a farce where the sublime must never be separated from its shadow, the ridiculous. His very egotism, in short, is itself a contradiction. It implies the two beliefs that his personality is intensely interesting and yet intensely absurd. It is the egotism of Lamb or of Montaigne, who are always dwelling fondly on their own tastes and associations and biographical reminiscences and yet quietly railing at that very fondness. Modest vanity, humble self-assertion, display of their own peculiarities as at once the most absorbing and the most trifling of all topics of thought, is of the very essence of the genuine humorist; and yet the most dogged of political economists will be offended if you tell him he cannot relish humor! —*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE ART OF POISONING IN THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV.—To stave off bankruptcy, *pour combler le deficit*, kings and ministers had recourse to strange expedients. Even Louis XIV. was sadly pinched for want of money; and, since alchemy was the order of the day, he caught a batch of alchemists and sent them to the Bastille to work under Government surveillance. They were allowed as much sulphur, antimony, arsenic, and anything else as they wanted, and they were expected to give gold in return. Hence one of the most notable discoveries of that time; of course the Police found no gold, but they found (what they had long suspected) that these seekers for the philosopher's stone were poisoners, and that their customers were to be found in the very highest ranks of society. Arsenic, which is often said to kill by accumulation of many small doses, was incapable of detection in those days, when post-mortems were unknown; and thus *poudre de succession* became a favorite way of getting rid of any one who stood between a man or woman and the estate or the human being whom they coveted. We have all heard of the Brinvilliers. Voisin was a plebeian imitator of hers, doing for the common people what the other did for the *noblesse*, to which she herself belonged. The humbler artist did her work in just as artistic style as did the marchioness. A butcher in St. Antoine "administers correction" to his gad-about wife; she goes off straight to Voisin and quietly buys packets of powder, which make her in a few weeks a frolicsome widow. A carpenter, dying, leaves a little money; mother and son can't agree about it; the mother goes to Voisin and gets a powder, but before she has come for the next the son has been there too. Voisin keeps them both in hand, determined that whoever pays her highest shall win; the mother gains the day. Besides poisoning, Voisin was ready for every other kind of villainy. She and a midwife named Lepère are stated to have procured abortion in 10,000 cases, and the number of new-born children burned by Voisin in her magical rites is reckoned at 2,500. The whole story is so horrible that, were it not legally attested in these archives, one could not credit it; it is worse than the worst of the foul dreams of witches. The confessions of Voisin and her accomplices were made long before they were tortured, yet one would fain hope that some of the revolting details were due to a diseased imagination. Spiritualism is contemptible enough; we may be thankful that it is only contemptible when we read of the methods which these wretches used to call up the Devil and to win from him for their dupes "the flying dollar," which was no sooner spent than it found its way back into its owner's pocket. To drape a room in black cloth, and on a black altar, lighted with black candles, to slay a new-born babe, while a priest (for priests were found to lend themselves to the work) went through a vile travesty of the Mass, was one of the least horrible of the ceremonies; some are too bad even to hint at. It is a little consolation that Voisin, who had made 100,000 crowns, and was leaving France under a false name, was caught, tried, and at last burned (February, 1680.) She supped gayly the night before, and sang parodies on the Church hymns; "gave her soul to the Devil in good style," *(gentiment,)* as Madame de Sévigné has it. But all Voisin's clients were not butchers' and carpenters' wives and lewd young women of the baser sort who had "got into trouble." Marie Mancini, Countess of Soissons, was convicted of having gone to her in order to get rid of La Vallière, her successful rival in Louis XIV.'s affections. There was no doubt about it; the proofs are on record. The order was issued to arrest the Countess, but Louis told the Duke of Bouillon to give her a hint, and she escaped. Nor was she the only one who escaped; for there was such an epidemic of poisoning that the Magistrate de la Reynie hesitated to go on with his inquiries; he found they were likely to compromise very exalted personages indeed. In a very short time he had 147 prisoners on his hands, and he questions "whether it is for God's glory and the King's interest, *i. e.*, the interest of the State, or even of justice, to publish abroad such terrible and enormous crimes." Writing to Louvois, the Prime Minister, in 1681, he says: "But for the confessions of the criminals, I should scarcely be able to credit the existence of such a traffic in poisons. Poisoning is the common remedy for family troubles. Human life is put up to the sale daily." (One poisoner among the poor actually undertook the job for the trifling charge of thirty sous.) There was such a panic that people gave up using metal drinking-cups and took to glass; metal might be so prepared as to poison the drink poured into it. At a dinner every guest had his own silver plate, brought and carried home again by a confidential servant. The linen was washed at home, and "got up" under the housewife's own eyes, for fear the master's shirts should be made shirts of Nessus. Letters were disinfected as if it had been time of plague; and ladies gave up accepting bouquets, because people had been known never to recover after smelling at a poisoned flower. Even Racine, the good and truly pious, the best character, perhaps, of all the writers who adorned that brilliant Court, was at one time suspected of being a poisoner. These archives show that inquiries were secretly set on foot about him, and that his innocence was indisputably proved. Indeed, among the motley crew who dabbled in poisons there was not a single literary man of the slightest pretensions to fame. Voisin was burned alive in February, 1680. Madame de Carada, wife of a "master of woods and forests," had her hand cut off a year after. Between these two a good many met their just punishment; and then the trials suddenly ceased, and the *chambre ardente* left off its investigations. Louis made up his mind that De la Reynie was right, and that to go further would bring a scandal on the whole nation. Other grand court favorites besides the Countess of Soissons were compromised. Besides the villainous priests who were executed, there were many other clergymen involved more or less deeply in the same impieties. The King, who, in spite of his free life, was, after his own fashion, a highly religious man, did not like to strengthen the hands of the enemies of Catholicism by publishing to the world the shame of its ministers. The guilty were allowed to escape into foreign parts, or to hide themselves in monasteries. Public opinion, too, went round in a moment. From being "the fashion," poisoning became "dreadful" in everybody's opinion, and there was really no need of further prosecutions, for society at once ostracized all the guilty, and even the suspected.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

LAMARTINE AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1848.—In the midst of his manifold productions, however, there happened to Lamartine such a chance as befalls few poets. He had it in his power once in his life to do something greater than the greatest lyric, more noble than any *vers*. At the crisis of the Revolution of 1848, chance (to use the word without irreverence) thrust him and no other into the place of master, and held him for one supreme moment alone between France and anarchy—between, we might almost say, the world and a second terrible Revolution. And there the sentimentalist proved himself a man; he confronted raving Paris, and subdued it. The old noble French blood in his veins rose to the greatness of the crisis. With a pardonable thrill of pride in the position, so strange to a writer and man of thought, into which without any action of his own he found himself forced, he describes how he faced the tremendous mob of Paris for seventy hours, almost without repose, without sleep or food, when there was no other man in France bold enough or wise enough to take that supreme part; and ended by guiding that most aimless of revolutions to a peaceful conclusion, for the moment at least. It was not Lamartine's fault that the Empire came after him. Long before the day of the Empire had come he had fallen from his momentary elevation, and lost all influence over his country. But his downfall cannot efface the fact that he did actually reign, and reign beneficently, subduing and controlling the excited nation, saving men's lives and the balance of society. We know no other poet who has had such a chance afforded him, and few men who have acquitted themselves so well in one of the most difficult and dangerous positions which it is possible for a man to hold.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE FORESTS OF THE WORLD.—The forests of Europe are estimated as being 500,000,000 acres in extent, or about twenty per cent. the whole area of the Continent. In North America it is reckoned that 1,460,000,000 acres are covered with trees, of which area 900,000,000 are in British North America. In South America forests occupy 700,000,000 acres. The total amount for the two continents of the New World and Europe gives 3,600,000 geographical miles. The proportion of forest land to the whole area of Europe, as above stated, is computed at twenty per cent.; in America, twenty-one per cent. Supposing, therefore, twenty per cent. to be the proportion in Asia, Africa, and Australia, the grand total of the forests of the world cover a space of 7,734,000 geographical miles. The areas of State forests and woodlands are estimated at the following figures in the following European countries: Prussia, 6,200,000 acres; Bavaria, 3,294,000 acres; France, 2,700,000; Austria, 2,230,000; Hanover, 900,000 acres; Wurtemburg, 469,087; Saxony, 394,000; England, 112,376. The range in height of trees varies from the miniature alpine willow of a few inches in height to the stupendous Wellingtonia, which grows to a height of 350 feet, although indeed it is stated that one of the eucalypti often reaches a height of 420 feet in Victoria. In Sclavonia a tree called the sapin attains a height of 275 feet, and the umbrella pines of Italy 200 feet. The California big tree is said to girth 96 feet. The destruction of woods and forests, however, is very enormous, and in the majority of instances no attempts are being made for their reproduction. In South Africa, we are told, millions of acres are destroyed and made waste annually. In New-Zealand the thirty per cent. of forest existing in 1830 had sunk to twenty-eight in 1868, and to eighteen in 1873, which rate of diminution, if continued, would result in the total destruction of the New-Zealand forests by 1889. In America, in the United States especially, the consumption of timber is enormous, and although public attention has been called to the matter, and the United States Statute of March, 1875, imposes a fine of $500, or a year's imprisonment, for wanton injury or destruction of trees, and also a fine of $200, or six months' imprisonment, for allowing cattle to injure trees "on National grounds," the yearly consumption and improvident use of timber is almost incredible. Although, says the *Scientific American*, there are no available statistics to show the exact rate of speed with which they are using up the wood supply, it is easy to see that it is being done with great rapidity. Taking the legitimate use of lumber alone, industries based on its manufacture constitute the second in point of magnitude in America, and are only exceeded by the iron interest. About 150,000 persons are stated to be employed in producing sawed lumber alone; $143,500,000 are invested therein, "and 1,295,000 laths, 3,265,000,000 shingles, and 12,756,000,000 feet of timber are yearly manufactured." On the secondary industries based on the use of lumber as a raw material, carpentry, cabinet-making, ship-building, &c., millions of people are employed. According to Prof. Brewer's assertion, wood forms the fuel of two-thirds the population, and the partial fuel of nine-tenths of the remaining third, add this to the former estimate, and some general idea will be obtained of the enormous drain upon American forests that is constantly in progress. As a fact, it is well known that in 1871 as many as 10,000 acres of forest were stripped off their timber, to supply Chicago with fuel, and yet no attempt is made to reproduce.—*Land and Water.*

THE SAILING FLIGHT OF BIRDS.—Having had during several long voyages in the Pacific considerable opportunities for observing closely the flight of sailing birds, and especially of *Diomedea Melanophrys*, or "Mutton Bird," as I believe it is called by the Australians, a few suggestions on the subject may perhaps not be uninteresting to your readers. This bird differs considerably in size from the albatross of the Cape, but as the principles of its flight are the same, the few suggestions I wish to make will apply with equal force to both species, and indeed to all sailing birds. The *Diomedea* of the Cape, it is well known, can support itself in the air for a very long time without flapping its wings, and in *The Reign of Law* it is stated that "sometimes for a whole hour together this splendid bird will sail or wheel round a ship in every possible variety of direction, without requiring a single stroke of its pinions." This may be accurately true, but in the case of the smaller albatross I refer to, between one and two minutes, or perhaps one or two thousand yards in space, is more approximately the limit to which the bird's power of sailing is exercised. When the flight begins after rest the bird appears to feel very considerable difficulty in rising from the sea. It runs along the surface for some distance, flaps its wings very vigorously, and continues to do this after it has left the water until it acquires a satisfactory velocity. Its subsequent sailing flight until it again increases its rate of speed by flapping, I would suggest to be merely a utilization of this original *vis viva* to the utmost possible advantage, the ascending and descending movements of the bird being nothing more than a change from actual to potential energy, and *vice versa*. Suppose, for the sake of simplicity, that the wind is dead ahead, and the bird commences sailing horizontally with a certain *vis viva*. With this, by fixing its wings so as to present inclined planes to the direction of the wind, it is able to rise to a certain height, the velocity decreasing in some ratio to the ascent, and if the highest point capable of being reached is attained, the bird for the instant comes to rest; up to this moment the actual energy has been gradually changing into potential, and the bird gaining thereby a position of advantage. It is, however, extremely rare that this position is attained; most frequently the horizontal velocity is only partially destroyed. The planes of the wings being now changed with reference to the direction of the wind, the bird begins to descend; the potential energy is transformed into actual, and velocity is acquired, to be again changed into potential, and so on until it becomes necessary to renew it. The line of flight, therefore, of an albatross going directly against the wind consists of a series of undulations, the summits of which correspond to the instants of least relative velocities, or positions of greatest potential advantage, while the lowest points correspond to the instants of greatest relative velocity and least potential advantage. During all this time *vis viva* is of course being extracted by the resistance of the wind, and the velocity after a while is so diminished that the bird loses its power of rising to a satisfactory position of advantage. It is then that flapping recommences and new power of flight is acquired. When it is remembered that the weight of a Cape albatross varies from sixteen to twenty pounds, and the stretch of wings from ten to twelve feet, it will be evident how great is the potential energy of such a bird at the height say of 100 feet, and also how complete is its power of utilizing that energy. The question may be asked, how long will it be before 2,000 foot-pounds of work have been extracted by air moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour? for until it has been extracted, or nearly so, the sailing flight of the albatross need not cease. By means of a suitable mechanism for changing the inclination of the wing planes every few seconds, the sailing of the albatross, I believe, might be simulated without great difficulty. It is generally supposed that the stronger the wind the greater is the power of sailing-flight. In the special instance referred to, viz., that of sailing directly in the teeth of the wind, this is not the case. A good breeze is evidently better than either a very strong wind or a calm. In the one case, a too great resistance destroys the *vis viva* too rapidly; in the other, the bird suffers from a want of sufficient resistance, very much as a kite does during a calm. In sailing in any other direction a violent wind may more or less aid the flight, and the velocity attained in some instances be enormous and very deceptive. It is this element, viz., the velocity acquired by sailing obliquely with the wind, that is so difficult for the eye to eliminate in estimating the actual power of the bird to sail against the wind. In flying with the wind, the resistance to the stroke being greater, the necessary speed may be more rapidly acquired, and with fewer strokes, provided the bird has the requisite strength. But, as might naturally be supposed, sailing directly with the wind for any considerable distance is rarely or never seen, the bird not finding sufficient resistance in the air for its support. From what has been said it will appear that the superior sailing power of the albatross, in comparison with other birds, is due—1. To its ability to acquire readily very great *vis viva* by means of its extremely powerful wings. 2. To its almost perfect power of utilizing this *vis viva* for the purpose of ascending or descending, *i. e.* of changing from a position of greatest actual to greatest potential energy and *vice versâ*, with least loss of power through resistance of the air. The above implies an extraordinary rigidity as well as absence of concavity of the wings, by which the bird is enabled to hold them in their place like two rigid planes, and thereby present their surface to the wind under the most favorable circumstances possible. The tremulous movement seen at the tips appears to be nothing more than vibrations due to the want of absolute rigidity in the pinions. The above suggestions, if tenable, furnish an explanation also of the flight of the flying fish—the undulatory motion, or rising over the crest of a wave, which has puzzled so many casual observers, being merely a change of some of the *vis viva* of its flight into potential energy. This means necessarily a loss of velocity depending on the amount of rise, and implies the power of the fish to change its wing planes so as to ascend or descend. The original *vis viva* has of course been created by a preliminary rush through the water before emerging. It will be seen from what has been said that the principle suggested, rightly or wrongly, as fully explaining the flight of the albatross, is that of a body—gifted with the most perfect power of placing itself in a position of advantage—sliding up and down inclined planes under the most perfect conditions possible.—*Nature.*

THE TULIP MANIA.—Of all things in the world in which to make a corner, to excite a speculation, to be puffed by brokers, it would seem as if flowers would be the last. But that a whole nation should grow mad over bulbs, that the industry of a people should be turned aside from the pursuit of agriculture to that of horticulture, and that the mania should spread from the phlegmatic Dutchman to the phlegmatic Englishman seems almost incredible. Yet in the beginning of the seventeenth century the desire for tulips had so spread over Europe that no wealthy man considered his garden perfect without his rare collection of tulips. From the aristocracy the rage spread to the middle and the agricultural classes, and merchants and shop-keepers began to vie with each other in the rarity of their flowers and in the prices paid for them. A trader at Haarlem was actually known to pay half his fortune for a single root, not from any expectation of profit in its propagation, but to keep it in his conservatory for the admiration of his acquaintances. The first tulip seen in Europe was beheld at Augsburg, in Germany, in 1559, and was imported from Constantinople, where it had long been a favorite. Ten or eleven years after this the plant was in great demand in Holland and Germany. Wealthy burghers of Amsterdam sent direct to Constantinople for their precious bulbs, and paid extravagant prices for them. The first roots planted in England were brought from Vienna in the year 1600, and were considered a great rarity. For thirty years tulips continued to grow in reputation. One would suppose there must have been some virtue in this flower that made it so valuable in the eyes of so prudent a people as the Dutch. Yet it has neither the beauty nor the perfume of the violet nor the fragrance of the rose. It hardly possesses the beauty of the humble sweet-pea. Its only recommendation is its aristocratic stateliness, and this should hardly have commended it to the only democratic republic on the globe. But it is by no means the first time that fashion has turned ugliness into beauty and rarity into wealth. In 1634 the rage for tulips among the Dutch was so great that the ordinary industry of the country was neglected, and the whole people turned to the production of tulips. As this mania increased, prices increased with it, until in 1635 merchants were known to have spent $40,000 in the purchase of forty tulips. At this time each species was sold by weight. A tulip of the kind known as the Admiral Lietkin, and weighing 400 grains, would sell for $1,800; the Admiral Von der Eycke, weighing 450 grains, was worth $500; a Viceroy of 400 grains would bring $1,200. Most precious of all, a Semper Augustus, weighing only 200 grains, was thought to be cheap at $2,200. This last species was much sought after, and even an inferior plant would readily sell for $800. When this species was first known, in 1636, there were only two roots of it in Holland, and those not of the best. One belonged to a dealer in Amsterdam, and the other was owned in Haarlem. So anxious were the purchasers for this new variety that one person offered twelve acres of valuable building land for the Haarlem tulip. That of Amsterdam was sold for $1,840, a new carriage, two gray horses, and a complete suit of harness. As a specimen of the value of these bulbs we give the actual copy of a bill of sale of certain articles given in exchange for one single root of the Viceroy species:

Two lasts of wheat	$179
Two lasts of rye	223
Four fat oxen	192
Eight fat swine	96
Twelve fat sheep	48
Two hogsheads wine	88
Four tuns beer	13
Two tons butter	77
One thousand pounds cheese	48
One bed, complete	40
One suit clothes	32
One silver cup	24
Total	$1,000

Since that day tulips have declined in value, but wine, butter, and cheese have decidedly advanced.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE SPANISH PEASANT.—If our hero be one of a large family, he generally, if it be his lot to be number seven or eight, commences life in the little turn-box of the foundling hospital. On his tiny hand is, however, a little "birth-ring" of brass or tin, so that, should affairs mend at home, his mother can claim her lost darling. If not, however, he is "farmed out;" in other words, the provincial authorities pay some wet-nurse in town or village to suckle him for a few months, at the rate of three or four dollars per month, and after that the wet-nurse becomes to all intents and purposes his mother, taking care of him until he be seven years old, when he is sent to learn a trade, and reading, writing, and arithmetic, to the nearest *hospicio*, or work-house. In this case, although the poor little fellow has during the first seven years of his life a very hard time of it, yet his condition is good in the *hospicio*, and he is well-cared for and well-fed, and enabled to go out when of age and earn his bread by working at his trade. It is by this means that education is spreading, and finding its way into remote *pueblos* and hill-villages, throughout the whole of the Peninsula. But, supposing our peasant hero to be a home-bird, his living is rude and rough indeed, his education *nil*; for, although splendidly conducted in the large towns, yet the schools of the small towns and villages are a mere cipher. So he learns nothing, save how to scratch on; he runs about bare-footed, helping his father to plow or sow, to dig the vineyard, or prune the olives; or, if he be of the fisher race, he commences night-work with the trade or drift nets on the boisterous Atlantic or the languid Mediterranean. As to any moral discipline on the part of the parents, it is hardly known; when they are in a passion, the child is severely beaten by them; when they are good-tempered, petted and spoiled. However, a certain keen sense of honor is the lad's guide, and, with poverty, keeps him straight until he is carried off for his two or three years' service as a soldier; or drawing a lucky number and being exempt, wins the heart and hand of some black-eyed lassie, to whom he religiously gives the larger part of his earnings, always keeping back just enough to pay for his two luxuries—the lottery ticket and tobacco. The house accommodation of the peasant is of the roughest, and the dark corners and glassless windows of his cottage would appear comfortless to an English observer, but the walls are generally thick, the windows few and small, and thus heat—the one enemy—is kept at bay by darkness and small currents of air passing in and out. As a rule, there are not many villages in Southern Spain, the peasantry generally living in the *pueblos*, or small towns, scattered over the country; and as these crumbling stone houses are large, two or more families live together in the same house. Then there are the little ground-floor houses built among the vines or olives, where the guard of the vineyard or olive-grove lives; and in the fertile, irrigated garden grounds of Murcia and Valencia, where the land yields four crops per annum, each garden plot has its tiny stone cottage. Again, around some of the most flourishing of the Andalusian mines, colonies of working miners have hollowed out small caves in the rocks and cliffs, lighted up night and day by a tiny oil-lamp swinging from the roof; and there, in order to be near their work, they pass their days. When the young peasant grows up, he goes for two or three years to serve his King and country as a soldier; but before this he has donned the *faja*, or sash, and the *navaja*, or clasp-knife, marks of his manhood. The *faja* is simply a woolen or stuff sash, bound in four rolls round the waist. The peasant wears a black sash in Summer; scarlet in Winter, having just the same faith in the virtue of that color as a heat-giver that the South country poor of England have in the virtues of *red* as opposed to white flannel. The clasp-knife is generally of a scimitar shape, running to a point, and is the cause of more than half the deaths set down as due to manslaughter in the Peninsula. Marriage, before he has served his period of military service, is discountenanced by the parents of the Spanish girl whom our hero loves or worships, as the slender pay of a private soldier allows but little support for a wife; and, indeed, marriage is hardly legal until after the military service, in the eyes of the Government.—*Temple Bar.*

[The following lines were written many years ago by Richard Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton, who has been quite recently traveling in the United States. Naturally enough, they gave great offense to some of the dignitaries of the Established Church in England, and one of the consequences was that they do not appear in the later edition of his works. The copy from which we print was furnished by Lord Houghton himself to a friend who had once read the lines, and had tried in vain to find them in print. He has kindly allowed us to place them before our readers. Are there any church dignitaries or church-goers in this country whom these verses can offend?]

THE CHURCH OF THE WORLD.

BY RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, (LORD HOUGHTON.)

I stood one Sunday morning
Before a large church-door;
The congregation gathered,
And carriages a score.
From one outstepped a lady
I oft had seen before.

Her hand was on a prayer-book,
And held a vinaigrette:
The sign of man's redemption
Clear on the book was set,
Above the cross there glistened
A golden coronet.

For her the obsequious beadle
The inner door flung wide,
Lightly, as up a ball-room,
Her footsteps seemed to glide:
There might be good thoughts in her,
For all her evil pride.

But after her a woman
Peeped wistfully within,
On whose wan face was graven
Life's hardest discipline,
The trace of the sad trinity
Of weakness, pain, and sin.

The few free seats were crowded
Where she could rest and pray.
With her worn garb contrasted
Each side in fair array.
"God's house holds no poor sinners,"
She sighed, and walked away.

Old Heathendom's vast temples
Hold men of every state;
The steps of far Benares
Commingle small and great;
The dome of St. Sophia
Confounds all human state;

The aisles of blessed Peter
Are open all the year;
Throughout wide Christian Europe
The Christian's right is clear
To use God's house in freedom,
Each man the other's peer,

Save only in that England
Where this disgrace I saw—
England, where no one crouches
In Tyranny's base awe—
England, where all are equal
Beneath the eye of law.

Yet there, too, each cathedral
Contrasts its ample room;
No weary beggar resting
Within the holy gloom;
No earnest student musing
Beside the famous tomb.

Who shall remove this evil
That desecrates our age—
A scandal great as ever
Iconoclastic rage?
Who to this Christian people
Restore their heritage?

—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

LAMARTINE'S MOTHER.—But such a figure as that of Madame de Lamartine, as exhibited to us in her own journal, as well as through her son's half-adoring sketches, is one which no lover of humanity would be content to let go. Simple, but thoughtful—not intellectual, as we use the word; full of prejudices, no doubt—the prejudices of rank, though her actual position was scarcely above that of a farmer's homely wife; beautiful in thought and feeling as well as in person—always refined, yet always natural—it is more easy to fall into panegyric of such a woman than to judge her coldly. In every scene of her life she is set before us with a tender fullness of detail. We see her thanking God with overflowing heart for the unhoped-for happiness which she enjoys in her rude and poor home, with no society but that of the peasants of the village—she, a great lady, born in St. Cloud, and brought up the playfellow of princes; getting dejected when the hail dashes down, sweeping the year's revenue of young grapes off the vines, yet blaming herself for her want of trust in Providence; driving back all alone and sad, crying under her veil, when she has taken her boy to school, but glad he had not seen her go to revive his childish trouble; then at a later period lamenting with a real distress which looks whimsical enough to our eyes, and asking herself how, if they retire altogether to Milly, as her husband thinks expedient, abandoning the lodging in Macon, she is to marry her girls? yet weeping with heart-breaking sympathy over the poor young fellow who loves Suzanne, and whom the uncles and aunts reject as not rich enough. The mother cries over him, though Suzanne does not mind very much. She grows old quietly before us, and plunges into the more serious cares which rise round a mother, after the sweet anxieties of her children's early days are over, and lies awake at nights wondering how her boy is to be extricated from his difficulties, his debts paid, his marriage brought about, and the young Englishwoman secured for him on whom he has set his heart; nay, even with a tender superfluity of love when she has read his verses, this dear lady hurries off to a bit of naked wall somewhere, to plant ivy with her own hands—"pour que mon fils ne mentît pas même dans ses vers, quand il décrivit Milly dans ses Harmonies." The last glimpse we have of her is perhaps the most touching of all—when she goes back at sixty to the *allée*, in the homely garden, where it was her daily habit to retire for thought every twilight in the happy days when she was so poor and her children young, and where all alone she can scarcely keep herself from gazing "là-bas sous les tilleuls pour voir si je n'y apercevrai pas les robes blanches de mes petites." This delightful picture, so womanly, so mother-like, so exquisite in all its soft details, is finer than all the many "Harmonies" which Lamartine gave to the world—it is the best poem he has left behind him.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE SPIRIT OF BARGAINING.—Yet the love of a bargain lies too deep in human nature to be suppressed for want of a field. If there were no obvious vent for it, we might be sure beforehand that ingenuity would find one. Without entering here into the question how far the discontinuance of chaffering and higgling over the counter drives persons of this temper into that trick of overreaching on a large scale, which is the theme of so many a city article in our day, we may all have observed the craving which sometimes seizes people to get more than money's worth for their money in scenes less congenial to its indulgence than shop or market, and precisely where a little offhand generosity belongs to the occasion. Wealthy men promoted to high place, and conspicuous in general observation, will stickle for petty savings and minute economies, will forget dignity and let credit go to the wall in a determination to do things cheaply which the world expects them to do well. Women, important in their own eyes, and well to do, will find their amusement in small parsimonies on the same scene where their poorer neighbors play at lavish expense; a few shillings or sixpences being sometimes the test and exponent of either temper. For bargaining, being in its own way an intellectual pursuit, is independent of the amount and quality of the gain. It is a passion that may be indulged in for its own sake; a game to be played for threepenny points, an exercise of skill so absorbing for the moment that lookers-on are forgotten. We cannot have everything in this world, and the most successful woman at a bargain cannot enjoy her triumph and keep her dignity at the same time. We may hold our state without spending our money, so long as we betray no hankering longings; but neither state nor magnanimity is compatible with certain modes of spending. This was felt by the grandees of old Spain to a quixotic extent, with which, indeed, we can feel no sympathy. When they made a purchase they threw down their gold and left the shop, not condescending to receive change, lest in this semblance of negotiation they should level themselves with their tradesmen by trivial money dealings. Pride so ill becomes man, and comes to such a bad end, that of the two, we prefer the equality that accompanies higgling and chaffering rather than the slack-handed dealing which argues contempt for one's fellow-creatures. Only it should be understood that the higgling is an equalizing process—a fact keenly realized on the socially inferior side, as the anecdotage and literature of the subject clearly shows, whether in the language of compliment or plain speaking; whether it is Bob Jakin presuming to tell Mrs. Glegg that he always know'd she was a pleasant lady, or Luckie Mucklebackit reminding Monkbarns of his "nearness," or Miss Grizel and the fish-wife wrangling together in one tone and key, like seagulls screaming and sputtering in a gale of wind. Wherever money dealings are discussed with an undisguised view to self-interest and purchase becomes a conflict, there the distinctions of rank and station are for the time laid aside. Not that we would regard this as a serious objection to traffic for "pennyworths" in any field. We simply note it as a fact. There are few people who have not felt the pleasure of a good bargain. Once in a way it is a useful experience, but it should have a sense of adventure and rarity in it to be harmless. Some men are as utterly without the spirit of barter as M. Huc describes the Tartars to be, and, for the want of this sharpening influence, they are as easy dupes as he pictures them to their keen, rapacious Chinese neighbors. Yet his own dealings with this simple people furnish so apt a contrast to the grasping temper that we cannot do better than conclude with an example of their method of transacting business. The missionary having offered a Tartar Lama his scales to weigh the silver tendered in payment of a sheep, the Tartar stepped backward and throwing up his hands cried out, "Above there is a heaven; below there is an earth, and Buddha is the master of all things. He desires all men to treat each other as brothers. You are of the West, I am of the East. Is that any reason why our dealing should not be frank and true? You have not cheapened my mutton, I take your silver unweighed."—*Saturday Review.*

BENJAMIN WEST.—A pretty story is told of his first attempts at painting. Inspired at the age of nine by the sight of some engravings and the gift of a paint-box, he used to play truant from school, "and as soon as he got out of sight of his father and mother he would steal up to his garret, and there pass the hours in a world of his own. At last, after he had been absent from school some days, the master called at his father's house to inquire what had become of him. This led to the discovery of his secret occupation. His mother, proceeding to the garret, found the truant; but so much was she astonished and delighted by the creations of his pencil, which also met her view when she entered the apartment, that, instead of rebuking him, she could only take him in her arms and kiss him with transports of affection." Doubtless many other soft-hearted mothers have thus greeted what they fondly imagined to be the dawning of genius in their offspring, but with consequences less appalling. The young artist went early to Rome, where his appearance, coming from the far Western world, excited curious interest and attention. Crowds followed him to observe the impressions created by the marvels he encountered. On the completion of his studies, which he pursued with assiduity, he went to England, there soon afterward married, and there remained until his death, at the age of seventy-nine. But a very small number of his works are owned in this country. His "Christ Healing the Sick," presented by the artist to the Pennsylvania Hospital, is still in the possession of that institution. It was once greatly admired. The Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts owns his "Death on the Pale Horse," his "Christ Rejected" and his "Cupid" are also owned in that city. His "Lear" may be seen in the gallery of the Boston Athenæum. Two of his pictures, illustrating scenes from the Iliad, belong to the collection of the New-York Historical Society. It must be remembered to his honor that he was the first historical painter to break through the absurd academical traditions which required modern subjects to be painted in the so-called classic style. When his "Death of Wolfe" was exhibited at the Royal Academy of London, the adherents of the old style "complained of the barbarism of boots, buttons, and blunderbusses, and cried out for naked warriors with bows, bucklers, and battering-rams." Reynolds and the Archbishop of York remonstrated with West against his daring innovation. The artist calmly replied that "the event to be commemorated happened in the year 1758, in a region of the world unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and at a period when no warrior who wore classic costume existed. The same rule which gave law to the historian should govern the painter." Reynolds was at length compelled to acknowledge the justice of the popular verdict in favor of the new style, and to declare that "West has conquered. I foresee that this picture will not only become one of the most popular, but will occasion a revolution in art." West was a sensible, kindly man, of pure life and lofty aims. His ambition, unhappily, was far beyond his capacity as an artist, and his fame has steadily declined since his death. His highest distinction as an artist was his elevation to the Presidency of the Royal Academy.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SPANISH STEWS.—It is "Hail, fellow, well met" in this country, especially among the peasantry; and you are heartily welcome to a share of the poor man's stew.

"No hay olla sin tocino,
Ni sermon sin Agostino,"

says the Spanish proverb. ("No stew without bacon; no sermon without a quotation from St. Augustine.") And, in this refrain, you have the key to Spanish cookery—stewing and salt meat. Another proverb says: "Every Spaniard knows how to stew;" and this is true. In the prisons of Spain it is not the cook who becomes the cook, but the man who conducts himself well, it being taken for granted that he is able to cook. The cookery of the poor is on this fashion: In the cottage is a brick shelf with two little holes, each one about a foot deep and half a foot in diameter; these are called the *ornillas*, or cooking-stoves. The charcoal is placed in the bottom of these, and is fanned into a flame by the shaking to and fro of a wisp in front of the outlet from the *ornilla*, opening to the front. On the top of the two *ornillas* are placed the two earthenware pots, or *pucheros*, which contain the viands to be converted into *ollas*, or stews. French or English stoves have hardly found their way as yet into the Spanish kitchen. In the best houses you will constantly see the cook fanning her charcoal fires, and the two little brown pots simmering over the blue, flickering flame, while the quails and decoy partridges chirrup and chirp as the savory scent fills the air. Roasting, boiling, are all but unknown: everything must be stewed. Without a stew our stomach cries aloud! And if to a stew the Andalusian peasant can add a dish of snails so much the better. But, poor fellow, he rarely can do so. Meat is, owing to the drought, sold at one shilling and sixpence per pound, and bread at six farthings per pound. In Spain, in the markets and among the poor, the whole account is reckoned in *cuartos*, or farthings; and so the English buyer will be puzzled to be told that he owes fifty-nine farthings! The cheapest stew, that which is eaten by the very poorest, is called *potage*, or pottage—the veritable red pottage of ancient sacred story. It is composed as follows: Oil, salt, red bird-pepper, and water to the brim, are mixed together, and poured into a brown jar half full of haricot beans, or *garbanzos*, or potatoes; the whole goes on simmering upon the fire until it turns to a kind of thick soup, when it is eaten, with bread, by the whole party out of the self-same open dish into which it has been turned to cool, the family, sitting round, each with wooden spoon in hand, and each dipping his spoon into the dish for his portion with marvelous regularity. But this is the fare of the poorest of the poor. Another dish, also common to the very poor, is the *sopa de ajo*, or garlic soup. This is made of garlic, shredded hard crusts of bread, oil, salt, and water; and, as garlic and oil are cheap as dirt, and the bread is bought three days old, it costs hardly anything. There is a proverb among the poor peasantry, "Alas, poor fellow! he has had nothing but garlic soup; he won't be able to fight." The *pan duro*, or hard, stale bread, deserves a moment's mention. At every work-house and hospital one man is told off daily to work a machine which slices the hard bread into shreds and makes it fit for mixing with soups and stews. In the heat of Summer, *gazpacho* (in Arabic, soaked bread) is a staple food among the poorest classes, and is also found at the tables of the rich. You see a cart tumbling along over the tracks, with two great horns slung at the back, and dripping over the dusty road, and wonder what they contain; this is the *gazpacho*, which is oil, spring water, chopped onion, lettuce, and cucumber, with a little salt added, making a kind of cooling yet sustaining soup, which can be eaten by the poorest with impunity when the thermometer stands at 100! We come now to the famous *olla*, or *puchero*, the love alike of poor and rich—the stew, the savory mess, the pot into which all viands find their way. The *puchero* proper is as follows: Bacon and fresh meat stewed together in one pot, until the liquor becomes soup; vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, *garbanzos*, red pepper, rice, &c., stewed in a rival pot; when the steam of this *puchero* is so savory as to arrest the dog or wayfarer journeying over these lonely wastes where no song-bird sings, and the vulture and white eagle hold their lonely sway, then the dish is finished. The soup, with swimming fat from the bacon, is poured into one dish and eaten first; it is called "*caldo*." The lumps of meat and bacon, called "*cocida*," are then turned into another huge dish, and over them is poured the whole contents of the vegetable stewpan. This is the true *olla*, or stew, formerly called "*olla podrida*"—the veritable "*puchero*," in which the Spanish peasant's heart so greatly delights itself. But, alas! this is a rarity! More frequently he has the *puchero* of the poor, *i. e.*, a quanty of gourd, a tiny bit of bacon, a further quantity of every sort, kind, and description of vegetables, which absolutely can be bought for a few farthings, all put into one pot, and eaten (liquor included in the "mess") when cooked. *Olla diversa*, or varied stew, to be had at every low wine-shop for 2½d. per platter, is the same as the above, but it also has a few shreds of sausage, called "*morsilla*," or "*chorizo*," or "*longanigo*." A great writer on Spain, Richard Ford, gives the following receipt for a really good *olla*, or stew: "Put two pots on their separate stoves with water; into No. 1 place chick-peas, (*Cicer arietinum*;) add a lump of beef, a chicken, and some bacon; let it boil once, and quickly, then simmer. It requires four hours to be well done. Place into No. 2, with water, all the vegetables of the season—*lechugas*, lettuces; *col*, cabbage; *calavazo*, gourd; *acelga*, white beet; *azanorias*, carrots; *judios*, or *habichuelas*, beans; *apio*, celery; *ajos* or *cebollas*, garlic or onions. Add sausages and pork. When all is sufficiently stewed, take a large dish, lay in the bottom the vegetables, and on their top the meat; serve hot." According to the same writer the good Roman Catholic canon, always absolving every one, believing everything, eating and drinking everything, added to his stew on feast days pippins or quinces! And, to the present day, if you ask a peasant girl to make you a stew worthy of a King, she will put among the vegetables a quince or a lemon pippin.—*Temple Bar.*

LAMARTINE'S WORKS.—In this kind of gentle strain, whether it be prose or poetry, he is beyond rivalry. When all other inspiration fails, the inspiration of home never fails him. Whatever he may be elsewhere, at Milly he is ever a true poet. This is the highest praise we can give to Lamartine. His longer poems are monotonous and cloying; his poetical romances of a mawkish and unwholesome sweetness. But on his native soil, in the homely house of his mother, all objectionable qualities disappear. He loves the skies which overarch that dear bit of country; he loves the hills and the fields because they surround that centre of all associations; and in his companionship with nature he is always tender and natural, seldom exaggerated, and scarcely ever morbid. His shorter strains are full of the fresh atmosphere of the country he loved; and the sentiment of pensive evenings and still nights, soft-breathing, full of stars and darkness, is to be found everywhere in the gentle melodious verse; not lofty or all-absorbing like the nature-worship of Wordsworth, but more within the range of the ordinary mind, and quite as genuine and true. Had he been content with this, and not aspired to represent passion of which he knew nothing, his fame would have been more real and more lasting. He was such a poet as the quieter intellectualist, the pensive thinker, loves. He could not touch the greater springs of human feeling; but he could so play upon the milder stops of that great instinct as to fill his audience with a soft enthusiasm. Some of his prose works reach to a profounder influence; and those readers who remember, when it came out, the *History of the Girondists*, will not refuse to the poet a certain power of moving and exciting the mind; but this work and the many others which preceded and followed it, have little to do with our argument. They are poetical and exaggerated prose, and have no claim to the higher title of poetry.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SCENERY ON A RIVER IN DUTCH GUIANA.—We for our part no longer pursue our voyage on the Commeweyne, but, diverging, follow its tributary—or, rather, an equal stream—the Cottica, and our course is henceforth east, almost parallel with the sea-line, though at some distance from it. From Fort Sommelsdyk onward the view on either bank gains in beauty what it loses in extent. The bendings and turnings of the river are innumerable; indeed, it not rarely coils itself on itself in an almost circular loop, the nearest points of which have been in many instances artificially connected by a short but deep and navigable canal, the work of Dutch industry. Several little islands, each an impenetrable mass of tangled vegetation, have thus been formed; on two larger ones, far up the river, coffee is still grown. It was for many years one of the main articles of cultivation in these districts, though now it has fallen into unmerited neglect; whence it will doubtless be rescued whenever a better proportioned labor supply shall allow the colonists to reoccupy and extend the narrow limits within which their activity is at present restricted. Several creeks, as all lesser water-courses are here called, fall into the main stream, or from distance to distance connect it, by the aid of canals, with the sea. On the banks of one of these flourished, in days gone by, the still famous Helena, a Mulatto siren, whose dusky charms are said to have rivaled in their mischievous effects, if not in other respects, those of her Grecian namesake. These creeks, with the canals and ditches dependent on them, complete the water-system alike of irrigation and traffic throughout this wonderful land, where nature has done so much, and art and skill yet more. But whatever the sea communication through these occasional openings, no brackish taint ever finds its way to the higher level, through which the Cottica flows; and the freshness of the water is betokened by the ever-increasing loveliness and variety of the riverside vegetation. Lowest down hangs the broad fringe of the large-leaved "moco-moco"—a plant that has, I suppose, some authentic Latin name, only I know it not; nor would it, however appropriate, give thee, perhaps, gentle reader, any clearer idea of the plant than may its Indian one—dripping its glossy green clusters into the very stream. Above tower all the giants of West Indian and South American forests, knit together by endless meshes of convolvulus, liane, creeper, and wild vine, the woorali, I am told, among the rest; and surcharged with parasites, till the burden of a single tree seems sufficient to replenish all the hothouses of England and Wales from store to roof. Piercing through these, the eta-palm—it resembles in growth the toddy-palm of the East Indies, and, for aught my ignorance can object to the contrary, may be the very same—waves its graceful fans high against the steady blue; and birds innumerable—black, white, mottled, plain, blue, yellow, crimson, long-billed, parrot-billed, a whole aviary let loose—fly among the boughs, or strut fearless between the tree trunks, or stand mid-leg deep, meditative in the water. Large lizards abound on the banks, and snakes too, it may be, but they have the grace to keep out of sight, along with the jaguars and other unpleasant occupants of the Guiana jungle. In their stead light corials, sometimes with only a woman to paddle, sometimes a man or boy, dart out of the harbor-like shelter of the creeks; bush-negro families peer curiously from the doors of their floating cottages, or guide their timber-rafts down the stream. Ever and anon a white-painted bark, containing an overseer, a bookkeeper, or some other of the white or semi-white gentry, rows quickly by, for the river is the highway and the wayfarers along it many; so that, even where its banks are at the loneliest, the stream itself has life and activity enough to show. More often, however, it passes between cultivated lands, for while the factories and sugar-estates diminish in number as we go further up, the small creole properties increase, and comfortable little dwellings, places, cottages, sheds, and out-houses, amid every variety of "provision ground" cultivation, multiply along the bank.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A TIGER HUNT.—In the Spring of 1862 the Captain spent nearly a week in the destruction of a famous man-eater, which had completely closed several roads and was supposed to have devoured over a hundred human beings. He occupied a large triangle of country between the Rivers Móran and Ganjál, stopping the work of the sleeper-contractors on the railway in course of construction in the Narbadá Valley, and striking terror into a breadth of not less than thirty to forty miles. Having pitched his camp in this pleasant country under a splendid mango grove, the Captain was laid up for some days by a sprained tendon, during which time sensational news was brought in of whole families of tigers waiting in the river beds to be killed, and at length that the man-eater had struck down a man and a boy on the high road about ten miles away. He now resorted to severe remedies, which after a few more days permitted him once more to resume his quest; but in the meantime numberless stories were told him of the fearful size and appearance of the man-eater, of its belly pendant to the ground, and the white moon it bore in the centre of its forehead—of the pork-butcher-like mode in which it would detain a party of travelers while it rolled in the sand, and at length having inspected them all round, select the fattest—of his power of transforming himself into an innocent-looking woodcutter, and calling or whistling through the woods till an unsuspecting victim approached; and how the spirits of all his victims rode with him on his head, warning him of every danger and guiding him to the suitable ambush by which a traveler would pass. It is worth while noticing the despairing terror of the people which such superstitious and imaginary details evince. No clearer proof could be laid before a Western reader of the paralyzing effect which a man-eater's ravages appear to produce, when no man's life is safe for a moment, and the whirr of every quail or peacock which springs up near him seems the bound of the fell animal which will strike him down. All the best shikarries of the country, together with the land-owners and many of the ryots, besieged the camp daily. Many villages were utterly deserted; men lived in barricaded houses, and only left them when compelled by necessity, and then in large bodies, shouting and beating drums as they passed along the roads. This had gone on for a year, and the country was slowly being depopulated. Through this desert then the sportsman rode on his trained elephant, preceded and followed by baggage-elephants, and protected by a guard of police with muskets and shikarries with their matchlocks. Traces of the brute were seen here and there, but no recent ones, while heaps of stones at intervals showed where a traveler had been struck down. At length he reached a spot where one of a party of pilgrims had been carried off the day before, and discovered the sad relics and blood-stained grass which yet told of the tragedy, and pointed out where the man-eater had dragged the corpse into a water-course in which its remains were left. It was of no use waiting for the tiger to return to its horrid feast, as this one had learned caution, and never ventured back to its "kill." All the rest of that day, in extreme heat, the party beat the jungles of the Móran River, the trackers working in fear and trembling under the trunk of the sahib's elephant and covered by his rifle at full cock. Returning to camp at night, one of the men spied the great square footprint of the creature they were searching. Early next day the Captain carefully beat the neighboring water-course, but without avail. As he was sitting down to breakfast, however, some men brought in word that about a mile and a half from camp the tiger had that very morning taken away one of them out of the midst of their drove of bullocks as they were starting from their night's encampment. Instantly securing some food and a bottle of claret, the Captain mounted the elephant, and pursued. Soon he startled the monster from the lair where he was devouring the unfortunate victim, but the grass was so thick he could not obtain a shot. All that day, however, he held on after him, carefully tracking the footprints through a difficult country, and allowing him no rest. At night the Captain slept in a tent he had ordered on to the other river, the Ganjál. Next morning the trail was renewed, until at length the tiger was fairly ringed in a dense cover of tamarisk and jaman, surrounded by the river. After a short rest this cover was beaten out, and the indefatigable Captain obtained two shots, which told on the tiger. Immediately the brute turned, and, with loud roars, charged him, being again dropped into the water-course by a shot fired within twenty yards. Once more, but more slowly, he picked himself up, when the sportsman's elephant, being badly handled, spun round, and, with a loud, worrying noise, the tiger sprang on to its back and began clawing its quarters. At length, the elephant stopping its frantic career for a moment, the Captain turned round in the howdah and, seizing the opportunity, put the muzzle of his rifle to the skull of the tiger and blew it into fifty pieces.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

COOLIES, CHINESE, AND CREOLES IN DUTCH GUIANA.—First to the coolies. Their introduction into Surinam is of recent date, little over two years, in fact; but everything has been organized for them on exactly the same footing as in Demerara or Trinidad. They have their agents, here and in India, their official protector, a very efficient one in the person of Mr. A. C——, her Majesty's Consul; their labor and pay regulations are textually identical with those of Demerara; they are duly provided with a medical staff and hospitals; in a word, they are, if anything, more fenced in here from every shadow of a grievance than even in an English colony; Mr. Jenkins himself could not ask more for his protégés. The eye recognizes at once the regulation cottages, all like pretty maids—but here the similarity ceases—of a row, with garden spaces attached, back yards, verandas, and every attention paid by the constructors to dryness, ventilation, and whatever else a Parliamentary inspector of the most practical type could desire. Thus much is done for the immigrants; but except to amass money, with an occasional whiff at the hookah between times, from morning to night, the "mild Hindoo" is not inclined to do much for himself. His garden, ill planted and ill cared for, is a sorry sight; his dwelling, for what concerns the interior, is a cross between a gypsy hut and a rag-shop, and a pinched, stingy meanness characterizes his every belonging no less than himself. That he may also excel in "grace, ease, courtesy, self-restraint, dignity, sweetness, and light," I am ready, of course, with all believers in "At Last," to admit. But I do it on faith, the evidence of things not seen either in the West Indies or the East. Low-caste Hindoos in their own land are, to all ordinary apprehension, slovenly, dirty, ungraceful, generally unacceptable in person and surroundings; and the coolies of Voorburg may have been low-caste, very likely. Yet, offensive as is the low-caste Indian, were I estate owner, or Colonial Governor, I had rather see the lowest Parias of the low, than a single trim, smooth-faced, smooth-wayed, clever, high-caste Hindoo on my lands or in my colony. But for the untidiness, I might say shiftlessness of the Surinam-planted coolies, some allowance must be made. They are new comers, in a new land, among what are to them new races, and if it takes some time even for the European under such like circumstances to pluck up heart and be a-doing, the process of adaptation is yet slower for the Asiatic. In Demerara, where they have now dwelt for years with Europeans to stimulate and direct them, and negroes to teach them gardening without doors and tidiness within, the coolies certainly make a better show, and so do their dwellings. But they have much as yet to learn in Surinam. Passing a dike or two we come next on the Chinese cottages, in construction and outward arrangement identical with those of the coolies, or nearly so. The gardens here show a decided improvement, not indeed in the shape of flowers or of any of the pretty graceful things of the soil, for of such there are none here; but there are useful vegetables and pot-herbs in plenty; spade and hoe, manure and water, care and forethought, have done their work and are receiving their reward. But the inside of a Chinese dwelling—*guarda e passa.* Well, Chinamen are fond of pigs, and if they have a fancy themselves to live in pig-sties, it is all in character. A dike or two more has to be crossed and we enter the creole village. Here regulation has done less, and individual will and fancy more. But the negroes are Dutch trained and have an idea of straight lines and orderly rows, by no means African; though in the English-like preference given to isolated dwellings in which each household can live apart, over conjoint ones, they do but follow the custom of their ancestral birth-place. Their gardens are well stocked, not with fruit and vegetables only, with plantains, mangoes, bananas, yams, sweet potatoes, peas, and the like things good for food, but also with whatever is pleasant to the eye; with gay flowers, twining creepers, bright berries, scarlet and black; in fine, with the brilliant colors and strong contrasts that befit African taste. Inside their dwellings are comfortable, and in most instances clean, neatly arranged too, though the space is very often overcrowded with furniture, the tables covered with cheap glass and crockery, more for show than use, and the walls hung round with a confused medley of gaudy prints. These creoles evidently know how to enjoy life, and have resolved to make the best of it; the wisest resolution, it may be, for us mortals in our little day.—*Fortnightly Review.*

RED INDIANA.

BY CHARLES G. LELAND.

The Story of the Navajos and the Dancing God.

I have often observed that the educated European or American commonly believe that men of the lower races, such as Red Indians, Gypsies, or Chinese, think and feel like himself, and have the same perceptions and moral nature, or rather that they are simply what he would be were he as ignorant as they. This radical error continually manifests itself in literature and art. It was shown not long ago at an exhibition in London, in three large, very well executed pictures representing gypsy life, in which there was not a single real gypsy face. The complexions of the figures were certainly dark, and their eyes and hair black, but the indefinable and peculiar expression of the *Romany*, which never becomes apparent until after much familiarity with the people, was utterly wanting. It may be that they were all portraits of real gypsies—perhaps good ones—but the artist had missed that which Moreland never missed in Christians, Gypsies, or cattle—I mean the *reality*. I know of nothing so rare as a poem or novel in which the low castes of other races are anything but mere lay figures, and in this respect some of the greatest writers are the greatest sinners. It is possible that by the time the last brown or red man disappears, some poet may penetrate the secret of his mind. I am less apprehensive as regards the Chinese. From present appearances it would seem as if the opportunities of studying him will not immediately disappear.

I hope, however, to be able to set forth one minor peculiarity in the religious nature of the Red Indian, which has so far escaped comment, in a story which is perfectly true, and for which I am indebted to one of the most distinguished Indian-fighting Generals in the United States. The characteristic to which I refer is that when a wonder, a miracle, or any great and striking event, deed, or association is connected with anything or anybody, subsequent knowledge of the method or device by which it was effected does not destroy in an Indian the sense of dignity or holiness which it at first inspired. If an English child were to be taken in by the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of Saint Januarius, the explanation of "how it is done" would go far to make him discredit the whole array of modern religious "wonder-works." But a Red Indian's first instinctive idea would be that no man could ever have found out such a clever trick unless the Manitou or Great Spirit had put it into his head; he would be more awed than ever, and the latter end of that man would be worse than the first.

Some years before the great war of the emancipation the United States and General Sharpeye, who was in command of the South-west, found themselves very nearly involved in a war with the Marajos or Knife Indians—and the difficulty promised to become as extensive as to time as expensive in money. Out of Turkey and China, the most unmitigated scoundrels on the face of the earth are those wretches who fatten at Washington, or through their agents everywhere, on Indian wars, treaties, and the contracts resulting from them. And as American history indicates that to defraud Winnebago warriors and white soldiers does not prevent an unprincipled adventurer from attaining high political position, but rather advances him, the calling of Indian agent is accordingly sought for by enterprising men, whose grand totem is the Golden Eagle. This tribe, who had by cheating the Navajos driven them to revolt, were now rejoicing at the prospect of several hundreds of thousands of dollars being laid out on a war—to which there would be the contigent margin of several millions as their own peculiar profit.

General Sharpeye, as a patriotic American and a sensible gentleman, could, however, see no advantage either to his country or to himself in such a war, and resolutely set his face against it. He detested the entire race of Indian agents, and that so bitterly, that it was reported he had been heard, in a confidential grand talk with Roaring Storm and Big Hell Cat, to intimate that if they would in future confine the custom of burning prisoners at the stake to the gentlemen commissioned by Uncle Sam to conduct the annual payments, he, for his part, would be only too glad to make a favorable return to the Great Father at Washington as to their general good conduct and morality.

The war had begun, and now went on in a weary, dreary way, as such struggles always do at first in a frontier country where there are a few troops in a fort, and outside a numerous savage skirmishing enemy which always fights in detail. One day a *ranch* would be burned, on another a *corral* of horses cleared out, and on the third a soldier or two be caught up and swept away as in a whirlwind to hideous torment and death. Yet through it all, the stout-hearted, honorable, brave little General did his best to put the war down and prevent his men from increasing its extent. He was annoyed by a commission which, in league with the Indian Ring, wanted a war; and he bowed them out politely. It was intimated to him in many ways that he "might make a soft thing of it," which is Anglo-American for feathering his nest, and he replied that he preferred to sleep hard with a good conscience. He was attacked in Congress as a traitor beyond parallel, and "the gentleman from Pennsylvania" informed his awe-struck colleagues that this reprobate onion peeling, which called itself a General, equaled Barabbas, Judas, and all the other asses of antiquity in stupid villainy, and surpassed Caractacus, Bacchus, Germanicus, Britannicus, and all the other celebrated cusses, in pure cussedness. This speech went into all the newspapers—of which the General received three hundred marked copies by one mail. But he did not falter in his duty, and he found the journals extremely useful to paper the walls and ceiling of his rooms. When two or three rattlesnakes got into the sides and roof, and he could hear them crawling about, he congratulated himself that they couldn't get through the paper—"that speech would be sure to poison them."

One day a scouting party caught a young Navajos brave. He had given them a splendid chase and fought well, and the band, when they brought him in, were loud in their praise of his pluck. "He is a game bird—you bet," said the Corporal. The General looked at his prize, and at a glance perceived two things—firstly, that the young red man was one of the wildest description, who had in all probability never had any intercourse with white men; and, secondly, that he was firmly impressed with the idea that he would shortly be tied to the stake and roasted, or otherwise be happily dispatched to those hunting grounds, two outlines of which are dimly perceptible in the rosy gleams and purple shadows of the land of light which appear above the sinking sun.

But the brave was disappointed, and his début as the singer of his own death-song was unavoidably postponed, for the General simply ordered him to be confined, and treated with the utmost kindness. The execution of this sentence was confided to Lieutenant Brown, a gentleman remarkably well qualified in many respects to wind his way into the Indian heart. The Corporal said of his superior officers, that what Lieutenant Brown didn't know about an Injun wasn't worth knowing, while, as for General Sharpeye, if there was anything he didn't know, he could always remember it in two seconds. On this occasion, as the captive was conveyed to the bull-pen or guard-room, the Corporal was heard to remark gently; "Go in, Lemons, go in! When the General is one-half of a pair of squeezers, and Lieutenant Brown the other, fruit like you ain't got no chance." Whence it resulted that the prisoner from that hour was known in the fort, not by his own poetical name of the Dancing Owl, but by the more civilized sobriquet of "Lemons."

When the Lieutenant, on the next day, visited the prisoner, he observed that the Indian had not tasted the food which had been given to him. The belief in a death by torture had passed away, and resolved itself partly into the opinion that he was to be poisoned, and partly into a grim determination to starve himself to death. The officer, with ready intuition, seized on the whole state of the case. Should he taste the food himself he might, it is true, convince the Indian it was wholesome; but this would also shame him, and render him more morose. In an instant the Lieutenant determined what to do. Among other accomplishments, he was an admirable proficient in legerdemain, now known in performing circles by its more ancient Indian title of "hankey-pankey." There were few tricks with which he was not familiar, and long practice had given him a dexterity at "palming" such as few amateurs attain. How to do it was at once clear to him, and he disappeared from the prison, to which, however, he returned in an hour's time, and, sitting down, addressed the unfortunate Lemons:

"My brother does not eat," he remarked, not in good Navajo, but in the dialect of a neighboring race, which he spoke with tolerable ease.

There was no answer beyond a defiant "Hu'gh," which sounded like an abridgment of the projected death-song. As this was what the visitor expected, it did not disconcert him. Drawing from his pocket a small scarlet bag he remarked:

"Such food as that is not fit for a great brave like my brother. He shall eat, as I eat, that which comes from the Great Spirit."

Saying this he beat the bag several times, to indicate that it was perfectly empty, and holding it out inquired:

"Does the Dancing Owl believe that there is nothing in it?"

The Dancing Owl fixed upon the bag so long and so penetrating a stare that it amounted to a reverie. Finally, and with the air of a man who was playing a desperate game of life, he assented to the fact that the bag was empty.

"Then let my brother behold. One—two—three!"

To the amazement of the Indian, there rolled from the bag, one, two, and three eggs. He did not manifest any astonishment; it was the absence of any such manifestation which indicated to the experienced Lieutenant the sensation which he had caused. He replaced the eggs in the bag and gave it to Dancing Owl. But when the latter looked for them, they were gone.

"Never mind, I will find them," cried the Lieutenant cheerily. "The Great Spirit will not leave his children hungry. Ha! here they are!"

And to the undisguised amazement of the savage, he now took the eggs in sucession from his own nose.

With great solemnity, he next brought from the bag an antelope steak, nicely cooked, a *pone* of Indian corn bread, and a handful of *grijoles*.

"My brother is a great medicine man," finally exclaimed the vanquished savage; "but," he added simply, "I, too, have seen the medicine man of our tribe bring buffalo meat out of the ground, and pull a jack-rabbit out of his own back."

"The devil you have," thought Lieutenant Brown, though he said nothing. He did not know that in the Chippeway legends, Manobozho is said by prayer and penance to have evolved raccoons for food out of himself. But he did know that he had gained his point, and when he began, as it were, inadvertently to nibble at a pone, the Indian attacked the supper with incredible appetite. He ate up the meat; he finished the bread and beans, and, when all was gone, remarked incidentally that it was the first food he had tasted for four days, with the exception of a leathern strap and a horned frog.

Next to whisky, there is nothing that an Indian loves like sugar. And when the Lieutenant had produced from his magic bag a handful of this ravishing delicacy, the Dancing Owl was thoroughly melted. Seeing him in this mood, the Lieutenant brought out a thimble and diminutive balls, with which he exhibited a holy miracle, taught especially by the Great Spirit to only a few of the elect, and in which the balls disappeared unexpectedly, being conveyed away by invisible spirits. The next performances, also represented as being of a strictly sacred character, were executed by means of a purse, into which two half-dollars were dropped, but which proved empty when opened, and, finally, a grand religious display of three-card monte, in which the Lieutenant was a first-class proficient.

The effect of all these ceremonies upon the Indian was evidently remarkable, and he again expressed with solemn sincerity his belief that the Lieutenant was a very great medicine man. He somewhat puzzled his entertainer by indicating that he had seen through one or two of his tricks, and yet manifesting as much awe as ever at the power which enabled him to master them. It came out in time that Lemons himself had once been in training for a medicine man; but this, far from diminishing his respect for the art of prestidigitation, had associated it in his mind with all that was sacred and venerable, so that slipping in an extra one appeared to have on him all the effect of a prayer, while the patent-safe game, by which so many unwary rustics have been relieved of their spare change, moved him as others are moved by a thrilling sermon. The Lieutenant, observing this religious tendency in the captive, and wishing to give Lemons a high opinion of white men's powers, assured him that all *he* could do was as nothing compared to the feats of which General Sharpeye was capable, and that the latter was so great a medicine man as to really deal with gods and spirits, of which he had not less than two dozen of all sizes and powers at his absolute command.

When the General learned that he had been represented as a grand sorcerer, he laughed; and then, quick as a steel-trap, after the customary pause of two seconds, in which he was wont to see his way through any emergency, laughed again, and remarked:

"All right. Bring out your Indian. Tell him that to-morrow I will show him a god—a live one—first class."

The associations of jugglery with religion had suddenly suggested to the General a very neat little ocular delusion. In unpacking a trunk that morning, he had found that he had by accident brought from the East a toy which should have remained in the hands of his children. This was a large French dancing marionette, a fantoccini-puppet, such as is made to extend its spiral wire neck till it resembles a giraffe, to lengthen its limbs, roll its eyes, and imitate the most extravagant feats of acrobats and contortionists. This was declared on due inspection to be just the thing to pass for a god according to the Navajo theology, and with a few touches of Indian ink and gold powder, Lieut. Brown succeeded in imparting to its countenance an indescribably unearthly and dreadful expression. "It would pass," said the Lieutenant, as he viewed his work with complacency, "for a boss nightmare."

When all was ready, the Indian was escorted with great ceremony into a darkened room, which was gradually illuminated by several cups of burning whisky and salt, casting a strange and spectral light. He was seated in a chair, before him was a little theatre. Slowly and softly strange music began to sound—it was a concertina skillfully played on by one of the officers behind a curtain—and while Lemons was wrapt in the new sensations thus excited, the curtain rose, and the Dancing God appeared. The instant it began to leap the General observed on the face of the Indian a most peculiar though instantaneous expression. He was wont to say in after years that the whole story of the war turned upon that glance. Quick and shrewd in reading the Indian countenance, he felt that he had unwittingly touched upon some extraordinary mystery. It was not a look of mere amazement, it was rather that of awe at recognition of some deep secret already known to the beholder.

And it was indeed a strange secret which had been touched on in the captive's memory. For by a most wonderful coincidence it chanced that there was current among the Navajos a legend that they could never be conquered until there should come against them an enemy bringing the Dancing God. This, it would appear, for the story was never clearly explained, was regarded by the Indians as their own guardian spirit of safety, which had, at some remote time, been taken away from them by a more powerful medicine than theirs, and which, could it only be recovered, would prove a permanent Palladium.

The Indian watched with intense care every movement of the puppet. But the feats which would have caused roars of laughter among civilized children only filled this child of the war-chase and death-fire with unutterable awe. He was evidently taking notes with great care. After the performance was at an end, it was judged advisable to present him with a good horse, wrap him in a superb blanket, load him with gifts, and expose him on the prairie, with the solemn assurance that if any of his tribe should ever be caught about the fort they might all confidently expect to be served in the same way.

The first act of Dancing Owl on arriving home was to convene a grand council, at which he faithfully narrated all that he had seen at the fort. It might be supposed that after all he had suffered in anticipation, and after all he had witnessed, the returned captive would have been cordially welcome. Such was not the reception accorded to him. It was, on the contrary, intensely hostile, and the majority of those present at once clamored for his immediate execution. For it was shrewdly conjectured by all the chiefs that the whole story of the Dancing God was a mere fable, fabricated to meet the prophecy, and that Dancing Owl had been bribed to tell it to his people. The proofs of this were evident in the horse, the blanket, and many other gifts he had received. "For," as one old chief explained at great length, "why should the long knives give him all these riches, if not for some service? Why had they not at once roasted him? And if more proof were needed, was it not to be found in the incredible lies which the returned captive had told as to pens and cups, cards and eggs, none of which were worthy an instant's notice." In short, everything was looking well nigh as black as possible for Dancing Owl, when the tide was suddenly turned by his old preceptor, the head medicine-man, who, being by far the shrewdest man in the nation, not only divined that the Owl had spoken truth, but that the discovery of the fact would redound greatly to his own sagacity. He alone did not disbelieve in the tricks, having a very respectable private repertery of the same sort, while the account of the Dancing God had filled him with intense professional admiration. He therefore suggested that before killing the Dancing Owl, it would be just as well for the tribe to satisfy themselves personally, through a deputation, whether the Dancing God really existed. If they could get a sight of it, the captive should be of course set free, and, if not, there would be plenty of time in which to execute him after their return. He concluded by offering his own services as a leader of the proposed delegation.

The justice as well as wisdom of this proposition was assented to almost unanimously, and Gener Sharpeye, two days after, was delighted to hear that the chiefs of the Navajos requested an interview with him. It was accorded, and he was a little surprised, when it approached, at its magnitude, its solemnity, and the extraordinary pains which had evidently been taken to render it as imposing as possible. When the grand talk was held, it came out after much preliminary poetry, that the object of the deputation was not to solicit peace, but a sight of the Dancing God.

"*That's* it—is it?" said the General to Lieutenant Brown. "I knew it, the instant I saw the fellow's eyes snap. I tell you, Lieutenant, there is a deep mystery here, and we must work the oracle with care. Tell 'em to wait three days for an answer—and don't forget to treat them well. Give them all they can eat, and show them some tricks."

By the third day the Navajos elders were convinced that Lieutenant Brown was a great medicine, and no one was more fervent in his praise than the great medicine-man himself. Between those artists the subtle freemasonry of the craft soon established itself, and as neither betrayed the other, the deputation were soon reduced by the two to an unparalleled state of blind credulity and amazement. But when it came to the rope tricks, the being shot at, the cutting off one's own head, the Sphinx, and a first-class magic lantern, nothing could describe the impressions produced. At the end of the third day the deputation was informed that Dancing God had been spoken to, but that his face was dark, and they must wait ten days more before he would be seen. He was angry with his red children for making war. But on the tenth day they were duly received with great honor. The darkened room was ornamented with flowers; burning pastilles diffused a delicious odor, and everything had been done, so far as Lieutenant Brown knew how to do it, to promote delusion. When the Dancing God really appeared and actually performed, it was to such a deeply-moved audience as no prima donna ever beheld. A peace was speedily concluded, but, on one condition, that General Sharpeye should remain for the term of his natural life in the Navajo country, and that he should guard with the utmost care his Dancing God. This was cheerfully assented to, and for a long time the terms were strictly carried out, and there was peace in the land.

But it came to pass, after many days, that General Sharpeye longed to visit his home and family, and obtained a six months' leave to do so. He hoped to slip off quietly and return before the Navajos would observe his departure. In this hope he was much deceived. The great national weasel was not to be caught asleep. Little did the General know how the grand Palladium of the Navajos was watched by night and by day, and how everything relating to its safety or to his own was reported to the Grand Council. In fact, it had begun to appear that from the day of the treaty the General bore a charmed life. If a buffalo bull turned at bay on him in a hunt, some dark and mysterious form was sure to dash headlong as it were from the earth into the ray, and send an arrow through and through the infuriated brute, and it was reported that once, when the General had a slight cold, the entire Navajo nation went into charcoal, and were on the point of killing all their horses—a deed only averted by the happy and timely interference of Lieutenant Brown, who suggested that a white man's medicine differed materially from theirs, and that the proper way to conduct the sacrifice would be to pick out and send a dozen or two of the best animals to the keeper of the Dancing God. As this advice was cordially approved of by their own medicine-man, it was, of course, cheerfully taken and at once acted on.

But now a storm was approaching, and the first indication of it was the assurance through Lemons that if the General departed with the Dancing God, his absence would be the signal for such a war as had never before been waged by the Navajo nation. Of this there could be no doubt. But as the Dancing God, and not the General himself, was the real object of reverence, and the actual pledge of peace, the guardian of treasure, aided by Lieutenant Brown, soon hit upon an expedient for quieting the alarmed Indians.

There lived in the vicinity a small branch of the Pimo tribe. These people, like the Pueblos, retain many traces of their old Mexican origin, and indicate it in a curious semi-civilization. Their houses and villages are of a superior description, and they excel in weaving and in making pottery. A Catholic priest had once found his way among them, and easily induced them to become Christians and build a chapel. He, poor man, had unfortunately been killed, or otherwise removed during a war, but the Pimos still adhered stoutly to their chapel, and to what they could recollect of their religion. This had become a very singular faith, its principal tenet being that so long as the chapel stood in safety their crops would flourish, and that the grand buffalo hunt depended on having a priest regularly employed to insure its success. The rites and tenets were partly adapted from the Old Mexican religion, partly from the Christian, and were eminently fitted to bewilder an ethnologist. The incumbent who held this singular cure of souls was a half Indian, half Mexican, and entire vagabond, who had in some way ordained himself into this easy way of getting a living. It was proposed in solemn convention of both tribes that the Dancing God should be safely deposited in this chapel, to share in the worships, and be carefully tended by the Pimos, who were on no account to neglect such sacrifices and ceremonies as it might be judged agreeable to him.

To this opinion there was but one dissenting voice—that of Jose Maria Italitiputzlititl, the padre of the chapel, who mildly protested that the Dancing God did not, to the best of his knowledge, belong to the Christian religion. He might, he admitted, be mistaken in this—perhaps some of the better informed who were present would kindly enlighten him. In any case, he hoped that his friends the Navajos would consider the extra expense and care to which the Pimos would be subjected by this addition to their Pantheon.

This was answered by the Great Medicine-Man of the Navajos, with incredible dignity, in a speech of great length. His very act of rising was so prolonged, and so grandly graceful, as to suggest that what was to come would be polite, yet overwhelming. He began by complimenting the priest on the success which had attended his efforts as medicine-man, of which profession he himself was, as everybody knew, the greatest living member. And, as omniscience was one of his least accomplishments, he was delighted at being able to answer his humble colleague to his own entire satisfaction. The question was, did the white man's medicine include a Dancing God, when they all knew that here was the real Dancing God himself, well known in ancient prophecy, given to them by the white man. But, waiving all such points, he, for his part, would suggest that the best way to test a buffalo robe was to *wear* it. Let the Dancing God be deposited in the Pimo medicine lodge, and if he did not wear well then let him be turned out. He regretted, however, his brother's ignorance of his own medicine, and intimated that, if any further and similar blunders should be committed, he himself might be under the necessity of assuming the functions of Pastor among the Pimos in a manner more in accordance with the true spirit of Christianity—in which case his first step would of course be to take his, the padre's, scalp.

It is needless to say that this talk settled the question. The Dancing God was borne in a very magnificent procession to his new house, where he remained until recently, and, where, for aught I know, he still receives great honors. It may be remarked, in conclusion, that an examination of the puppet, and a discovery of the wires by which he was worked, did not in the least detract from the awe with which he was regarded. It was all "medicine," and all in accordance with what was once told me by a Mr. Ross, who had been for twenty-five years a trader in the far West. One day he found among his stores a common German toy mask. Putting it on he at once stirred up a great excitement among a tribe of Indians, which was not diminished by his showing it to them and explaining its manufacture. Every time it was replaced, there was the same outcry. It was a great medicine, and the first effect was everything—the means by which it was produced, nothing. Is it a knowledge of this and other mental idiosyncracies which produces the remark so often heard among the aborigines, that Indians' ways are not white men's ways, nor Indian heart white man's heart.—*Temple Bar.*

STORIES OF THE WAR.

THE FIRST ESCAPE FROM THE LIBBY.

THE NARRATIVE OF CAPT. B. F. PORTER, OF THE NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY.

The New-York Times of Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876, contained a brief account of a thrilling incident narrated to our correspondent by Capt. B. F. Porter, of the New-Jersey Volunteer Cavalry—the drawing for two Captains of the Union Army, prisoners in the Libby, to be held as hostages for two rebel spies, condemned to death by Gen. Burnside in Ohio. Capt. Porter has always claimed to have been the first Union captive who escaped from the Libby; but whether this claim can be sustained by facts or not, his experience is of the most interesting description, and we cheerfully give it a place. It is a curious, but by no means remarkable fact, that the reading public appreciate and relish truthful narratives of war experience and adventure as keenly to-day as they did at the close of the war, and it is to supply this demand that we are publishing from time to time these "Stories of the War." Aside from the inherent evidence of truth and experience which they bear, we can certify that their author was a soldier of almost four years' service in the War of the Rebellion, and therefore "knows whereof he speaks."

Capt. Porter's narrative is put in his own words, as nearly as possible.

From the first moment when it became certain that the subject of exchange was to be indefinitely postponed I resolved with the others that I would escape, but I soon discovered that their plan could not be mine. Long before I saw the Libby the famous underground tunnel had been commenced; in fact I worked at it frequently by night, willing to give my companions in captivity the benefit of my hands while I stayed, though the tunnel could not help me. At the time of my capture—outside Port Hudson, June 14, 1863—I received a wound in the leg from a carbine ball, which gave me no trouble until my confinement. But after I had been lodged in the Libby it became sore and inflamed, either from bad air or water, or perhaps the confinement itself. It grew better after a time; but as the tunnel approached completion, and Col. Streight and the others* were making their final preparations for escape, I realized that I was not vigorous enough to take my chances with them in the wild flight which they meditated, and that if I attempted it, I should certainly lag behind and be picked up by the rebel cavalry that would scour the country. My only hope, I thought, was to get outside long enough before the general alarm was given to obtain a good start, and reach our lines near Yorktown. And if this was to be done at all, it must be done at once. The tunnel had been constructed in the daily dread of discovery, and every day increased the chance that it would be discovered. I consulted with some of my companions, and resolved to try my luck alone, several days before they would be ready for their great attempt.

I was favored by the promise of assistance from an unexpected source, which came to me in a very strange way. I was standing by the grated window one day, looking out into the yard, when a lady passed on the other side of the way, followed by a negro. She saw me at the window, and, with a quick motion of her hand, she put aside her shawl, showing me a small Union flag in the bosom of her dress, and instantly covered it again. I regarded it as a pleasant and unusual incident, but never dreamed of hearing of it again. In less than a week, however, I saw the same negro who followed the lady. He was allowed to come in among us to sell fruit; and, passing near me, he tossed me a large sweet potato, with a knowing look, which I did not fail to comprehend. After the guard had left the room I examined the potato, and took from the centre of it a small folded paper. The paper bore the name of the lady whom I had seen from the window; and contained minute directions for finding her home. Addressing me as "the unknown Union officer," she promised that if I could get out of prison and come to her, she would conceal me faithfully until I could make good my escape.

This was a ray of hope that lent encouragement to me. Considering the condition of my leg, it seemed really providential; and I went to work, systematically and with energy, and yet with the caution that was then a second nature to us, to devise ways and means for an escape. The plan that I adopted, and in which I succeeded, was simply to collect together articles enough to make the uniform of a rebel soldier, to put them on, and to quietly wear them out of the prison. Nor was it so difficult to obtain this kind of clothing as might be supposed. Most of our officers had one or two gray garments which they had purchased, as their own wore out, or obtained in some way, from the negroes and soldiers to whom they had access; and as cold weather came on they could do so, and wear that kind of clothing without suspicion. I made my plan known to a number of the officers, and speedily had the coveted disguise stowed away behind some movable bricks in the wall. I was troubled for some time to get a gray cap, but that I obtained of one of the guard with the help of one of several gold pieces which I had concealed in the lining of my blouse after my capture, before I was searched. Then I borrowed a razor and a pair of scissors which had been jealously concealed by some of my comrades; and with my preparations as nearly made as they could be, I waited for the morning that I had selected for attempted escape.

This is a simple narrative of facts; therefore I will omit any statement of how I felt at this critical time. It was very early in the morning, and not a soul was stirring in the Libby, save the guards who tramped back and forth heavily in the halls, above and below, when I went to the window, and with the help of a little water that was left in my can, and trusting a great deal to the sense of feeling, I shaved off the long, drooping moustache and luxuriant beard, which my seven months' confinement had given me. Next I shaved my hair almost as close as a convict's, and with the help of a little store of ink that we had among us, I dyed my naturally light eyebrows. After this I put on my gray suit, buttoning the coat up tight to the chin, that I might look something like an orderly without side-arms; and then I waited patiently near the door. In about an hour the morning allowance of food was brought in; and this was my time. I walked straight out of the door, and passed the guard in the hall. I passed him with a firm step and an erect bearing. He looked carelessly at me, and said not a word. Descending the stairs, I passed another guard in the lower hall in the same way. Acting in exact pursuance of the plan I had formed, I went into the prison-office at the end of the hall, and asked the clerk the time.

"Pretty near 7," he said, looking at his watch, and then indifferently at me. I saw he did not know me, but it was with some difficulty that I succeeded in keeping the discovery out of my face when I recognized in this same clerk an old friend, whose acquaintance with me dated back before the war, and who left a situation in a wholesale house in New-York to enter the civil service of the Confederacy. But I was cool, and, as I saw the perfection of my disguise, I grew confident. From the office I walked to the door, and here I met Major Turner, the commandant, just entering. I saluted him promptly, and boldly walked out between the muskets that guarded the door. In two minutes more I was out of sight of the hateful Libby.

Exulting in my freedom, I did the most natural thing under the circumstances; I tried to get away from the city. I reached the outskirts, and saw at a distance a rebel patrol. I turned back unobserved, and tried another road, and still another. The result was the same; the roads out of Richmond were all guarded. These patrols I did not dare to face, because I had reason to believe that there was a Sergeant or an officer with each of them, and that I would have to undergo a scrutiny from them which would probably reveal my real character. My leg was growing painful, and I knew that I had not the strength, after my long imprisonment, to lurk in the woods and to travel by night to evade the rebel pickets and patrols. There was nothing left for me but to return to Richmond and seek the protection of my unknown friend. I did it; but I never yet took such unwilling steps as those which carried me back to the capital of my enemies.

I found the house of the lady with little difficulty, and was welcomed by her in a way that left me no doubt of her fidelity to the Union cause. For more than a month that noble woman concealed me, watched over my safety, and at last made my escape sure, doing it—as I presume she did in behalf of others—without hope of reward, for pure love of the cause and its soldiers. The statements that I am now about to make will sound strangely, and may be doubted, but they are entirely truthful. The house of my benefactress was the head-quarters of a branch organization of a Loyal League, which she informed me embraced the names of several thousand in Richmond. I know it to be a fact that these men had arms concealed in various cellars and garrets in the city, and in the previous Spring, at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, when Stoneman was raiding down toward Richmond with his heavy cavalry columns, they only waited the certainty of his coming to rise, arm themselves, open the prison doors, and take possession of the city for him. And, strange as it may seem, during my sojourn at this house I was introduced in the person of one of its visitors to a man in thorough sympathy with the Union cause, who was a high official in a bureau of one of the departments of the Confederate Government. At his suggestion, I accompanied him one day as his orderly, riding a horse which he procured for me, on a tour of inspection of the defenses of the city, with a board of examination, including several Generals! The information which I acquired during that day's ride I reduced to writing after my escape from Richmond, making plans from memory of the most important works; and these I had the satisfaction of delivering personally to Secretary Stanton, at Washington.

After I had been a week in the house of my fast friend, the widow, I became perfectly confident of her good faith, and tried to wait patiently for my final deliverance. She had formed a plan of escape that satisfied me well, and seemed quite feasible. She designed to get me a place as a driver in one of the great forage and supply trains that often went to Northumberland County; and as her true character was not at all suspected, nor those of the many influential friends who came to her house, the plan seemed likely to succeed. The chief difficulty was with the passport; but that she hoped to arrange, with a little management.

One morning the widow brought me the gratifying intelligence of the escape of Colonel Streight and his companions through the tunnel. That was an exciting time in Richmond, and I was compelled to keep close to the house for weeks. The Confederate cavalry chased the fugitives hotly over the peninsula, and many were recaptured and returned to their old hateful quarters, while others succeeded, by herculean exertions and through dreadful fatigue and exposure, in reaching the relief parties that were sent out from Fortress Monroe at the first intimation of their escape. I knew now that I must have been hunted down among the first, and I felt that I had acted wisely in not casting my lot with them. Dahlgren's raid occurred about this time, and excited the wildest apprehensions. Richmond fairly boiled with excitement, and military scrutiny became so rigid that my friends declared that I must defer all thought of getting away until the departure of another train. This I reluctantly, but still wisely, consented to do. But at last the long-expected day came, and, furnished with a passport bearing the name of Moses Parish, (a real person, who was unable to go with the train on account of sickness, and whom I was to personate,) I bade farewell to my kind deliverer and walked over to the rendezvous with a bold air. The officer in command of the train scrutinized my passport, and then me, and put me through a severe catechism. I had expected this, and was well prepared for it. My story was that I was a native of Baltimore, who had enlisted in the Union Army, and had deserted and found my way to Richmond after the battle of Chancellorsville. I answered all his questions promptly and consistently; and he at last told me to mount my wagon, and he would "see about me."

"I don't know you," he said, "and, therefore, I put no confidence at all in you. If I catch you trying to get across the Potomac I'll put a bullet through you—so look out."

I had been training and disciplining myself for the dangers that I must encounter in this bold effort to escape. I had thought of all the ways by which aroused suspicion and the effort to discover might approach me, and I was therefore able to appear perfectly cool and "at home" in this situation. We left the city, a great empty train full half a mile in length, with several companies of cavalry as escort, and wound along slowly toward the Southern Potomac. There was incident enough, and excitement, too, every day while I staid with this train, to make a story of itself; but nothing happened to bring me into danger until we reached the Pamunkey. The water was high, and the whole train crossed on boats. I was leaning on the rail looking into the water, when a resounding slap fell on my back and a loud voice exclaimed:

"Hallo, Porter! who'd have thought to see you here?"

I may remark here that for two weeks before I left Richmond the widow and my friends there had called me nothing but Moses Parish. The idea was continually in my head—don't recognize your own name! I turned now, slowly and deliberately, and faced my kind friend the train-master.

"That's not my name, Sir," I said, "but I'm on hand for duty."

"The d—l it isn't!—and the d—l you are!" he said snappishly. "Now don't try any of your gammon on me, for I know you. You are Capt. Porter, of the Yankee cavalry, who escaped from the Libby just before Streight and his gang."

His hand was on my shoulder; he looked me squarely in the eye. It was a critical moment for me, because I knew that he had it in his mind to put me under guard and take me back to the Libby on mere suspicion. I never flinched from his look, but answered sturdily:

"You are mistaken, Sir; I was never in the Yankee cavalry, or in the Libby."

"Well—who are you?"

"Moses Parish, lately from Baltimore. I enlisted—"

"There—enough of that! If you ain't Capt. Porter you are likely to be some other escaped Yankee prisoner."

He was called away just then, and the subject passed from his mind for the time. I saw him occasionally afterward, and as he did not renew his attentions to me I concluded, with a great sense of relief, that he had decided not to put me under guard. He may have reasoned that I could be watched until the train returned to Richmond, and that after thus getting the benefit of my services he could report me to Gen. Winder, and ascertain if there was anything in his suspicions.

If my conclusions were correct the Lieutenant found reason afterward to repent of his decision. We reached the neighborhood of the Potomac, and watching my opportunity one dark night, when we were parking the train and everybody was busy, I detached a mule from the wagon I drove and rode him to the river as fast as I could make him go. I was so lucky as to find a negro with a boat in a few minutes, and I was safe across before there was any sign of pursuit. I jumped ashore, and in my exultation I caught up a handful of the sand and shouted, "Maryland, my Maryland!" I soon found one of our cavalry camps in the vicinity, and by the help I received there I was enabled to reach Washington in a few hours. I had not been in the city half a day before I was closeted with the Secretary of War, giving him a full account of my experiences. There is good reason to say that I gave him information that proved of very great importance to the Union cause.

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*Col. Streight, with 107 other Union officers escaped from Libby Prison, Feb. 9, 1864, by means of a tunnel excavated under the walls. Of this number, sixty, including Col. Streight, reached the Union lines.

MARK TWAIN ON ST. PATRICK.

The following letter was read at the supper of the Knights of St. Patrick in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night:

HARTFORD, March 16.

Richard McCloud, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am very sorry that I cannot be with the Knights of St. Patrick to-morrow evening. In this Centennial year we ought all to find a peculiar pleasure in doing honor to the memory of a man whose good name has endured through fourteen centuries. We ought to find pleasure in it for the reason that at this time we naturally have a fellow-feeling for such a man. He wrought a great work in his day. He found Ireland a prosperous republic, and looked about him to see if he might find some useful thing to turn his hand to. He observed that the President of that republic was in the habit of sheltering his great officials from deserved punishment, so he lifted up his staff and smote him, and he died. He found that the Secretary of War had been so unbecomingly economical as to have laid up $12,000 a year out of a salary of $8,000, and he killed him. He found that the Secretary of the Interior always prayed over every separate and distinct barrel of salt beef that was intended for the unconverted savage, and then kept that beef himself, so he killed him also. He found that the Secretary of the Navy knew more about handling suspicious claims than he did about handling a ship, and he at once made an end of him. He found that a very foul Private Secretary had been engineered through a sham trial, so he destroyed him. He discovered that the Congress which pretended to prodigious virtue was very anxious to investigate an ambassador who had dishonored the country abroad, but was equally anxious to prevent the appointment of any spotless man to a similar post; that this Congress had no God but party, no system of morals but party policy; no vision but a bat's vision, and no reason or excuse for existing anyhow. Therefore he massacred that Congress to the last man.

When he had finished his great work he said, in his figurative way, "Lo, I have destroyed all the reptiles in Ireland."

St. Patrick had no politics; his sympathies lay with the right—that was politics enough. When he came across a reptile he forgot to inquire whether he was a Democrat or a Republican, but simply exalted his staff and "let him have it." Honored be his name—I wish we had him here to trim us up for the Centennial. But that cannot be. His staff, which was the symbol of real, not sham, reform, is idle. However, we still have with us the symbol of Truth—George Washington's little hatchet—for I know they've buried it. Yours truly,

S. L. CLEMENS.

CARTOUCHE.

Louis Dominique Cartouche, the son of a respectable, well-to-do wine-seller, was born at Paris in October, 1693. Anxious to secure for his son a higher position than he himself occupied, the father sent him to the College of Clermont; but his native instincts soon asserted themselves; he ran away and joined a party of gypsies. He was adopted as a child of the band, and his new friends formed the most sanguine anticipations as to his future. Bold, crafty, and inventive, he was nimble as an ape, pliant as an acrobat. To an unconquerable love of wandering, of pleasure, and of idleness, he united a remarkable ability to endure, when necessary, privation and fatigue. After he had remained three years with the gypsies, they were abruptly ordered by the Parliament of Rouen to quit the Province, and, as Cartouche was sick at the time, they left him behind. On his recovery, he found himself alone and friendless in the streets of Rouen, without a single sou in his pocket.

By good luck he fell in with an uncle who fed, clothed him, and sent him home, thereby affording him another opportunity for pursuing an honest career. A domestic life, however, had no charms for the ex-gypsy. After a few months' tranquillity he decamped from the paternal mansion one moonlight night with his father's money-box under his arm. He was then about seventeen years of age. Pocket-picking was the first branch of his future industry to which he devoted his talents. He formed a partnership with one Gaguis, and, between them, they were reaping a rich harvest, when one unlucky evening Cartouche's comrade was arrested and transmitted to Marseilles. This misadventure led our hero to turn his talents in another direction, and he took to dice and cards. Haunting the better hells, he used the skill acquired among the gypsies to such purpose that suspicions were awakened, and M. Cartouche was kicked into the street and debarred forever from that branch of industry. Tradition affirms that his next *début* was in the character of a Police spy. This, however, is apocryphal, and probably arose from the fact that when he appeared, as he soon did, as the organizer of a band of thieves, he exhibited ideas of discipline and subordination that, with his known character, must have been acquired from without.

Become at last an Ishmaelite, his hand against every one, and every one's hand against him, it became his constant care to impart to the skilled and desperate band which rallied around him an organization and discipline approximating as closely as possible to the military; he appointed lieutenants, sergeants, sentries, rallying and pass words, and spared no detail to insure the perfection of the instrument under his control. This completed, the campaign opened with night skirmishing. Thus, some three or four of the band would pounce upon an unwary citizen, whom a blow on the head from a loaded bludgeon reduced to temporary silence. When the victim regained sufficient consciousness to give an alarm, the troop was at a safe distance, arranging the next affair. Paris was regularly apportioned into districts, one of which was allotted each night to some particular detachment of the band.

Become aware of the existence of an organized system of crime, the city, in alarm, appealed to its natural protector, M. D'Argenson, head of the Police, but found little consolation. Police there were in abundance, but no controlling power, order, or system. Each worked for himself. They plundered the robber and the robbed alike. Selected without reference to their antecedents, many had served in the galleys, and many more bore the convict's brand on their shoulders. Miserably paid, they were perpetually exposed to the temptation of a bribe, and it was not long before the sheep-dog became almost as dangerous to the flock as the wolf himself.

It was in 1720 that the terror inspired by Cartouche's band reached its climax. They held virtual possession of the capital, especially by night. Their depredations were conducted with the military order and precision so much inculcated by their great leader. A party would assemble before some rich mansion. Then some huge fellow—very frequently one Simon Once, a brawny ex-porter—would offer his gigantic shoulders as the base of a living pyramid, which, formed of the lighter and more agile members of the gang, speedily reached the lower windows. Some panes were adroitly removed, the apartments entered, and the most attractive objects began to glide down a chain of ready hands till the pillage was complete.

The gang hunted noble game. In September, 1720, they invaded the residence of the Spanish Ambassador and nearly stripped the chamber of the Ambassadress, seizing a magnificent pearl necklace, a brooch with twenty-seven large diamonds, a rich table-service of gold, and the lady's entire wardrobe. In the Palais Royal, then occupied by the Regent, they stole two of his silver flambeaux. At the Louvre Cartouche's brother possessed himself of the sword and mantle of the Prince de Soubise, while the Regent himself was robbed one night on leaving the opera. Here, however, the laugh was on the other side, as, purposely to deceive the robbers, he had caused his sword-hilt to be richly chased—in steel.

Now that the inconvenience of such a state of things began to be felt in the very highest society, Government set itself seriously to the task of reform. A little incident helped to spur it on. One May morning in 1721 some laborers came upon the body of a murdered man. It proved to be that of an obscure poet named Vergier. What could possess any one to kill a poet, and so poor a one at that, was a puzzle, till some one suggested it was the Regent's work. Philippe d'Orleans was black enough, in all conscience, but rumor painted him in still deeper colors. In a series of rhymed philippics he had been branded with every conceivable crime. What more natural, said the public, than that he should employ Cartouche's band to wreak his vengeance on the poet who had held him up to ridicule and shame. To be sure, Vergier was not the one who had written the verses in question, but the Cartouchians could hardly be assumed to be familiar with such gentry as starving poets, and in their zeal to execute their master's orders had mistaken the man. Stories such as this circulating through Paris caused the Regent to bestir himself, and the authorities loudly demanded Cartouche; but, of course, it was much easier to ask for him than to get him.

Another murder now occurred to add to the public agitation. Cartouche and his band were carousing at a *cabaret*, when they got into an altercation with some workmen at an adjoining table. A row ensued; swords and pistols were freely used. The Police rushed in, and one of them, Mondelot, fell dead from a shot fired, it was declared, by a female Cartouchian named Manon-le-Roy. It is at least certain that this distinguished lady always carried arms, and equally so that when, some time afterward, she was arrested, she intrenched herself behind her bed and for half an hour kept the whole posse of Police at bay. The murders of Vergier and Mondelot brought the name of Cartouche prominently before the public. Henceforward every audacious crime was laid to his charge. Desperate attempts were made to capture the formidable thief, but his dexterity and skillfulness in changing his costume stood him good friends. The loose, half-fitting cloak, blue on one side, red on the other, and capable of being reversed in a moment of time, owns him for a god-father. The Police would be in hot pursuit of a man in red, who fled like a deer around a corner. When the pursuers followed on his tracks *he* had disappeared, but they encountered a sedate individual in blue strolling quietly toward them, who had seen the aforesaid man in red dart into a neighboring house or disappear down some other street.

On one occasion the Police, hearing a row in the house of a pretty little lemonade-seller known as Margot the Nun, made a descent. They found a little man, half drunk, tearing around the room, firing pistols right and left, to the admiration of a mixed company of both sexes. He was arrested, and after a while represented himself to be an honest chocolate seller in the Rue Comédie-Français, who had unfortunately taken a drop too much. He was allowed to go after depositing 100 livres and a gold snuff-box as security for his reappearance. No complaint was made against him, and, in a few days he called at Police head-quarters and reclaimed his property. It was Cartouche.

In December, 1720, he was captured and confined in Fort l'Evêque, but in spite of the terror inspired by this redoubtable robber, so slight were the precautions taken for guarding him that he three months later effected his escape. The authorities roused themselves to unusual efforts for his recapture, and hereupon an odd incident occurred. As the officer of the Criminal Court was uttering the usual proclamation with sound of trumpet and outcry, calling upon Cartouche to appear within eight days and answer to the charge of murder, and had come to the words "In the King's name we do command the person called 'Cartouche'"—

"Present, Cartouche!" shouted a voice in the centre of the crowd, that turned the whole body, archers, trumpeters, citizens, and all, into a frenzy of rage and agitation. It was Cartouche himself, but he had vanished.

Two persons now entered into a solemn league and covenant to pursue the impalpable robber without rest or respite till he should be slain or taken; these were Huron and Pepin, bold and clever officers in the service of the Police. The chase opened ill for our hero; Huron tracked him so hotly as to exchange pistol-shots with him, by which Cartouche was said to have been seriously wounded. It is certain that, either to escape this persevering foe, or to recover from his alleged hurts, he disappeared for three entire months from criminal history, and the Police exultingly assured the public that he was driven from the capital. They were soon made painfully aware of his return.

A very large reward was now set on his head, and Huron and Pepin again devoted themselves to their task. The zeal of both these officers proved fatal to them. The former had one evening tracked Cartouche to a notorious robber haunt. Finding themselves likely to be surrounded, the band, like wolves at bay, turned suddenly upon Huron and his followers. The officer received several pistol shots, and was then cut down by Cartouche himself. A few days later the robber chief, while taking a quiet stroll with Madeleine Beaulieu, a woman belonging to the gang, perceived Pepin at his heels. Turning suddenly on their pursuer, Madeleine attacked him with large stones, while Cartouche ran him through the body.

A regular organized attempt was next made, under the direction of an Aide-Major of the Gardes Françaises, (Pékom,) who selected ninety of his best men and sent them in various disguises, but well armed, in quest of the single robber chief. At this critical period of his fortunes occurred what was known as the affair of the Hôtel Desmarets. Nicolas Desmarets, nephew of the great Colbert, died on the 6th of May, at his hotel in the Rue des Petits Augustins. This wealthy residence Cartouche resolved should be thoroughly pillaged. A chosen band, commanded by their chief in person, forced an entrance, and were busily at work in the rich saloons when one of their lookouts announced the approach of an absolute army of Police. The danger-signal had hardly been given before the enemy appeared. A fierce fight commenced—from room to room, from stair to stair. The robbers fought stoutly, but their ammunition failed, and they were overborne by numbers. *Sauve qui peut* became the order of the day. Cartouche escaped by a chimney, gained the roof, and descended at some distance in the garret of a good-natured mechanic, to whom he represented himself as a man pursued by his merciless creditors. His host sympathized with him, provided him with a disguise, and once more he broke through the toils.

The Regent now doubled the reward and offered a free pardon to any one, no matter how guilty, who should betray his chief. Distrust now spread through the band, and two murders of suspected traitors quickly followed. But the hour of retribution was at hand. One Duchâtelet—next to Cartouche, the most ferocious of these human tigers—acknowledged to himself that the game was nearly up. Plunged, as he was, in the deepest and deadliest crime, he saw but one chance of safety, and that was to denounce his chief. He made a bargain with Pékom, the Aide-Major of the Gardes-Françaises, procured a promise of pardon from the Regent, and then conducted a picked body of men to the robber's lair. Cartouche was taken so completely by surprise that he was secured almost without a struggle, although he had six loaded pistols ready to his hand. He was conducted to the Châtelet, and the process advanced quickly. Duchâtelet, certain of reprieve, confessed without hesitation to certain burglaries and murders, in which Cartouche had taken part. Notwithstanding this, the latter stoutly protested his innocence, and denied his identity, calling himself one Jean Bourguignon, a countryman.

Meanwhile he was well cared for, he received crowds of distinguished visitors, and fashionable ladies attended his levees. The most distinguished of these was the Maréchale de Boufflers, widow of the gallant General who lost the battle of Malplaquet. It was not their first interview. One warm Summer night in July, 1721, just as the lady had retired to bed, leaving her window a little open for air, she drew the curtain aside, and to her horror saw a man's face close to her own. She made a snatch for the bell-cords, but the intruder seized her hands, opened his blouse, displaying a rich but faded costume, with a complete armory of silver-mounted pistols and knives, and introduced himself as Louis Dominique Cartouche. He had narrowly escaped the watchful eyes of the Police, then in hot pursuit of him, by climbing the balcony; no one, he said, would dream of looking for him there, and he proposed to remain. He was hungry and tired, however, and wanted supper and a bed. Quaking with fear, the Maréchale rang the bell, ordered her astonished servants to bring her a hearty supper and a bottle of champagne, and when it came locked her door and watched the voracious robber as he disposed of all that was set before him. His repast ended, he apologized for incommoding her, stretched himself out on the sofa in her dressing room and went to sleep. At 3 A. M. he rose, bade her good-day and vanished. She sprang out of bed, closed the windows, and alarmed the house. Search was made among the valuables, but not an article was missing; even the costly silver used for the supper had been spared by the eccentric thief. Some days later the Maréchale received a basket of excellent champagne (stolen from a Parisian wine-merchant) with the compliments of M. Cartouche.

The robber chief had been placed in one of those horrible subterranean dungeons destroyed in 1780 by the humane command of Louis XVI. He had a companion in trouble who had formerly worked as a stone-mason; together they succeeded in making a breach in the wall of their cell, thence following a ditch connected with the sewerage of the prison, they broke into the cellar of a neighboring house. Here, however, fortune ceased to befriend them; Cartouche was rearrested while endeavoring to leave the house and placed in closer custody than before.

His trial went forward with unexampled rapidity, and on Nov. 26, 1721, Cartouche and four of his companions were ordered to be broken on the wheel, after having been previously submitted to the question ordinary and extraordinary, with the view of extorting confession. The *procès verbal* relating to Cartouche reports the application of the question in the form of the *brodequins* or boots. These were wooden frames fitted to the legs, into which wedges of increasing size were forcibly driven until the legs of the sufferer were reduced to a pulp. "On the application of the first, second and third wedge, answered that he was innocent. At the fourth answered that he knew not what they were speaking of. At the fifth, that he was innocent—was dying. At the sixth, that he had done all that was required of him; had done no wrong; was dying. At the seventh, was innnocent—no accomplices. At the eighth and last, was innocent."

Although he thus refused to confess under torture, he became communicative enough when he reached the scaffold, protesting, however, as much to his credit, that he had never robbed a church, although often incited so to do by Duchâtelet. He absolved his own family with especial earnestness from any share in his misdoings. He refrained from denunciations, even of those who had deserted or betrayed him, excepting only Duchâtelet, toward whom he evinced intense scorn and hatred. But in revenge he was unsparing in respect to the spies and receivers of the gang, whom he denounced by the score. He avowed himself the head and chief of the numerous band, so long the terror of the capital, an assertion amply confirmed by the confusion and indiscipline, which on his decease became suddenly perceptible in the ranks of crime. To the last two questions addressed to him, whether any person of condition belonged to his band, and whether he had ever accepted bribes to murder, he replied emphatically in the negative.

Cartouche's was the first of a long series of executions; for several months the Place de Grève saw some unfortunate wretch hanged or broken. His name and memory seemed to engender robbers, and it was a long time before the effects of that powerful impulse, which, by carefully organizing it, he had given to crime, had passed away.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

Report books, similar to those in which the Captains and detectives in the Police Department are required to make a daily record of their movements, were yesterday furnished to the Inspectors. In this book the Inspectors are to account for the manner in which the preceding twenty-four hours were spent, what precincts were visited and patroled, and the number of hours they were on duty, and what the nature of duty was. They have also to report the number of hours spent at their private residences, what members of the force they conversed with during the day, and what persons other than members of the force they met and conversed with, and various other particulars. An addition was made yesterday to the report books furnished to the Captains in the shape of a blank summary or recapitulation of the contents of the book.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The testimonial raised for Capt. Webb, who swam across the English channel, has risen to about $20,000.

Clairvoyants reap a rich harvest in Paris, where they number over two thousand. Of these thirty, it is calculated, earn £2,400 per annum.

Pauperism is still diminishing in England. In London there is a reduction of nine per cent. on the year, and in the whole kingdom it amounts to six per cent.

In the Navy estimates of the British Government this year, a saving of £3,240 is recorded in consequence of the diminished cost of the two items of bread and butter.

Since the construction of the first iron-clad in the British Navy—the Warrior—eighteen years ago, a sum equivalent to $1,000,000,000 has been expended in England on the Navy.

A new society has just been started in Paris under the name of "The General Association for the Study and Practice of Cremation." The Presidency of it has been offered to Victor Hugo.

The University of Göttingen has renounced the right of conferring doctors' degrees without oral examination, so that the abuse of the so-called degree *in absentia* no longer exist in any Prussian university.

It seems evident that the fires on board the training-ships in England recently were the result of incendiarism. A new attempt was made a few days since to burn another of these ships, but happily it was frustrated.

Commercial men are devoting a great deal of attention to the subject of the internal navigation of France. A project is on foot for the construction of a canal which would open a direct means of communication between the English channel and the Mediterranean.

The number of emigrants who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom last year was 173,809, a decrease of 67,205 as compared with 1874. Of that number 105,046 came to the United States. Of these 43,867 were English, 5,893 Scotch, 31,433 Irish, 23,028 foreigners, and 825 "not distinguished." Canada took 17,378 and Australia 35,525.

The season seems to have been very unusual in all parts of the North. Here it has been exceptionally mild, and in England and the Continent of Europe equally severe; while in Iceland the weather has been so warm that the mercury in the thermometer has ranged generally all the Winter between 46° and 50°. Only once did it fall to 26°.

The American lady who lately ascended Mont Blanc turns out to be an Englishwoman, and she has published a brief account of the trip. She was accompanied by two guides and two porters, but she was no novice, having made the ascent three times previously. She describes the excursion in Winter as far finer than in the Summer.

A letter from an American appeared a short time ago in the London *Times*, suggesting that one of the principal streets in London should be named after George Washington. The *Spanish and South American Post* scouts the idea as a "piece of snobbish impertinence, and a sop to American vanity, rather than a compliment to good sense." The proposal is not likely to be carried out.

The Vatican organ, the *Voce della Verità*, says that a Protestant clergyman in Rome having boasted of having made 500 soldiers proselytes, the Italian Minister of War ordered one of the barracks to be searched, and fifty soldiers were found possessed of Protestant books. These soldiers were asked whether they were Catholics, and those who replied in the affirmative had their books confiscated.

The following episode is published on trustworthy authority: A little boy, eleven years old, of a small village in Bohemia, called Greiffendorf, wrote without the knowledge of his parents to the Emperor of Austria the following letter:

Mr. EMPEROR AT VIENNA: I should like to become a priest or a teacher. My father is a poor weaver, and has no money. Have the kindness, Mr. Emperor, and send me some money that I may learn to be a priest or a teacher, just as you wish. I salute you, the Mrs. Emperor, and the children.

JOSEPH BENNESCH.

The letter duly reached the Private Secretary, and was forwarded to the Emperor in Hungary. The innocent style seems to have found favor, as shortly afterward the Burgomaster of the village received an official telegram to report about the circumstances of the case, and these having turned out satisfactory, the School Inspector of the neighboring town, Zwittau, was instructed to take the boy in board and give him every facility for his education.

Australian experiences militate against the theory of some people that thoroughbred animals do not deteriorate. Horses in that country are of the best blood from England, but on the runs where they have increased without care, they are worth only the value of their hides and hair. Persons obtain a good living there by shooting these animals. On one station as many as 7,000 have been shot and plenty still remain, the "brumbie shooter" receiving ten shillings a head for those he kills.

The manager of a Radical paper in Paris was tried the other day on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The Police availed themselves of the opportunity to search his pockets, in which they found several letters from Henri Rochefort, from which it appears that as soon as the state of siege is removed a new journal will be started, which the author of the *Lanterne* will edit from Geneva. In one of these letters Rochefort states that he is in constant communication with the Herzegovinian insurgents.

One of the great objections against the channel tunnel scheme is the time it will require to execute it. But the *Liberté* gets over the difficulty by announcing how it can be done in six months. It tells us of a machine by which fifty-five mètres of ground may be pierced through per diem, and it calculates that if both the English and French begin piercing at the same time the tunnel can be cut in 144 days. But it is much feared that this is wholly a French invention.

The following Irish story used to be told by the late Mr. Forster, who had it from Chantrey himself: The sculptor had received a commission for a statue of Grattan, and a deputation from Dublin waited on him to consult as to the treatment of the subject. "Ye must place him on a r-rock, Misther Chantrey," said the leading member; "on a r-rock, Sir!" The sculptor pleaded that this was too indefinite, and rather beyond his art. Besides, what did it mean? what rock? "What r-rock?" said his visitor, warmly. "Why, Sir, the r-rock of the Constitution, of course."

The French are determined to make their defeat in 1870-1 as much a kind of victory as monuments can make it. They have already erected commemorative stones in most parts of France, and now another is announced. This monument is to be raised on the Swiss frontier, and is intended to perpetuate the heroic sufferings of poor Bourbaki's Army on the one hand, and the hospitality of the Swiss to it on the other. The memorial, we are told, will take the form of a pyramid, surrounded by typical groups, in stone and bronze. The idea is said to have originated with the French Government.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* mentions a story which is in circulation as to the cause of the collapse of the Carlist war. It is stated that the late Duke of Modena ordered in his will that the legacy which he left to Don Carlos' wife should not be paid before peace had been declared, resulting either in the victory or definite defeat of Don Carlos, who was to acquire this fortune either on the throne of Spain or in exile. Hence, since he has lost all hope of ascending the throne, Don Carlos thought it would be useless to prolong his resistance, and that it would be better to bring the war to a close, quit Spain, and take possession of the fortune left him under these conditions.

It is a libel on Scotland, says a London paper, "to say that there is not a man in North Britain who can make a joke or understand one. Here are two. One of them is a Judge, and the other day he had before him an application on behalf of some body of some form of Scotch Christianity, who announced themselves as seceders. 'Seceders from what?' asked his Lordship. 'Is it from the Established Church?' 'No, my Lord.' 'Then are you seceders from the U. P.s?' (United Presbyterians.) 'No, my Lord, we split off long ago from the U. P.s.' 'O, then,' said his Lordship, 'you are *split peas!* Now I understand; go on.' The other Scotch humorist saw the fun of this within three minutes of its being repeated to him."

The *Athenæum* states that a Frenchman claims to be able to employ sunshine as a practical motive power. *Punch* says that this suggests three obvious corollaries: 1. The employment of sunshine as a means of locomotion is altogether distinct from the extraction of that article from cucumbers. 2. Should a patent be taken out for the practical application of this discovery, it will be but of little value in the metropolis, Manchester, and other large cities and towns, owing to the absence of the motive power for a considerable portion of the year. 3. It may be fairly assumed that within twelve months from this time some other sanguine projector will uphold the claims of another motive power as equally efficacious—namely, Moonshine.

Longevity seems to be nothing unusual in England. In the year 1873, for which the returns have recently been published, the lists of deaths included 196 men and 480 women who were registered as ninety-five years of age or upward when they died. Of these eighty-nine had attained 100 years or more, and it is very remarkable that no less than seventy-nine of this number were females. The oldest of the men in the obituary of the year died in the Wolstanton District, Staffordshire, aged 103, but a woman who died in Hurst Alms-house, Exeter, was 108, and another in Newport, in Monmouthshire, had reached the patriarchal age of 112. Of these eighty-nine centenarians, 9 were found in London, 13 in North and South Wales, 6 in Yorkshire, and 6 in Norfolk.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, in cautioning amateurs against the indiscriminate purchase of relics, says that in the East, principally in Egypt and Syria, the traffic in antiquities, such as statuettes in bronze and stone of heathen divinities, arms, vases made of pottery or glass, sarcophaguses, medals, &c., has of late assumed great extension. The *Monatsschrift für den Orient*, a monthly journal of the Oriental Museum established at Vienna, states that in order to supply unscrupulous dealers, these manufacturers have not hesitated to construct *ateliers* for the making of such objects. Pottery vases, statuettes of Egyptian and Phœnician gods, monumental stones, with Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabian, Greek, and all kinds of ancient inscriptions, medals with Hebrew characters, &c., have been imitated to a wonderful exactness.

It is in the historic records of the village of Sedgetown, in Lincolnshire, that the Vicar always preached the same sermon, and they desired a change. It was of no use to remonstrate with him, for he invariably replied that when they had done all he had told them in that discourse, he would give them another. At last a deputation waited on the Bishop, and laid the matter before him. They had heard the same sermon, they said, every Sunday morning for ten years, and were tired of it. His Lordship owned that a little variety might fairly be insisted upon, after so long a season of monotony, and asked what was the subject of this ever-recurring sermon. "Subject?" repeated the first parishioner. "Let me see. It is about—what is it about, Higgins?" "Well," said the second parishioner, "I don't mind exactly what it is about." "What was the text?" asked the Bishop. None of them could tell him the text. "Why then," said the Bishop, "I hardly know how to frame my remonstrance. Suppose you go and hear it once more?"

FINANCIAL.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.

SOCIETE GENERALE,

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NO. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London; on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., }
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876. }

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN, AND DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILWAY CO. MAIN LINE BONDHOLDERS

Are hereby notified that majorities of all the issues of bonds have been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the reorganization agreement.

The court sits on the 20th inst., at which time the case is expected to be heard, and it is necessary for all outstanding bondholders to deposit their bonds in the Central Trust Company by the 31st inst.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway,
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.,
MARCH 10, 1876. Committee.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of East Saginaw, Mich., until the 10th day of April, 1876, for the purchase of fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars of East Saginaw (Mich.) Eight Per Cent. Semi-annual Water Bonds, (or any part thereof,) said bonds running twelve years from May 1, 1876, and both interest and principal payable in New-York City.

These bonds are issued to replace short bonds issued in 1873.

No bids will be considered at less than par, and the Board expressly reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.

JAMES G. TERRY, Secretary.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 14, 1876.

Mariposa Land and Mining Co.,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876. }

The Trustees of this company have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at their office on or before March 24.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Stockholders are hereby notified to send before the 20th inst. their proxies for the election of Directors, to take place at St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 27th of March, to the Stockholders' Committee, No. 27 William st., Room No. 6, (where blank proxies may be had;) also, to pay the assessment of 25 cents per share to the Finance Committee, at R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO.'S, No. 19 William st. In the event of any adjustment of existing litigation, the committee will not consider themselves bound to defend the interest of such stockholders as do not give them their support.

MARCH 14, 1876. F. A. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad st., New-York.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash.

Branch Offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph line.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—AMERICAN, COMMERCE, GLOBE, HOWARD, HOPE, IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS', JEFFERSON, KNICKERBOCKER, LAFAYETTE, PHENIX, SAFEGUARD, and others by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,

No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BUY AND SELL

First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
South Pacific of Missouri.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.

Also, all kinds of investment securities.

NOTICE.—TO EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Before signing so-called bondholders' agreement inform yourselves by reading circular, which can be procured by sending your address to JAMES H. WILSON, Room No. 93 Drexel Building, corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York City.

$8,500 WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on private residence near New-York valued at $22,000 cash; fine buildings, and sixteen acres of land. J. A. HOYT, No. 33 Wall st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., }
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, }
EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876. }

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. WILL be paid from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON }
AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876. }

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. O. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $4.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $5.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, March 18

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 28
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S.S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
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New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Democratic journals must construct a new theory about the attitude of the Administration toward ex-post-trader MARSH. After Mr. CLYMER took such obvious pains to facilitate the departure of MARSH from Washington, we were asked to believe that he ran away to escape the prosecution which was said to have been ordered at a Cabinet meeting held the day after his flight. The President and Attorney General were supposed to be "thirsting for the punishment" of the man who had been wicked enough to ruin a member of the Cabinet, but in default of that they were assumed to be quite willing to let MARSH remain in Canada or anywhere else out of reach of the managers of the Belknap impeachment. And yet, while members of the House were wasting time over charges and recriminations about MARSH's escape, and while the Judiciary Committee were finding out how impossible it was to get up their case without MARSH, the President and Attorney General were quietly arranging for the return of that indispensable person, and his almost as necessary wife. The pair will probably return to Washington to-morrow with an Executive protection in their pocket, to the manifest detriment of other reputations besides BELKNAP's.

If we may trust a general press dispatch, Mr. A. B. CORNELL, the Chairman of the New-York Republican State Central Committee, has sent a curious greeting to Senator ROSCOE CONKLING. "Every Assembly District in the City of New-York has elected delegates in favor of your nomination for President." There is no harm in that. The members of the District Associations are free American citizens, with a perfect right to indicate their Presidential preferences, and to elect men to see them carried out. Their unanimity is a perfectly fair subject for congratulation, since a smooth-running machine may be contemplated with legitimate pride by those who have carefully fitted its parts together. But then, "this is the answer of the Republicans of New-York to the impudent declarations of the Union League Club"! Waiving all questions over the bold comprehensiveness of the phrase, "Republicans of New-York," why "answer" and wherefore "impudent"? We cannot recall any distinct mention of Mr. CONKLING in the resolutions of the Union League Club, but let it be assumed that they fitted his case, are not the members of a politico-social club as free to indicate their preferences as the voters at a primary meeting? "Impudent" is one of those terms which admit of being thrown back again, and the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee surely cannot desire to introduce asperities among friends at this early stage of the campaign. Finally, "the delegates from the balance of the State are almost unanimous for you." There is nothing objectionable about that, except its incorrectness. A pardonable enthusiasm has led Mr. CORNELL to be slightly hyperbolical in his expressions. After studying the county returns in this morning's TIMES and quietly digesting the letter of our special correspondent, he will probably desire to qualify the above statement.

There may be some occult legal merits in the decision of Judge BRADY granting a reprieve to RUBENSTEIN, but it will strike those not learned in the law as a weak and rambling apology for the exercise of an act of very mischievous clemency. As a correspondent points out in another column, people are liable to forget that the jury are the ultimate judges of questions of fact in such a case, while the discretion of the Bench is simply confined to questions of law. As we read the decision, Judge BRADY has laid himself open to the charge of mixing up these two things in a fashion only less hopeless than that of the scribes who have been raving about "one law for Jew and Gentile." People are getting sick of hearing about the "majesty of the law" being "sustained" by giving murderers another chance to cheat the gallows. They would like to see said majesty vindicated by the prompt execution of a righteous sentence. For that luxury we shall apparently have to wait till another colored man commits murder.

The Chicago people are a good deal exercised over the alleged compromise with the notorious REHM, ex-Chief of Police, ex-political Boss, and ex-distributor of the spoils of the Whisky Ring. It is said that this head-centre of the official corruption of Chicago is to be let off with the payment of a large fine and a nominal period of imprisonment, on condition of turning State's evidence against his accomplices. The respectable people of Chicago think it of much more importance to make an example of the biggest rascal of the gang than to bring a few lesser rogues within the meshes of the law. While their dissatisfaction over the Rehm compromise may be eminently proper, we fail to see the justice of making Secretary BRISTOW responsible for the arrangement. After these whisky cases have been "worked up," and the materials furnished on which to procure indictments, their conduct necessarily devolves upon the Department of Justice. The Attorney General may consult with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the general course of action to be observed in the prosecutions, but it is impossible that either of them should have a full knowledge of the details by which the local prosecuting officers must be guided. The Attorney General must, in the nature of things, allow a considerable amount of latitude to the District Attorneys in charge of the various groups of cases. Of course, the head of the Department of Justice can be held responsible for the acts of his subordinates, but it is difficult to see how the responsibility for these acts can be laid on the head of the Treasury Department.

We publish elsewhere a copious selection from the mass of letters which have reached us in regard to the servant-girl controversy. Judged by their intrinsic merits, some of these ought to have gone into the waste basket, but in a controversy of this kind, it is as necessary to become acquainted with the personalities which one side or other mistakes for argument as with matter informed by some show of reason. The letters which we have printed possess, at least, the merit of being fairly representative of the opinions of the classes from which they emanate. They may, though we are not sanguine on that point, help to bring about a clearer understanding of how the relative position of mistress and servant can be adjusted with advantage to both. We must remind our correspondents that there is a limit to public interest in a controversy of this kind. After the space we have already devoted to its discussion, we should require some special reasons to warrant the insertion of further communications on the subject.

It is gratifying to see that the *World* has the independence to reprove the Democratic Senators who voted for the admission of New-Mexico as a State. These gentlemen were Senators BOGY, COOPER, DAVIS, DENNIS, GOLDTHWAITE, KELLY, KERNAN, MAXEY, RANSOM, and WITHERS—ten in all. And the *World* does well to call on its political friends in the House to defeat the bill when it comes before that body. There is neither expediency nor statesmanship in the proposition, as THE TIMES long ago took occasion to say. A Washington correspondent says that Messrs. BOGY, KERNAN, and other Democrats who voted for this indefensible measure were actuated by the belief that New-Mexico would be a Democratic State, and that the Roman Catholic clergy were working for it. Of course, the *World* has overlooked, or it disbelieves this statement, or it would not have fallen into the error of saying that the bill which was passed by Democratic votes is a Republican measure.

OUR SINS AND OUR CENSORS.

The London *Times*, discussing the Belknap scandal, deplores the alleged lack of moral tone in the public life of this country, as compared with that which prevails on the other side of the Atlantic. There is a touch of unconscious Pharisaism in this comparison. To render it absolutely just, there should be something like an equality or similarity in the circumstances of public life in the two countries. And to sustain a judgment which reflects unfavorably on the *morale* of the American people, the censor should be able to show that crimes, or even improprieties, perpetrated by the occupants of high position, pass unrebuked and unpunished. Neither of these conditions can be fulfilled.

In the first place, there can be no complete parallel between a state of society largely subject to the traditions, and largely influenced by the accumulated wealth of aristocracy, and a society in which privileged classes are unknown, and where the possession of private fortune is not a prerequisite of position or usefulness. If it followed, as a consequence of this distinction, that a Government which, in spite of great popular concessions, is still often swayed by the organized forces of an hereditary ruling class, were superior in the tone and tendencies of its administration to a Government wholly subject to the people's will, there might be good reasons for despairing of the future of democracy. But nothing exists that can warrant any such conclusion. Temptations that proved irresistible to a BELKNAP might, indeed, be impotent if Lord SALISBURY were exposed to them. But we are not therefore to conclude that England knows nothing in its own experience of the corruption with which we are at this moment unpleasantly familiar. The days of genuine Toryism are not so remote that men forget its corrupt abuse of power, or the impunity with which it plundered the people. As for corruption in connection with contracts, we have but to revert to the Crimean war for examples as scandalous in their nature and as disastrous in their results as aught that can be found in the War or Navy Department of the United States. It must be remembered, moreover, that the British system, with its titles, grants, and pensions, with its enormous control of wealth in Church and State, and its command of secret service funds into whose application political opponents rarely pry, is invested with attributes that would be intolerable here, and with resources which cast into the shade any probable product of our departmental patronage. The improvement that has undoubtedly taken place in the methods of administration, and the means employed by Ministers of either party to maintain themselves in office, has kept pace with the growth of popular power as distinguished from the pretensions of privilege, and may be said to be one of the results of the extension in the English system of principles which have received their fullest development here. The principles themselves cannot be at fault, or England would have become worse, instead of better, under their operation.

In the next place, the universal indignation excited by the Belknap and Pendleton revelations is of itself a vindication of the American people. If the prevailing moral tone were as low as transatlantic critics allege it to be, if one of the effects of democracy had been to deaden the national conscience and render it insensible to the nice demands of honor, the exposure of BELKNAP's guilt and the confession of PENDLETON's shame would have fallen flat upon the public ear. They would have been acquiesced in as matters of course. But the effect produced was the opposite of this. The discovery that a Cabinet officer had corruptly profited by his position operated like an electric shock. It clashed so roughly with the received traditions of the Government, and with the national sense of decency and duty, that the people had difficulty in realizing its truth. But having once comprehended it, and the testimony that made it clear, there was no wavering or hesitancy in the judgment that went forth. And the feeling thus quickly roused has in no degree abated. Time and reflection have, if possible, increased its intensity. The party leaders will be compelled to bend before it, and the policy of the parties in the coming contest will, in one shape or another, bear witness to its force.

With certain modifications, the same feeling has reasserted itself in the case of Mr. PENDLETON. He had not, indeed, betrayed an official trust after the manner of BELKNAP, but he had been detected in acts at variance with common ideas of propriety and duty; he had convicted himself of a gross misuse of political and social influence, and of enriching himself at the cost of the company he controlled and the minors he was bound to protect—and the spontaneous judgment of the country on the instant pronounced him politically dead. Whether he had or had not rendered himself amenable to a court of equity was a question which men did not pause to discuss. It was enough that he had violated the instinctive sense of right which, happily, is cherished as ardently by the great body of the people in a republic as under the purest monarchy of the Old World.

Individual politicians we have bad enough, as everybody knows, and under their malign influence party management has degenerated. Their wrong-doing may for the time compromise the country in the estimation of distant observers, who make no allowance for the transparency of everything connected with American official life, and who in their own experience see nothing at all akin to the freedom with which officials are here arraigned, or the publicity that is given to their every act. To make these peculiarities a pretext for depreciating the standard by which Americans ultimately judge their public men is to sacrifice obvious facts at the shrine of British self-complacency.

HARD TIMES.

The whole commercial world is complaining of hard times. From India and China, from all parts of Europe, and from North and South America, we hear that trade is stagnant, that the profits of business men and producers are small, and that labor does not find full employment. We could establish this by a variety of statements and statistics. We could show that the quantities of iron and coal raised from the mines of Great Britain and the United States are less this year than they were last, and less last year than they were in the year preceding. We could point to the increasing quantities of idle money in all the great banks of Europe, in countries where money is not made to order by paper mills and printing presses. We could marshal the diminishing totals of the exports and imports of the leading nations. We are confident, however, that no intelligent observer will dispute that the movements of commerce and industry are languid in every part of the world.

In the various countries, many causes are assigned for this commercial and industrial lethargy, of which the evil consequences are so apparent. Moreover, it is obvious that unless the true causes are first ascertained, it is useless for the law-making powers to attempt a cure of the disease. In this country, the trouble is generally attributed to the currency, but in other nations, where the currency has not been experimented with, the suffering is as intense as it is here. This is not the only quarter of the globe where vast stocks of produce and merchandise are heaped up in warehouses which the holders have been unable to sell, except at falling prices. We do not wish to exaggerate, and the reminder is seasonable that the merchants and manufacturers of former times have frequently seen the markets worse glutted than they are now. The common people, too, both here and abroad, have had more difficulty in selling their produce or their labor than they have now. Pauperism, which has afflicted the old countries more than we Americans can easily imagine, is not the formidable foe it was forty or fifty years ago. If we glance backward a century or two, and look at some of the fairest countries of Europe as they were then, we can see that the world has made some progress.

We shall not attempt the task of pointing out all the causes, or any specific cure for the existing derangements. But we may mention a few circumstances which are common to all the countries afflicted, and ask whether these circumstances have not much to do with the troubles of trade. Is there not more debt than there should be? Is there not more taxation than is really necessary? Every great nation has a public debt of corresponding greatness. Every public debt makes necessary a heavy tax. The collection of the heavy taxes imposes on the industry of the nation a much heavier burden than is indicated by the sum which the taxes produce. Then we have to consider the debts of corporations and individuals. In most cases, the creation of these debts was attended with frightful waste and extravagance, few persons or governments at the time their debts were contracted, giving much thought to the difficulties which might possibly arise in the payment of them. Not long ago debts were rapidly increasing all over the world. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the United States were getting deeply into debt for materials and men to be destroyed in the camp and on the battle-field. Next there was a great increase of private debts to build railroads and industrial establishments, to replace the destruction which was incidental to the war. As this destruction caused higher prices to prevail for what capital was left, a delusive appearance of prosperity was created. Nearly every one thought it safe to borrow, and those who really made the savings were equally confident in lending. More and more debts were created, and the property of all the world, measured by the India-rubber tape of dollars, pounds, francs, and thalers, rapidly increased. Those who made the savings, and those who borrowed and used them, grew rich in bonds, mortgages, shares, and other evidences of debt.

But now the Bengal lights have gone out, and the clear beams of the sun shine on the faded scene. The wealth of the world is seen to be the food, clothing, and shelter by which its millions are fed and warmed. The savings made by others are now to be returned, where it is possible to return them, and those are to spend who, by law or honest labor, have the right to spend. Hence the vast derangement of all that industry which was supported by the extravagant or wasteful or badly-directed expenditure of borrowed money. Hence that economy which leaves warehouses crammed with merchandise which formerly could not be turned out fast enough to keep up with the demand. Hence many evils and much suffering which an authority superior to that of kings and Legislatures has seen fit to ordain as part of our existence. The warnings which the present state of trade and industry conveys alike to nations and to individuals are such as these: Live within your means. Avoid debts. Make not haste to be rich. Perform your duties as a citizen. Be honest, industrious, economical, and not too credulous. This will work a cure; but to destroy the present distribution of property by means of inflation and repudiation would multiply a thousand-fold the troubles we are now experiencing.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT DEBT.

A paragraph now going the rounds of the press tells a strange story of the means by which a creditor obtained a partial satisfaction of his claim. It is said that a man having died at a Canada hotel in a state of utter destitution, and with a three months' board bill unpaid, the landlord "realized" $25 by selling the body of the debtor for dissection. True or false, the story is characteristic, and it touches a sentiment which, quite unjustifiable by reason, is one of the strongest in the heart of man. We read it with horror, and would look upon the thrifty landlord with aversion. It brings to mind an old story which is the origin of the epithet "skin-granny," which is applied by some New-England people to a person who for profit will descend to the lowest acts of meanness. According to this story, a farmer used to flay every animal that died in or about his house, and preserve and sell the skins—dogs, cats, rats, mice, nothing was too dear, or too vile, or too insignificant to escape the knife. At last his mother died; and, as she lay in her coffin awaiting burial, the man's little son went to him, with curious eyes, and asked, "Father, aren't you going to skin granny?" Greed of money could not drag a man lower than to the depth implied in this question. The ridiculous side of the story hardly atones for the coarseness of its suggestion. And so with the story of the thrifty innkeeper. Yet it would be difficult to fix upon him any charge of real wrong-doing. Why should he not have sold the body of his debtor? By so doing he surely did the debtor no harm; for the poor man had passed out of harm's way in this world; and what he left behind him was of no value to him or to any one else, except for the purpose to which the innkeeper applied it. As surely he did no material wrong to any one else; for the poor debtor seems to have had no friends, and if he had had troops of them, what right of property could they have shown in his dead body? If they had such a right of property, what would it be worth? And if it were worth anything, might it not be levied upon and sold for debt? And above all other debts, was it not in that case justly liable for that due to the innkeeper? For to the making of that body the latter had furnished the material for three months without payment, and a very large proportion of it was actually his "goods." The fact that his material, raw or cooked, had, by a subtle process, been converted into a specimen of the genus *homo* was really of no more consequence in respect to his right to his property than the similar fact that a piece of cloth had been made into clothes for that very specimen would have been in regard to the right of the unpaid draper who furnished it.

The right of a creditor to levy upon the dead body of his debtor is one that has been very rarely acted upon; but not many years ago a funeral was interrupted in England by the appearance of a Sheriff's officer who levied upon the corpse and coffin. The right, if, indeed, it is still admitted, is what the social philosophers call a "survival." It is a remnant of the hard and cruel customary law of remote, half-civilized, unchristian times, when the power of the creditor was unlimited. The creditor might seize his debtor and make him his slave, sell him into slavery, and not only him but his wife and his children. We read in the Gospel, as to a certain debtor, that "forasmuch as he had not wherewith to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold and his wife and his children, and all that he had, and payment to be made." As the owner of a slave had, in most countries, of old the power over him of life and death, this of course gave the creditor the power of taking life for an unpaid debt. Imprisonment of the living debtor by process of law was the natural consequence of the old customary law of enslavement; and at this stage the power of the creditor rested for many centuries. It was not until within the memory of living men that the right of imprisonment was abolished in this State; and in England it survived until within a few years. It took men a very long while to discover that the poorest way to get satisfaction of a debt from a penniless man was to put him in prison, where he could earn no money, and where he remained at the creditor's expense. Imprisonment is still resorted to in the case of fraudulent debtors, but in punishment of the fraud and not in satisfaction of the debt.

The history of the rights of creditors in this respect is a testimony to the moral amelioration of the race, of its subjection to the laws of reason, of its gradually increasing humanity. And to say that man is gradually becoming more humane is only to say that he is gradually becoming more truly man, that he is approximating to the ideal which seems to exist in his own consciousness. We had occasion recently to show that our sense of official honor had become more strict and more sensitive than that of our forefathers; and yet, although this is the present sentiment of the world, there are men who, like Secretary BELKNAP, cannot resist the temptation of defying it and violating the laws which have sprung from it. And so this Canadian innkeeper affronts the whole world's sense of decency by selling the corpse of his debtor, indifferent to the fact that there is a higher law than that he should have his own, and that it may not be right for a man to exact even that to which he has a legal right. But the fact that an innkeeper was capable of such an act is no evidence whatever of the moral debasement of the people among whom he lives, any more than the malversation of a high official person is of the corruption of the people or of the party to which he belongs. We must judge such cases upon their own merits; and in using them as moral barometers we must compare them with the records of the past. Had physiological and anatomical studies been pursued in past ages as they are at present, the action of the Canadian innkeeper would not have lacked the support of many precedents.

LIBERAL CATHOLICS IN AUSTRIA.

An important struggle, almost unknown here but deeply interesting to all thoughtful persons, is now being carried on in Austria between the Liberal Catholics and the party of the Church. The annulling of the *Concordat*, which was in fact the legal subjection of the civil powers of Austria to the Pope, was begun in 1868, continued in the so-called "Confessional laws" of 1874, and now is completed in the "Conventual laws" which have just passed both houses of Parliament. The Liberals of the Empire have been determined for years that the last of the Middle Age relations between the country and the Pope should be utterly swept away, and the nation take its position with other advanced States in the secularization of the schools and the utter separation of Church and State. This party has had a powerful assistance, not merely in the drift of thought of the age, but in the peculiar position of the Catholics of Hungary. The Hungarians have been almost the only people in Europe, who from the time of the Middle Ages, have shown a genuine tolerance to all religious beliefs and sects. The Catholics themselves have been more "emancipated" than in any other European country. They have never submitted themselves utterly to the Pope of Rome. Their Bishops, it will be remembered, were of the small party who, in the great convocation, opposed the declaration of infallibility. The Hungarian Catholics were as warm patriots against the encroachments of Vienna as the Protestants. And now, the Catholic Archbishop HORVATH, who is a candidate for Parliament in place of DEAK, to represent the capital, urges in his address to the electors the establishment by law of civil marriage, as a measure which cannot injure the Church, and is in harmony with modern progress in other Catholic States. So bold and radical a position would not probably be ventured upon by any other Romanist prelate in Europe.

As a contrast to this liberality of views, the Bishops and Archbishops of Austria, to the number of thirty-four, have signed a protest against the new Conventual laws, and are urging the Minister of Public Instruction to oppose them and induce the Emperor to veto them. These laws forbid any convent or religious association being founded without a law of the Empire, thus bringing them under the civil law. The civil authorities will have the right to inspect their management and control their administration. No strangers will be permitted to have part in founding them, and they cannot be made subject to any foreign power or ruler. These apparently simple and judicious provisions, in effect, utterly break down the Ultramontane theory of the Church and its relations to the State. According to that, the Church has an *imperium in imperio*; a government within a government, above all human regulations, independent of earthly power, and solely submitted to the ecclesiastical and religious control of the Vicegerent of GOD at Rome. The *Concordat* to them still exists. They do not recognize the various laws which have repudiated it. The convents or religious associations of the Empire are usually founded by Jesuits or Romanist orders of foreign priests. Their administration has been solely controlled by the Bishops, and they are all under the direct power of Rome.

These laws put an end to all this, and declare that the convent and the Church shall be like a trades union or a library association, an institution under civil law and inspection. The Liberal Catholics are committed to this great reform; both houses of the Reichsrath have approved it; but the priestly party and the Ministry oppose it bitterly. Not improbably the old influence of the Church on the Hapsburg family may induce the Emperor finally to veto the new laws. But the great Liberal Party of Austria are pledged to carry out these reforms, and to place the Empire in the rank of modern States, who would separate Church and State, and bring all institutions under civil law. It is one of the last steps in Europe in the advance from the system of the Middle Ages to the conditions of modern progress.

THE KHÉDIVE'S VICTORY.

An important victory of the Abyssinian expedition of the Khédive brings the country of the luckless THEODORE once more into prominence. In spite of the gloomy predictions of people who believed that ISMAIL PASHA had been urged to this enterprise in order to hasten his own downfall, it is evident that he is now in a fair way to subjugate the country, if he has any ambition in that direction. A dispatch from Alexandria says that after two days of fighting, the Abyssinians, who had attacked the intrenched camp of the Khédive's forces, were repulsed with great slaughter, in which many of their leaders were killed. The Abyssinians are reported to have retreated to Adowa, the chief city of the Province of Tigré, and the present capital of the united kingdom. This battle, like the action at Arogi and the storming of Magdala during the British expedition of 1868, is a victory of a civilized mode of warfare over a half-barbarian force. The Khédive's Army is officered by Americans and Europeans, and is commanded by Gen. LORING, a native of North Carolina, formerly an officer in the Army of the United States. Prince HASSAN, one of the sons of the Khédive, accompanies the expedition, in order that he may receive his "baptism of fire," and RHATIFE PASHA is nominally at the head of the Army; but the credit of this victory is undoubtedly due to the foreigners in command. Of these a large number are of American birth and education.

This expedition was begun late last Summer, and was at first likely to end in disaster. The Egyptian forces were surprised by the Abyssinians, who fell upon them with great fury, and all but annihilated the little army, which then consisted of only about two thousand men. The primary object of the campaign had been to punish Abyssinia for repeated incursions into Egyptian territory, and it is not unlikely that the Khédive intended to enlarge his dominion by adding to it one of the northern provinces of his Ethiopian neighbor. The catastrophe of last Fall converted the expedition into one of retribution, and the new column has been made up of the flower of the Egyptian Army for the purpose of striking a sudden and decisive blow. Nobody knows how large a force the Abyssinian King has brought into the field; but it is supposed to be about sixty thousand men. The Khédive probably has about one-third of that number, but his Arabs are well armed and admirably disciplined. The Abyssinians are only partially equipped with fire-arms of any kind, more than one-half being provided with the primitive spear and shield of the country. It is said that Gen. LORING will profit by this great success in his first battle, and will push on to the capital, where a treaty of peace can be concluded to the great advantage of the Khédive. The expedition, of course, had the sanction of the Government at Constantinople, and if it was encouraged by that Government in the hope that it would ruin the Khédive, the fortunes of war have seemed to determine otherwise.

It is not likely that Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, as its people prefer to call it, will again be the powerful and united kingdom which THEODORE made it. Previous to his accession to supreme power, as LIJ KASA, the country was divided into three distinct sovereignties, Tigré, Godjam, and Shoa, of which last he was ruler. He succeeded in making himself master of Abyssinia, and was crowned "King of all the Kings of Ethiopia." The line of succession, interrupted for a time by the confusion which followed the death of THEODORE, as he called himself, and by the British occupation, ultimately fell upon KASA, a royal chief of Tigré, who has just succumbed, like his predecessor, to the invader. KASA is a weak man, and probably owed his advancement more to the influence of the English than to his own personal qualities. His people were friendly to the British invaders, and the success of Lord NAPIER's expedition was due as much to the non-resistance of the tribes whose country was along the line of march as to anything else. It is uncertain whether the English will regard with favor any advancement of Egyptian interests in Abyssinia. In England it has been the custom to deprecate the whole movement as one in which Islamism was arrayed against Christianity. But the Abyssinians, as a correspondent of THE TIMES, Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, has lately shown, "are not Christians enough to amount to much." Their religion, like their race, is an odd conglomerate. It is true that they have the Nicene creed, but they hold to circumcision, and generally follow practices which neither Jews, Mohammedans, nor Christians approve. Mr. S. S. COX, in one of his entertaining tales of travel, speaks of being very much edified by the preaching of an Abyssinian priest in Europe; but as the "Buckeye Abroad" was chiefly moved because the priest was a colored person, we must reject this solitary testimony to the value of the Abyssinian Church. ISMAIL PASHA wants a slice of the Ethiopian territory; it is not likely that any other consideration than this has seriously entered into his calculations.

RUBENSTEIN'S CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the editorial columns of to-day's *Herald* appears an article entitled "Have we one Law for the Jew and Another for the Gentile?" which contains some statements which are clearly the result of misapprehension of the method of carrying an appeal from a lower to a higher court. It says that the application of Rubenstein is "so fair and just that we marvel that any Judge should hesitate for a moment about granting it. We take the broad ground that when a prisoner is under sentence of death he is entitled to a review of the case by the Court of Appeals. Such a review is open to the citizen, if the question is one of property." Now, without seeking in any manner to prejudice, or even directly referring to, Rubenstein's case, I beg leave to point out the errors in the above quoted extract.

The privilege of an appeal to the highest court is not based upon the general fact that the court should examine the entire case to see for itself whether the court below has or has not committed error. The point or points of alleged error upon which the Court of Appeals is requested to pass must be shown and be definitely stated, and must consist of disputed questions of law which the Judge presiding at the trial ruled adversely to the appellant. The alleged error must be a point of law, and not of fact. The jury have tried the facts, twelve of a man's peers have examined the evidence, weighed the facts, and found the verdict, which is final as regards the facts.

Where a verdict is rendered "against the evidence," a new trial is granted for that reason; but that is a ground upon which it is comparatively seldom sought. Now, if the verdict of the jury be in accordance with the evidence produced on the trial, if there be no charge that the jury were not impartial, and if the Judge's rulings upon questions of law arising in the case were unquestioned by the appellant's counsel, or all ruled in his favor, or, if questioned or "excepted to," the exceptions be so frivolous as to present no ground for an appeal, where is there any reason for the Court of Appeals to "review the case?"

A defeated litigant cannot carry his case to the Court of Appeals unless he has something to appeal from, and he must convince a Judge that the points of law he urges as error are at least in doubt and are material to his case. And this applies as much to civil suits as to criminal. If every murderer is given the right to carry his case to the Court of Appeals for review, whether in error or not, that court might as well be substituted for a jury at once and all criminals tried before it; for if the absolute right is granted to capital offenders, why deny the same to felons of lower degree?

There is already too much tenderness exhibited toward law-breakers in our midst, and too much disposition to construe technical points of law in their favor. Suppose we give some of our sympathy to the victims for a change.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 18, 1876.

TILDEN AND HIS PARTY.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE THE GOVERNOR.

WHY THEY ARE HOSTILE TO HIM—JOHN KELLY AND THE MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—ITS PROBABLE ACTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 18, 1876.

The feeling of opposition to Gov. Tilden which was aroused among leading Democrats by his Excellency's arrogant assumption of authority at the Syracuse Convention has steadily increased during the past Winter, and it can be safely asserted that at the present time he is without one friend among the men who control the party of which he is the figure-head and nominally the leader. Nor is this state of things to be wondered at, for Mr. Tilden, with a persistency which is little short of extraordinary, and which is certainly most mysterious to those who do not enjoy his confidence, has completely ignored the men who had the best right to be admitted to his counsels. All the old leaders of his party have been neglected, their advice has never been asked for, and when proffered it has in every instance been rejected, with a discourteous intimation that his Excellency knew his own business and would attend to it himself. This spirit was conspicuously manifested in Mr. Tilden's recent judicial and other appointments. In each case his appointees have been men who were unknown, unfitted for the honors conferred upon them, and distasteful to the Governor's party friends. Indeed, in one case, that of Mr. Sinnott, appointed without the consent of the Senate to the vacant Judgeship of the Marine Court, he has not only used his authority to violate the law but has acted in directed opposition to the will of the people, who, by a majority of 25,000 votes, refused to elect Mr. Sinnott to the place which he now claims by the Governor's appointment. But these complaints are not the only ones which leading Democrats are now bringing against Mr. Tilden. They denounce him, also, for taking into his confidence new and untried men, or as in the case of "Lord's man," Raines, of Rochester, Hammond "the fee taker," "Little Charley" Fairchild, Eddie Apgar, William Dorsheimer, John Bigelow, and Dave Hill, of Elmira, men who, to say the least, are not above suspicion.

GOV. TILDEN'S BLUNDERS.

It is a noteworthy fact that the opposition to which reference is made, and which has been a matter of public comment among leading politicians all over the State, has existed and increased without the notice, and apparently without the knowledge, of Mr. Tilden. Surrounded as he is by flatterers, and vain as he is by nature, he never heard, or he would not believe, that any but "canal thieves" dared oppose him, or that he was not, as Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer delights to call him, "the idol of the people." Secure in his own power, he has continued to defy the men who elected him, and never, until Wednesday last, when the Democratic State Central Committee met, did he believe that these men would ever turn upon or oppose him. Even on the morning of that day he was to all appearances unaware of the defeat which was being prepared for him, and with his usual dictatorial manner, he instructed his agents, Apgar & Co., to arrange for the holding of the Democratic State Convention in Albany on the 5th of next month. There is every reason to believe that he had no idea that this order would not be carried out. In the evening, however, when it was announced that the committee had refused to obey his orders, and had decided to hold the convention in Utica, the home of Seymour, three weeks later than he desired it held, he suddenly awoke to the knowledge that he had defied his party too long, and, as I am informed on the very best authority, he told the few faithful followers who came to sympathize with him that "something would have to be done to straighten things out."

With this object in view, and for the purpose of serving John Kelly and other Tammany leaders, Mr. Tilden left Albany for New-York yesterday afternoon. There is good reason to believe that his reception will be a cool one, for, as I have already stated by telegraph, on the evening after the meeting of the Central Committee, "the Boss" positively refused to see his Excellency, and declined to accept his invitation to supper. That Mr. Tilden has substantially given up all hope of being supported by Tammany Hall in the convention or in his efforts to secure the Presidential nomination there can be no doubt. Indeed it is known in well-informed circles that he is on the point of openly joining and co-operating with the Anti-Tammany Party, headed by John Morrissey. A strong indication that he contemplates this action is to be found in the fact that he held a long and earnest consultation with Senator Morrissey yesterday afternoon. The interview was not sought by Morrissey. He was quietly standing in the railroad depot waiting for the train, when the Governor, wrapped in his great seal-skin coat, pale, careworn, and anxious, but more unusually affable than ever, pushed his way through the crowd of assemblymen and politicians, who were going home for the recess of the Legislature, and approaching Morrissey gently pulled his coat-sleeve. "The big Senator" turned, and looking down upon the Governor as a great Newfoundland dog does upon a spaniel, growled out, "Hello, how are you?" To this Mr. Tilden made some unintelligible reply, and then, in the presence of the wondering crowd, commenced a whispered conversation, which continued for some time.

JOHN KELLY'S MISTAKE.

There is a general feeling in Albany that John Kelly made a mistake in openly opposing Tilden in the meeting of the Central Committee held here a day or two ago. It will be remembered that "the Boss," in reply to Eddie Apgar, who wanted him to send a delegation to St. Louis pledged to Tilden, said that if he was a delegate, as he expected to be, he would not pledge himself to vote for Mr. Tilden or any one else beyond the first ballot as he saw his best judgment dictated. This declaration has of course apprised the Governor of the fact that the Tammany delegates in the State Convention will oppose him, and in order to counteract the effect of this opposition he will do all he can to make terms with Morrissey, Hays & Co. Should he succeed in doing so, his influence with the up-country delegates to the convention will admit the Anti-Tammany delegation to the convention. It is highly probable that both factions of the New-York City Democracy will be represented at Utica, and a repetition of the disgraceful scenes enacted at Syracuse last November may be expected.

But aside from the Tammany opposition, which he hopes to guard against, Gov. Tilden will be called upon to encounter a very determined hostility from several other quarters. Judge Comstock, of Syracuse, will do everything he can to prevent him from getting the indorsement of the State; ex-Attorney General Pratt and his followers, who have not forgotten the insult put upon them by the nomination of "the boy deputy," Charley Fairchild, to be Attorney General, will oppose Tilden to the end; and whatever may be his fate, the honest ex-Speaker Jarvy McGuire will probably be a dellegate, and if he is, to use his own words, "There'll be many a Tilden wig on the green." In addition to all this will be the opposition of the men called by the Governor the canal thieves. Thanks to the incompetency or neglect of his Excellency's Attorney General, their power is still unbroken, they still control a large faction of the Democratic Party, and as it is perhaps unnecessary to state, they will not use their influence in favor of Gov. Tilden. All things considered, there can be no doubt that the Democratic Convention will be as inharmonious an assemblage as ever came together in this State. It will result in many bitter faction quarrels and personal contests; all the elements that have been enumerated will strongly oppose Gov. Tilden, and still there can be but little doubt that Gov. Tilden will be chosen as New-York's Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is true that this indorsement will mean next to nothing; it will be made to a great extent by men who would bitterly oppose Mr. Tilden at the polls; but still it will be made, and nominally the Governor will be the choice of the New-York delegation to St. Louis. This result will be reached because of the lack of sympathy and confidence in each other which exists among the men who oppose Tilden. They have no general leader and no candidate upon whom to concentrate their strength; nor is there any reason to believe that they can be united before the meeting of the convention. On the other hand, the Tilden forces are well organized and in good control. They are composed for the most part of good, easy-going countrymen, farmers, and others who have been gulled by the much-advertised exploits of the Governor's "non-partisan" Canal Commission, and who have believed the lying statements that Mr. Tilden had reduced the taxes. Such men as these can be induced to vote for no one but "the great Canal reformer," and in their blind fidelity they will doubtless overcome the opposition of the thinking men of the party and in the opinion of well-informed politicians Tilden will certainly be indorsed by the convention.

OBITUARY.

AARON ARNOLD.

Mr. Aaron Arnold, an old dry goods merchant, and senior member of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., died yesterday morning at his late residence in this City, of pneumonia, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Mr. Arnold was a native of England, having been born in the Isle of Wight, in July, 1794. In 1823 he left his native country and came to America, landing at Philadelphia. While in that city he studied carefully the business advantages of the different cities of the Union, and in the latter part of 1826 he came to the conclusion that New-York presented the best field for operations. He soon afterward came to this City, and in 1827, in company with his nephew, Mr. George A. Hern, began the dry goods business at the corner of Canal and Mercer streets, opposite the present wholesale house of the firm. Here he was very successful, and the enlargement of the business soon made necessary the removal of it to the opposite corner. In 1842 Mr. Hern retired from the firm, and Mr. J. M. Constable was admitted. The name of the firm was changed to A. Arnold & Co., and it was so styled until 1853. In the Spring of 1851 Mr. Arnold returned to Europe in order to be present at the London Exhibition of that year, where he remained until 1853. Upon his return to this City his son, Mr. Richard Arnold, and Mr. J. P. Baker were admitted to the firm, the name of which then became Arnold, Constable & Co. The rapid growth of the City led him to foresee that its retail business centre would soon be up-town, and during 1868 he selected the site of the present establishment at the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth street. As soon as the foundation of the present splendid structure was laid, he surrendered to his son Richard, and son-in-law, James M. Constable, the active management of the business, and spent the greater part of his time among his pictures and flowers. His sound judgment of the character of men eminently fitted him for public life, but although he bore a strong love for the land of his adoption, he shrank from political prominence. Mr. Arnold, during all his life, was a lover of art, and his love for flowers amounted almost to a passion. Adjoining his residence, which prior to 1851 was in Seventeenth street, he kept a large garden, to which he devoted all of his time not occupied in the cares of business. He was also very fond of paintings, and before the present private galleries of this City were in existence his was resorted to by the lovers of art as one in which might be found the choicest pictures. When in 1853 he built the house in which he afterward resided, at No. 29 West Twenty-third street, he added an extension, in the rear in which are hung many paintings, both of old and modern masters, which he had collected. Old age has had its effect upon him, and of late he has been confined to his house. Mr. Arnold claimed to be the first of the New-York merchants to establish the "one price system," which he did when starting in business with his nephew. The funeral will take place on Tuesday next, from Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth street, whence the remains will be taken to Green Wood Cemetery for interment.

EBENEZER H. PRAY.

The death of Ebenezer H. Pray, sometimes known as "the Westchester Millionaire," which took place Friday morning at "Stonehurst," his White Plains residence, removes another of New-York's old business men, and one who was extensively known throughout the United States. He was for thirty years engaged in the cattle trade and provision business, and was a member of the Produce Exchange from its organization in 1861 till 1872. Mr. Pray was a native of Hitchcock's Corners, in the township of Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y. His father dying when Ebenezer was a mere boy, his mother took him to Amenia, and bound him out to the hatter's trade. He did not remain in the trade to which he was apprenticed, but when still a boy he began as a drover's assistant in driving cattle to New-York, when the old "Bull's Head" stood where the old Bowery Theatre now stands. Becoming acquainted with Henry Astor when still a youth, the latter, a shrewd observer, became so favorably impressed with young Pray's honesty and enterprise that he frequently placed large sums of money in his hands, as a loan, to enable him to purchase cattle at the West to sell in New-York. Pray thus became a pioneer of the Western cattle trade, being one of the very first to undertake that enterprise. In 1850 he became a member of the firm of Halstead, Chamberlain & Co., packers, and Mr. Chamberlain, a connection by marriage, retiring in a few years, the firm was known as Halstead & Co., under which title it still exists. Three and a half years later Mr. Pray retired from business to his farm and residence at White Plains, where he has for the last eight years devoted himself to the quieter cares of rural life. As a business man his probity and integrity are testified to by all his associates. "His word was as good as his bond. He was correct and reliable; he always stuck to his bargains, at whatever loss to himself." He enjoyed remarkable good health until within a day or two of his death, which was sudden, resulting from an attack of pneumonia.

REV. JOHN TOOMATH.

Rev. John Toomath, more generally and familiarly known as "the blind preacher," died at his late residence, No. 538 State street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was a native of the North of Ireland, but has been a resident of Brooklyn for many years, being connected as a missionary with the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church. Since the union of that church with the First Baptist Church he has been acting both as missionary and church visitor. Mr. Toomath was baptized by Rev. John S. Holmes, and since his arrival in this country fifteen years ago, he has been closely identified with the Baptist denomination. He at one time supplied the pulpit of the Canton Street Mission Church, but of late years has had charge of the Sunday-school and mission situated on Sands street, near Gold. He was well known in Brooklyn, especially among the poor, and in every circle he was a general favorite by reason of his genial and cheerful disposition.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

Peter Nolan, residing at No. 152 North Elliott place, while going along York street, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock on Friday night, was assaulted by three young men, who knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch and chain. The assault was witnessed by a man named John Buren, of No. 73 Washington street, who accompanied Nolan, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, to the station-house, and there gave Capt. Worth a description of the robbers. The Captain sent Officer Early to look for the robbers, and in less than half an hour they were locked up in the station, where they gave their names and residences as follows: Frank Walsh, No. 12 Franklin place; David Palmer, No. 4 Flats alley, and Jeremiah Quinlan, No. 133 High street. The watch and chain were subsequently found concealed behind a lot of lumber in the cellar of Palmer's house, and all three confessed the crime. Justice Walsh sent them to jail yesterday morning.

NEXT SUMMER'S BOATING.

THE HARVARD CREWS.

THE UNIVERSITY BOYS PREPARING FOR THE APPROACHING STRUGGLE WITH YALE—THE MATERIAL FOR THE EIGHT-OARED CREW—THE CONDITION OF THE MEN—THEIR PRELIMINARY EXERCISES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday, March 16, 1876.

The hardest, most severe work done by students here during the Winter season was probably that performed by the applicants for the University crew. There are eleven men now trying to gain a place in the 'Varsity eight. The average man among the eleven is of smaller build than in former crews, but they are better developed, and, as before remarked, are possessed of an abundance of enthusiasm and the will to win. Of these eleven men, James, '76, of the Scientific School, who rowed No. 5 in last year's University crew, has the largest frame, and is probably sure of a seat in the eight; Capt. Otis, '76, of the Scientific School, who was stroke of the last University crew, is remarkably well developed, and will pull No. 6 on the eight, and bow in the six-oared boat of this year; Thayer, '76, of the Scientific School, was one of the substitutes last year, and is a valuable man; Irving, also of the Senior Class in the Scientific School, is a strong, heavy fellow, and has rowed only in club crews. The other aspirants are Bolan, '76, Jacobs, '79, and five of last year's Freshman crew—Loring, who will pull stroke on the University, Bancroft, Warden, Le Moygne, and Morgan. From these Capt. Otis thinks he can select an excellent crew, such as will give Yale a hard struggle in the eight-oared race at Springfield, June 30, and such as will do honor to Harvard in the association race at Saratoga, July 21. It has been thought that Harvard, rowing in two races, one in an eight-oared boat, the other in a six, would have her chances of success in either greatly injured, but everything is being arranged in order that Harvard may not fall between the two stools which circumstances have placed under her. There will not a man step into the six-oared shell until after the eight-oared race with Yale. After that race the first six men in the Harvard boat—counting from stroke—will step out and fill the places in the six. Three weeks will elapse between the Harvard-Yale race and the Association races, and in that time Harvard expects to get her men well "seated" and in easy condition. The Harvard-Yale race was arranged so that these three weeks might be left before July 21.

The difference in the style of rowing with the eight-oar and six is not very great, slow and long strokes being taken in the first and a much quicker stroke in the second. In the six-oared boat the steering is done by the bow, Capt. Otis, while in the eights it is done by a coxswain. The race at Springfield will be four miles, but the exertion to the men will not be greater than if they rowed three miles in a six-oared boat. This is explained by a glance at the difference in the strokes and the mechanical features of the affair. There was some intention of getting an English eight-oared shell, but it was deemed impracticable, and Blakie will probably build one after a model selected by Capt. Otis. The men have not yet settled down to a regular training diet, but about the 1st of May they will have a training table, and from that time until after the race at Saratoga many, if not all, delicacies will be forbidden. Nearly every candidate for the crew has been working hard since last Fall, and not until the ice in the river prevented any attempt at rowing was Mr. Loring, then Captain, willing to stop. During the Winter the candidates, under the careful and incessant watchfulness of Mr. Otis and Mr. A. P. Loring, stroke of the Harvards, in the International race, have pulled each day an increasing number of strokes on eight hydraulic "rowing machines." These machines are very well liked, and are a great improvement on the cumbrous, awkward weights which once were the only resource for the crews during the Winter. The candidates are obliged to run from four to eight miles three times a week. This run is a test of their ability to hold and keep their wind, and at first is very exhausting and fatiguing. It is, however, one of those crosses which aspirants for honor and renown in boating must bear. Two weeks hence, should the weather permit, exercise on the Charles will begin. Then the order of proceedings will be the coaching of the crew in pair oars in the morning, and in the afternoon the training of a long pull in an eight-oared barge. This barge is about forty six feet long and thirty-eight inches wide. One of the most important features of this afternoon pull is that Mr. Loring will coach and thoroughly train the crew, following them in a light steam-launch. It is indeed fortunate for Harvard that a gentleman of so much boating experience should be able to give much of his time and attention to coaching the university crew. Harvard men feel very hopeful of their crew, and, all things considered, they are justly so. Only two men of the university crew of last year will be on this year's crew, James and Otis. Bacon and Taylor, who were the heavy men of last year, though still in college, have no intention of rowing.

There has been some difficulty in securing a coxswain for the eight-oared race, though several very diminutive men have presented themselves as desirous for the position. Should no one of less weight than 110 pounds be found, some man weighing 115 or thereabouts will be secured, and then sweated to carry off the unwished-for excess of flesh. The finances of the Harvard University Boat Club are not, at present, in the most promising condition, but the funds have always been forthcoming before the crew has left for the racing waters, and doubtless will be in abundance before June. The corporation of the university has paid off the debt on the boat-house, and this generosity will, it is supposed, have a very good effect on boating interests generally among the students. The state of the pecuniary condition of our country can be quite well seen in the reluctance which students now have to subscribe as heartily and as generously as in the years gone by, to the support of the university crew and other kindred objects.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a two-story brick building in the rear of No. 378 Bowery, occupied by Crosby & Cushing, coffin manufacturers. An alarm soon brought the firemen to the spot, but owing to the inflammable nature of the material stored in the building the flames spread with such rapidity that it was found impossible to check their progress until the interior of the structure was burned out. The contents of the factory were totally destroyed, and the loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $4,000. The building was damaged to the amount of $2,000. These losses are fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

The barn of Mr. D. McPeck, at the corner of Flushing avenue and Carver street, Astoria, was discovered to be on fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and was entirely destroyed. Loss $700, and only $150 covered by insurance. The fire was no doubt set by an incendiary.

The residence and stable of John H. Converse, at Damariscotta, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $3,000; insured for $1,500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Henry's cotton mill at Angora, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated from a heated shaft. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance not yet ascertained.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Reciprocity House in Oswego, owned by Kishner Brothers, and occupied by James Otis, was partially destroyed by fire. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $4,100.

The loss by the burning of Freeman & Sons, wool factory at Foxboro', Mass., on Friday, will reach $80,000, a large quantity of wool having been destroyed. The insurance foots up $67,000.

The dwelling of Koert Van Voorhis, at Fishkill, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is $2,500; insurance, $2,000.

The double tenement-house No. 94 Marginal street, Boston, caught fire yesterday, involving a loss to the tenants of $3,500.

The stable of John Wall, in East Boston, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $1,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The entire proceeds of the sale of the material of the *Daily News*, of Boston, were $3,000.

Latorre, who recently assumed the direction of the Uruguayan Government, has formed a ministry.

The Paris *Rappel* says the result of the voting Friday in the Senate, shows the Right to have a majority of 14.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is said to be on his way from Paris to this country. He is expected here about the 1st of April.

The Cozzens' Hotel property, at Highland Falls, was sold under a judgment of foreclosure yesterday. The property was bought in for the bond-holders by William M. Pritchard, their counsel, for $60,000.

A STEAMER SUNK OFF BARNEGAT.

A COLLISION REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN A STEAMER AND A SAILING VESSEL—NO NEWS FROM THE SCENE OF THE WRECK.

Considerable excitement was aroused in the City yesterday by the news that a vessel, the name and size unknown, had been run down and sunk off Barnegat. No reliable information has been received yet, and the conjectures of persons well informed in shipping matters are somewhat at variance. The dispatches in regard to the collision do not give any trustworthy information, as it is impossible to get to the wreck because of the high running sea. A dispatch from Washington states that the signal service observer at Barnegat Inlet reports "that a steamer was sunk at 9 o'clock on Friday night, five miles north of this station, and a mile and a half from the shore, caused by coming in contact with a three-masted schooner. The schooner sailed north this morning. The sea is too rough to go to the wreck to ascertain her name."

A dispatch from Sandy Hook states that the steamer sunk off Barnegat is square-rigged, but whether full or half brig is not known. Her name could not be ascertained at Sandy Hook. She lies about five miles east-north-east off Barnegat. There is an uncertainty as to whether the vessel is a coastwise or an ocean steamer. At the offices of the Board of Underwriters and Coast Wrecking Company, and the Ship News Office, the opinion seems to prevail that the sunken vessel is a coaster, as the position indicated by observers as the place of the wreck is too far to the south of Barnegat for any ocean steamer. There is a slight possibility, however, that the sunken steamer is the Fanita, of the New-York and Philadelphia Freight Line. Since the departure of this vessel sufficient time has elapsed to allow her to reach about the position given in the dispatches, and it is the opinion of competent men that the vessel when struck, was outward bound. From a dispatch received at the Ship News Office, which states that the colliding schooner remained near the scene of the disaster until morning, it is hoped that the crew and the passengers, if there were any, were picked up and saved.

As soon as the news reached the Coast Wrecking Company and the office of the Board of Underwriters, a steamer was dispatched to Barnegat for the purpose of rendering aid if possible, and of obtaining some satisfactory and trustworthy information. Capt. McGowan, of the Life-saving Service says that it was impossible to reach the wreck because of the rough sea, although he succeeded in getting quite near. He was unable to furnish any details of the disaster, however. He is of opinion that it is a vessel belonging to a Southern line, as a steamer drawing twelve feet of water can come quite close to the shore. There were rumors in circulation which are to the effect that the schooner was struck by the steamer, and that the former is the vessel which was sunk. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the sailing vessel was a bark or a schooner. It was also reported that the schooner or bark would arrive in port about midnight. At that time nothing whatever had been heard or seen of her.

SPANISH PEACE CELEBRATED.

BANQUET OF SPANISH RESIDENTS IN NEW-YORK—SPEECHES BY THE SPANISH MINISTER, C. GARMENDIA, IGNACIO HAYA, MAJOR V. SANCHIZ, AND OTHERS.

The proclamation of peace in the Peninsula of Spain was celebrated by the principal Spanish residents of this City last night at Delmonico's, by a supper and appropriate toasts and speeches. The guests began to assemble at about 8:30, and the interval before sitting down at the table at 9 was spent in pleasant conversation. Señor Mantilla de los Rios, the Spanish Minister at Washington, who was invited to be present on the occasion, arrived at an early hour, and many of his compatriots, who had not been previously acquainted with him, were introduced by Mr. Hipolito de Uriarte, the Spanish Consul General at this port, and Mr. Ferrer de Couto, the editor of *El Cronista*. The supper was served in the large hall at 9 o'clock, the Spanish Minister presiding. About one hundred and forty gentlemen were present. Among them were Mr. Hipolito de Uriarte, the Spanish Consul General; Mr. Jose Ferrer de Couto, Mr. Carlos Marté, Major V. Sanchiz, Chief of the Spanish Ordnance Commission; Mr. C. Garmendia, Col. W. C. Squire, Capt. L. Moragues, Major A. Suances, Major Vasallo, of the Spanish Army; Mr. Ignacio Haya, Mr. J. Carrio, Mr. Enrique Muñez, Eduardo Gogorza, Joaquin del Calvo, Joaquin Llera, Mr. Echeverria, Mr. R. Verea, Mr. Manuel Cantelar Mr. Emilio Buch, Mr. José F. Navarro, Mr. Francisco Lladó, Mr. Antonio Reynés, Mr. Carlos Galway, Mr. Juan Garcia, Mr. Ramon Guerra, and many others.

The supper-room was beautifully decorated. Immediately over the seat of the President a magnificent full-length portrait of Alfonso XII., the present King of Spain, was suspended, draped on each side with the royal flag of Spain. On the opposite wall was placed the coat of arms of the United States, draped with the American and Spanish flags. Around the sides of the room flags of various nations were displayed. The tables were beautifully ornamented with natural flowers, and a small bouquet was placed on the plate of each guest.

After supper, the first regular toast was given by the Spanish Minister, who said: "I propose the health of his Majesty Don Alfonso XII., who has just given to Spain the best gift which can be given to a nation—peace." The toast was drunk standing, the band playing the royal march of Spain. Mr. José Sanchez then read, at the request of the President, a letter from Mayor Wickham expressing his regret at not being able to attend the festivities, and another letter from Mr. Lopez Fabra, the Chief of the Spanish Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, to the same effect. Mr. Fabra said that they had just received 1,500 packages of goods for the exhibition from Spain, and were expecting a remittance of forty tons of goods from the Philippine Islands. In consequence of having to give his personal supervision to the arrangement of the articles, he found it impossible to absent himself from his post.

The next regular toast was "Peace," which was eloquently responded to by Mr. C. Garmendia. The third regular toast was "Spain"—responded to by Mr. Ignacio Haya, whose patriotic utterances were received with much enthusiasm. Major V. Sanchiz spoke in response to the fourth toast, "Cuba and Porto Rico." "The good understanding between Spain and the United States"—the fifth regular toast—was replied to by Mr. Enrique Mañiz, and the sixth and last, "The fraternity of the Spanish race in the Spanish Americas," was ably and eloquently responded to by Mr. Ferrer De Couto.

Mr. Ignacio then proposed the health of Mr. Antonio Mantilla de los Rios, the Spanish Minister, and spoke of his able efforts in preserving a good understanding between Spain and the United States. Mr. de los Rios, in reply, said that he had, in point of fact, done very little. That what had been done to preserve the good feeling between the two countries was due to the press of the City of New-York, and the good sense of the people.

Mr. José Sanchez then made a humorous speech, referring to the absence of ladies from the banquet, and said that in view of the fact that the wife of their distinguished guest, Mr. de los Rios, could not attend, a bouquet of fresh flowers, made as near as possible of the national colors of Spain, and bearing the word "Peace" in white flowers on a red ground had been prepared, and would be sent to her in the name of the gentlemen present.

Other speeches expressing patriotic sentiments were made by gentlemen present, and the assembly broke up at a late hour, after having passed a most enjoyable evening.

ESCAPE OF BURGLARS FROM JAIL.

John McDonald, Cornelius Hackett, and James Mitchell were arrested in Newark, N. J., Thursday night, on a charge of having broken into and robbed Sussmann's jewelry store in that city, and the prisoners, unable to procure bail, were locked up in the cells of the City Prison. Yesterday morning Chief of Police Mills noticed a man, whose clothing was covered with lime, acting suspiciously on Broad street. The man endeavored to evade his attention, but the Chief gave pursuit, and after a lively chase, succeeded in capturing him. At the Station-house he was recognized as Mitchell, one of the three burglars who, it was supposed were in the cells. An examination revealed the fact that Mitchell and his two "pals" had succeeded in breaking jail. The other men were still at large at last accounts. Mitchell was recommitted to the cells. The escape had been effected between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At about 8 o'clock Sergeant Porter went into the cell corridor to get the name and address of a prisoner. In order that his hands might be free he placed the keys to the cells upon a window-sill near one of the cells. It is supposed that the burglar reached for them, and having opened his own cell opened those in which his confederates were confined. They are then supposed to have climbed over into Laundry place, an alley-way running along the west side of the police station, and so escaped.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—United States Marshal John Robinson, of New-York, arrived in this city to-day, having in his custody Henry A. Fiammond, whom he arrested near Rockville, Ind., for the alleged murder of Peter Remy, at Jumel, Belgium, in the Winter of 1873. The prisoner fled that country after committing the murder, and for the past six months has been located at the place where the arrest was made.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

LAST EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC.

The fifth Philharmonic concert of the present season, and the last but one of the series, took place at the Academy of Music yesterday evening. The programme included only well-known numbers. It opened with Raff's symphony No. 2, the second movement of which, an *andante con moto*, is particularly noticeable for the elegance of its themes and for its full and suave instrumentation. It closed with Spohr's "Faust" overture, the third orchestral piece being Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony. The performance of these familiar selections was tasteful and correct, but Mr. Matzka, than whom no one could name among resident artists a more thorough musician, lacks fire, force, and magnetism, and the work of the band was, as a consequence, wanting in these very, if not all-important, requisites. The soloist of the occasion was Señor Joseph White, whose sweet and clear tone and faultless technique have been referred to in these columns time and again. Señor White's interpretation of Vieuxtemps' "Ballade et Polonaise" would have gained effectiveness by a greater volume of tone; how splendidly he executes Bach's "Ciaconna" is an old story, though the admirable nature of the effort would almost excuse its repetition.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas gives his fifth symphony concert at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. It will be prefaced by the habitual Thursday matinée rehearsal. At both performances the following programme will be interpreted:

Suite No. 1, in C, (first time)....................Bach
Aria, "O, Fatima," "Abu Hassan"....................Weber
Miss Anna Drasdil.
Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," Op. 53....................Beethoven
Concert aria, "Hecuba," (new)....................Rubinstein
Miss Anna Drasdil.
"Eine Faust Ouverture"....................Wagner

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow plays at Chickering Hall on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and at matinée recitals on Thursday and Saturday of this week. The programme for to-morrow is as follows: 1. Sonata Patetica, opus 13. 2. Adagio con Variazioni, opus 34. 3. Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 1 in E flat. 4. Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 2 in C sharp minor. 5. Sonata, opus 110 in A flat. 6. Fantasia. 7. XV variations, Fuga ed Andante finale on a theme of the "Sinfonia Eroica," opus 35 in E flat.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mrs. Centlivre's play called "The Wonder" was represented at this house every evening last week, and was witnessed on each occasion by a large audience. Mr. H. J. Montague reappeared at the matinée yesterday afternoon as *Manuel* in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," and from the hearty welcome he received it was quite evident to the casual observer that his past successes had not been forgotten. An attractive programme has been prepared for the present week, beginning with "She Stoops to Conquer," which will be acted to-morrow evening. For the remaining nights the programme is to be as follows: Tuesday, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man;" Wednesday, "The Wonder;" Thursday, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man;" Friday, "She Stoops to Conquer;" and Saturday evening, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." "The Wonder" will be performed at the matinée on Saturday afternoon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Rose Michel" attained its 121st representation last evening, and has now been withdrawn from the stage for the season. To-morrow evening "Ferreol," a new comedy by Victorien Sardou, will be made known. The management has bestowed time and labor upon the production of this piece; the scenes have all been painted expressly for it by Mr. Richard Marston, and, indeed, it is said that the beauty of the *mise en scène*, both in design and execution, will surpass that of any play hitherto presented at this house. The cast of characters is unusually strong, and will include Miss Ida Jeffreys, a débutante. Under such promising auspices, "Ferreol," if it possesses any merit whatever, ought to close the season in a brilliant manner. We append the complete distribution of the characters:

Ferreol De Meyran	Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr
Marquis Dumartel	Mr. John Parselle
Lavardaud	Mr. Frederic Robinson
Palamedes Perrisol	Mr. Stuart Robson
Martial	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Maxime	Mr. Claude Burroughs
Dr. Brochat	Mr. T. E. Morris
Ludolphe	Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Sextius	Mr. W. H. Wilder
Vardel	Mr. Lysander Thompson
Simon	Mr. Alfred Becks
Bonneau	Mr. W. S. Quigley
Alexis	Mr. C. S. Collins
Jean	Mr. F. B. Lamb
Roberte	Miss Kate Claxton
Madame D'Orbesson	Miss Ida Vernon
Madame De L'Estaque	Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Madame De Valtamlers	Miss Roberta Norwood
Madame D'Artigues	Miss Ida Jeffreys
Therese	Miss Maud Harrison
Denise	Miss Augusta Raymond

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The success of "Julius Cæsar" has not been perceptibly impaired by the centennial celebration of its neighbors, and although it is surrounded by light comedies and attractive melodramas, its popularity is founded upon a rock too strong to be shaken by plays of the modern type. The tragedy will, however, be withdrawn from the boards on Saturday evening, April 1, and will be taken to the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, and in due time to Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Davenport, we observe, is to have a benefit next Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being the ninetieth representation of "Julius Cæsar." The "E. L. Davenport" Club is expected to be present in a body, and will commemorate the event by presenting to Mr. Davenport a superbly bound copy of Shakespeare's works. Mr. Davenport, it is further proclaimed, will appear in a new and costly suit of armor on that momentus day. The one hundredth performance of "Julius Cæsar," will occur on Thursday evening, March 30, and extraordinary preparations are being made for its suitable celebration. Mr. Bangs will take a benefit at a special matinée to be given on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The one hundredth representation of "Pique" was celebrated in a highly successful manner last Friday evening. A very large audience was present, and the pretty silk programmes were in great demand. A large amount of gold and silver coin was paid out at the box-office, where the number of bills of small denomination received was very small. The auditorium of the theatre was becomingly decorated, and presented a festive appearance. The performances yesterday afternoon and evening were characterized by a similar degree of splendor; to-morrow evening, however, the theatre will return to its habitual placid condition, having no doubt received a fresh impetus from the events of which it has been the scene during the past week.

PARK THEATRE.

Mr. Rowe's successful play called "Brass" gains additional popularity with each representation, and now aspires to the dignity of a "centennial." Agreeably to the wishes of Manager Stuart, the play was made to pay reverence to Ireland's patron saint last evening, when it was witnessed by delegations from the "Knights of St. Patrick" and other Irish societies. The auditorium was enlivened by numerous decorations of emerald hue, and each spectator was enriched by the possession of a copy of the *Life of St. Patrick*, from the pen of Chief Justice Shea, together with a "photograph of the saint." A special musical programme containing appropriate selections was interpreted by the orchestra, and an original song by Mangan completed the list of special attractions presented.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

The drama entitled "Led Astray," which was so successfully represented at the Union Square Theatre last season, was produced at this house during the latter part of the week, while the "Two Orphans" won the plaudits of the Brooklyn theatre-goers yesterday afternoon and evening. No better or more acceptable programme could have been presented, and the house was crowded every night by appreciative audiences. To-morrow "Rose Michel" will be produced, with Miss Rose Eytinge in the titular rôle. Miss Eytinge has become so thoroughly identified with this character that it would be decidedly injudicious to seek her substitute in this powerful work. The other personages in "Rose Michel" will be portrayed by Messrs. J. B. Studley, J. W. Collier, Theodore Hamilton, H. F. Daly, W. Seymour, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and S. Wright, and Mesdames C. DeLange, Meta Bartlett, and Lillian Cleves.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. Matt Morgan rather mistook the intelligence of the theatre-going public when he prepared his initial entertainment. He promises, however, to improve the character of the performances at the Lyceum hereafter, and if he does so, there is no reason to doubt that success will ultimately crown his efforts. To-morrow evening two new farces entitled "Topknot's Dilemma" and "The Wrong Man" will constitute the most substantial portion of the entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will commence an engagement at this house to-morrow evening. He will essay his popular rôle of *O'Flanigan*, in the romantic drama called "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," and *Dufard*, "an old French actor," in the play entitled, "The First Night; or, Behind the Scenes." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will form the attraction at the regular matinées, in which the "Alabama Jubilee Singers" will interpret a programme of popular Ethiopian melodies.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., will interpret a programme of "humorous and dramatic readings" at Chickering Hall next Thursday evening.

The Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Thursday week.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver a lecture entitled "The Amateur Theatrical Association," in aid of the Peabody Home for Aged Females, at Chickering Hall, next Saturday evening.

An amateur operatic entertainment will be given at the Union League Theatre for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Aid Society on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 19 and 20.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer an attractive programme this week. A travesty on "Pique," entitled "Peek, a Daily Play," is announced as one of the new features of the performance.

An entirely new programme will be presented at the Parisian Varieties this week. Mlle. Ninon Duclos and a troupe of fifty *danseuses* will make their first appearance, and a stirring patriotic tableau, entitled "Washington Crossing the Delaware," will be exhibited.

A representation of "Der Freyschütz," in aid of the St. John's Guild, will take place at the Academy of Music on April 18. Mrs. Imogene Brown and Herren Bischoff and Remmerts are to be the solo-vocalists, and the choruses will be sung by the Liederkranz and Arion Societies.

ARREST OF A DISHONEST CLERK.

For over a year past Mr. Samuel O. Murphy, wholesale druggist, at No. 81 Barclay street, has been continually missing goods from his store, and all his efforts to discover the thieves proved futile. The goods disappeared in small quantities, and the robberies continued to occur daily, so that Mr. Murphy became convinced that some person in his employ was robbing him. He applied to Superintendent Walling, who detailed Detectives Rielly and Williamson, of the Central Office, to investigate the matter. The employes of Mr. Murphy were placed under surveillance, and for eight days the detectives watched the store without finding any clue to the thieves. Yesterday afternoon Andrew Cassidy, aged nineteen, of No. 184 Elizabeth street, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Murphy, left the store at an earlier hour than usual. The detectives followed him until he arrived at the drug store of Otto Hujsfeld, in Chrystie street, near Stanton street. Cassidy entered the store and offered for sale to Hujsfeld several bottles of cologne which he had stolen from the store of his employer. Cassidy was at once arrested. He confessed to the detectives that he had been stealing from his employer for a year past, and that he had sold most of the stolen property to Hujsfeld. The latter was also arrested, and both were locked up at Police Head-quarters. They will be taken to court to-day. Mr. Murphy cannot give any idea of his loss, but he has no doubt that the value of the property stolen by Cassidy reaches several thousand dollars.

The largest retail clothing business done in the United States is located at the north-east corner of Canal street and Broadway, in this City. Baldwin the Clothier has only one branch house, and that is in the south-west corner of Smith and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, and in either of the stores the amount sold is so much larger than has ever been realized by any other house in the same line that a comparison would be ridiculous. We copy from *Baldwin's Monthly* the following, and ask our readers to note its significance. There is a world of meaning in it, and no one but a leader in trade could say it.

NO.

We are frequently asked what fashion-plates we use, and our reply is always the same—*none*. Fancy figures printed on paper are no more a guide for us than a picture of old Father Time, or that well-known almanac frontispiece, the "Twelve Signs of the Zodiac." The shapes originated in these sales-rooms, and the designs of our own artists cannot by any possible process be copied until we regard them out of date.

Where late styles are most asked for—in the children's quarter of our warerooms—mothers are surprised to find the shapes always unlike any they have seen elsewhere, and entirely new. Every day the stock is examined by pattern-hunters. A leading house, such as this, is constantly undergoing a search. The foragers and imitators are legion, and they are always prowling around for an idea. They sometimes are slightly troubled with modesty, and express a wish to buy our patterns or sample suits; and, though we are disposed to be amiable, every such applicant is told that our shapes are not copies, are our own designs, and are not for sale.

The answer, then, to the query, "Will you sell your patterns?" always has been, is now, and will be hereafter—NO!—*Exchange.*

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the 1st of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PELLETS, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.
Post Office Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.
—*Advertisement.*

At Moody and Sankey's.

A gentleman had a tooth extracted at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and on waking exclaimed: "Why, I thought I was at Moody and Sankey's!"—*Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TILL 2.—The elegant SILK ELASTIC TRUSS, sold only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, everywhere supersedes all metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

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PERSONS KNOWING JONATHAN P. LOPER, formerly of New-York, may aid the cause of justice by sending their address to Box 2,321 New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE DEFECTS IN the old Elastic Truss are remedied in POMEROY'S. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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The standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, asthma, whooping-cough, croup, sore throat, diphtheria, difficulty of breathing, quinsy, phthisic, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, including even consumption. It seems hardly necessary to dilate at length upon the virtues of this favorite remedy for all diseases of the lungs, throat, and chest. It was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly half a century since, and by the wonderful cures which it performed gained an immediate and enviable reputation which to this day it has fully sustained. From the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific, and in many countries abroad there are few villages or hamlets without "living testimonials" to the rapidity and certainty of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost care in the selection and compounding of the various ingredients of which the BALSAM is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based will always be maintained.

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Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers, &c.

A.—Rupture Cured by Dr. Marsh, (Principal of late Marsh & Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No uptown branch.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Milk of Magnesia not only purifies the breath and whitens the teeth, but it leaves a delightful taste in the mouth and a fragrant odor on the breath.

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Death to Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Palsy.—ELECTRICITY the slayer. Done at No. 7 West 14th st.

Spring Style of Gentleman's Hats just issued by ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—WILSON.—On Thursday, March 16, 1876, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, CHESTER STILWELL CLAPP to EVA STAGG WILSON, youngest daughter of the late J. Dayton Wilson, all of this City.

ZEREGA—BERRY.—On Thursday, March 16, at the Collegiate Church, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, FRANCIS A. ZEREGA to MARY ELIZABETH BERRY.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, March 18, AARON ARNOLD, in the 82d year of his age, senior member of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further invitation.

AYMAR.—On Thursday, March 16, BENJAMIN AYMAR, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

CHURCH.—At Passaic, N. J., March 16, 1876, ANNA MITCHELL, wife of William E. Church.

Funeral service at No. 26 Vandam street, New-York City, on Sunday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HORNBY.—On Friday evening, March 17, of membranous croup, with scarlet fever, JESSIE, only daughter of Alonzo and Irene M. Hornby, aged 23 months.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 4 West 50th st., on Sunday, the 19th, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HUNTINGTON.—At New-Rochelle, Friday evening, March 17, JAMES P., youngest son of Lawrence D. and Cornelia A. Huntington.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

LANE.—At Millbrook, N. Y., on the 16th inst., ANNA J. LANE, wife of John G. Lane.

Funeral at 1 o'clock, 20th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house at that place.

MORRIS.—On the 17th inst., JESSIE CAMPBELL, only child of James John and the late Jessie Campbell Morris, aged 8 months and 11 days.

Funeral service at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av. and 39th st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

PHILLIPS.—On Friday afternoon, March 17, ELIZA, beloved wife of Louis J. Phillips, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 24 East 74th st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

POTTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 18, 1876, PHINEAS POTTER, aged 53 years.

Funeral on Monday, March 20, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 416 Gold st., Brooklyn. The members of the Anglo-Saxon Lodge are invited to attend the funeral. Remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

PRAY.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Saturday, March 18, EBENEZER H. PRAY, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RADFORD.—On Saturday, March 18, at her residence, No. 123 West 15th st., HELEN N., wife of William H. Radford.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

RODENSTEIN.—March 18, of pneumonia, Dr. C. F. RODENSTEIN.

Funeral from his late residence, Tremont, N. Y., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot by Harlem Road at 1:05, returning at 2:54.

SCHOONMAKER.—On Saturday, 18th inst., RICHARD L. SCHOONMAKER, aged 59 years, 7 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Flatbush, Long Island, on Monday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

STRATTON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 17th March, 1876, J. WILSON STRATTON, eldest son of the late Robert M. Stratton, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Newburg, on Monday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York at 9 A. M. by Erie, and at 10:45 by New-York Central.

SMITH.—At Smithtown, Long Island, on Friday, March 17, EDWIN A. SMITH, in the 70th year of his age, of pneumonia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian church at Smithtown on Sunday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

STREVER.—On Thursday, March 16, Mrs. ABBEY T. STREVER, widow of Jacob H. Strever, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 327 East 15th st., on Sunday, March 19, at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—In San Francisco, of apoplexy, suddenly, on March 5, in the 41st year of his age, EDWARD C. TAYLOR, of New-York, son of the late Joseph R. and Sarah M. Taylor, and brother of William H. and Theodore F. W. Taylor.

The funeral took place from Grace Church, San Francisco, on the 9th inst., and the remains were interred in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INSURANCE ON DWELLINGS.

The GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY desire to call the attention of owners of DWELLINGS and TENEMENT property to the very FAVORABLE RATES at which they are now writing policies.

Parties having insurances maturing in April and May, can obtain full information now on application at the Company's office,

NO. 179 BROADWAY,

or at the BRANCH OFFICES:

14th st., corner 4th av., and No. 27 Pearl st.

N. B.—Owners of property MORTGAGED to LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, BANKING INSTITUTIONS, &c., would do well to send to the GERMAN-AMERICAN OFFICE for a list of rates before renewing their policies. Rents and leases insured on favorable terms.

CASH ASSETS, $2,062,968 68.

ONE MILLION INVESTED IN U. S. GOV'T BONDS.

MOODY AND SANKEY.
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

SUNDAY, March 19, in Madison Avenue Hall, lecture, from 8 to 8:45 A. M. Subject: "Jacob." Admission free by ticket, to be had on application at Hippodrome.

FOR WOMEN ONLY, 3 to 4 P. M. } Without ticket.
FOR MEN ONLY, 8 to 9 P. M. }

SATURDAY, March 25, and every Saturday thereafter, the noon meeting will be held at Association Hall, 23d st., near 4th av., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject: "Special Prayer for Christian Work."

YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS on SATURDAY EVENING, in Association Hall, at 8 o'clock, (for young men only,) and on SUNDAY EVENING, in Fourth Avenue Hall, at 9 o'clock.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The direct mail for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 15.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

1826. **FURNITURE.** 1826.
GREAT BARGAINS.
GOOD, RELIABLE, WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE.
30 PER CENT. SAVED BY BUYING NOW,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSES,
Nos. 199 and 201 FULTON ST., near GREENWICH ST., and No. 277 CANAL ST., one door from BROADWAY.
WILLIAM H. LEE.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN THE BEST beef, veal, mutton, lamb, poultry, vegetables, fish, oysters, &c.; country orders receive special attention. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., and No. 540 9th av., New-York City.

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This is Mrs. Whitney's longest story and her best. The characters are from New-England, the scene is mostly in Europe. The descriptions are admirable, the love-making attractive, and the whole work full of Mrs. Whitney's most characteristic excellences, which have made "Leslie Goldthwaite," "Real Folks," "We Girls," and "The Other Girls" household words throughout America and England.

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Vols. 16 and 17 in "Little Classic" edition of HAWTHORNE'S WORKS. 2 vols. $2 50.

Exquisite little volumes in clear type, that will refresh instead of trying the eye, while their contents will charm the mind.—*New York Observer.*

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LOWELL'S VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL.
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All booksellers have it. Price, 75 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* séance in the *light* this evening at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 o'clock.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., (19th inst.,) Rev. Brady E. Backus, the Rector elect, will enter upon his work in the Parish, and preach at 10:30 A. M. service. Rev. Dr. Mulcahey, of St. Paul's, (Trinity Parish,) will preach a special sermon before the young people's Missionary Association at 7:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.,
Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH. AV. CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Seats free at evening service. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"A Domestic Picture." Evening subject—"Future Life; or, The To-morrow of Death."

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. GEORGE L. WALKER, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, March 19, at 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH
In 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
LECTURES ON THE APOCALYPSE,
By REV. W. W. ANDREWS.
SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7:30 o'clock.

March 19.—Christ Opening the Seven-sealed Book.
March 26.—The First Four Seals; or, Four Stages of Church History.
April 2.—The Fifth Seal; or, The Cry of the Departed Saints.
April 9.—The Sixth Seal; or, The Dawn of the Day of Wrath.
April 16.—The Escape of the Sealed Ones from the Great Tribulation.
Seats free; no collection.

COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY, AT 7:30,
LAST LECTURE BY
REV. HENRY MORGAN, OF BOSTON.
"Pulpit and Stage—New-York Stage of to-day—Is it moral or immoral?"

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
(Sixth Universalist Society.)
57th st., near 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11.
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "The Meaning of Afflictions;" evening, "Thoroughly Equipped." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Men's meeting, Wednesday evening. General Prayer and Praise service, Friday evening at 7:30. Women's meeting, Saturday at 3.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH,
5th av. and 35th st.
Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion, 10:30.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.
Rev. Dr. J. B. Flagg preaches.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11 o'clock; vespers by the choir, and an extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin at 8 P. M.; all are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Rev. Dr. Howland, (5th av., above 45th st.)—Sunday, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Wednesday, lecture, 8 P. M., Rev. Dr. Rylance.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON avenue and 28th st.—Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. and Park av.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger, Pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 7:30 o'clock.

DUNCAN MACGREGOR WILL SPEAK Sunday evening, March 19, at the service of song at Association Hall.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Rev. C. P. Sheldon, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M.; evening, 7:30, service song; at 8, sermon. Cordial invitation.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures 10:30 A. M. Subject: Questions taken from the congregation; 7:30 P. M., subject, selected for Society Progressive Spiritualists. Hall No. 55 West 33d st. Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M. The twenty-eighth anniversary takes place Friday, March 31, afternoon and evening.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Creed and Conduct." Afternoon lecture at 4. "The Inspiration of the Bible."

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN) TEMPLE on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Chauncey Giles on "The Expulsion from Eden." The true Christian religion inculcated by Swedenborg is based on the doctrine that God is one in essence and in person, in whom there is a distinct and essential trinity, called in the Word the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and the Lord Jesus Christ is this God and the only true object of worship.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 19th inst.; services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; sermon to children at 3 P. M.; adult Bible class, 3 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; Litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Brooklyn.—Rev. R. W. Howes will officiate at morning and evening services. Lenten services on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Wednesday evenings, 7:30 o'clock, with lecture.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, West of 8th av.—Rev. Isaac Riley will preach in this church Sunday, 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion service in the morning.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 152 West 24th st., a pair of very valuable Hambletonian mares, raised by Mr. Charles Backman, Stonyford, Orange County, New-York; they are bays, with one white hind heel each; both got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; they will be sold at brood-mare prices. Full pedigrees can be seen at the stable.

HARNESS THAT FOR BEAUTY, DURABILITY, and cheapness cannot be surpassed; buggy harness, $10 to $60; track harness, $25 to $65; carriage, coupé, cart, truck, grocers' harness at prices to suit the times. JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

STABLE TO RENT.—HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS stable to rent, No. 55 East 41st st. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFIN.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 153 EAST 38TH st., in complete order; thorough drainage and ventilation. Apply on the premises.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, industrious young woman; good City references; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

COOK – WAITRESS. – BY TWO ENGLISH girls; go together or separately; the cook is excellent for soups, meats, &c.; an unsurpassed baker; the waitress is a very neat person, accustomed to keep parlors in good order, take care of silver and glassware, dress salads, &c.; well recommended; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman; will do anything necessary about the house; will go out by the day or week; good reference. Address No. 122 West 19th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker and good fitter will go out by the day in private families, or with those living in hotels, at terms to suit the times. Address for ten days, Designer, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT FRENCH dress-maker in all its branches wishes an engagement in some respectable family, or would take work at her house; cut and fit guaranteed; prices moderate. Address Mme. Redbon, No. 488 6th av., Room No. 3, first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, by the day, in private families; understands all kinds of family sewing; baby and children's clothing. Call at No. 301 East 26th st., store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH dress-maker, work to be taken home; done in the neatest and cheapest manner in the City. Address E., dress-maker, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker wishes engagements in private families by the day; operates on different machines. Address Mme. Gaffier, No. 78 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WHO IS A THOROughly practical housekeeper, competent to take the entire supervision of a family or institution, desires an engagement; none but reliable parties treated with; best City references given and required. Address for one week H. D., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY American middle-aged lady in a kind, good family to take care of house, invalid, or do sewing; any position of trust, for very little compensation; undoubted reference. Call or address M., Christian Home, No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, or any position not menial; highest references; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of undoubted respectability and superior practical ability as housekeeper for one or two gentlemen or an elderly couple; would leave the City; or any position of trust. Address Mrs. B. V., Box No. 268, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF culture, ability, and fine presence, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or hotel; no triflers. Address promptly Mrs. Linden, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE AMERICAN lady; City or country; references. Call or address E. V., No. 499 3d av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl; is very competent in her duties; clever hairdresser; operates on two machines; good sewer by hand; City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, TO find a family going to France; is a good seamstress. Address Madame Lambert, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT girl as nurse and plain seamstress; no objection to chamber-work; experienced, and satisfactory reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 25 Jane st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse, seamstress, or maid; willing to travel; will bring her machine; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PERson to one or two young children and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE.—AS NURSE; ONE WHO CAN TAKE ENtire charge of an infant or young children; references from last employers. Call at No. 44 West 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young Swedish girl as an experienced seamstress and chamber-maid; good reference. Call at No. 613 3d av., second floor.

WET NURSE.—BY A GOOD WET NURSE; BABY five weeks old. Apply at No. 157 West 41st st.

WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman to do washing and ironing; can be well recommended; prices moderate. Call on Mrs. J. C., No. 151 West 24th st., third floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wants a few families' and gents' washing from 50 to 75 cents per dozen; fine fluting. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her residence; fluting a specialty; $1 per dozen. Call at No. 124 West 26th st., front basement.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A FEW gentlemen's or ladies' washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 151 West 25th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS families' washing at her home; good references. Call at No. 139 West 19th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; wife is a first-class laundress; will be highly recommended from his former and late employer. Call or address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st., second floor, back room.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Swiss man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; City or country; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk if required; City references. Address F. L., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a first-class groom; has first-class City and country reference; has been living in the country for the last five years; left on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address J. C., for two days, at private stable, No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address B. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—FIRST CLASS; BY AN EXPERT City driver; is strictly honest and sober; single, trustworthy man in every respect, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will be found willing and obliging; best City references. Address R. L., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED PROTESTant man; neat tidy, willing, and competent in all respects; first-class City references. Address J. Y., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MAN AND his wife; the man as first-class coachman; wife as seamstress and chamber-maid; have four years' best City reference. Call or address M. S. F., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THOROughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' best reference from last employer. Call or address W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISposed of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best references. Call or address for two days J. R., No. 52 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-eight, as coachman; good reference for sobriety and capability; City or country. Call or address G. C. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—CITY OR country; understands how to keep a gentleman's place in order if there is time; good reference. Call or address B., No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address F. M., No. 623 6th av., harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, no incumbrance; wife will go as cook if required; both thoroughly understand their business; first-class references. Call or address J. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., top floor, Jersey City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; married; no family; is respectful, obliging, and educated to his business; has best references; prefers a country place. Address J., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, and no objections to the country. Call or address No. 127 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—CAN MILK; best of references. Apply or address D. H., No. 406 Canal st.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy man; is thoroughly practical in all the duties of a first-class farm; married; one daughter; wife a good butter-maker and poultry-raiser; satisfactory reasons given for leaving present employer, from whom two years' good reference can be had; no petty owners of farms need answer this. Address D. F., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; also, plain gardening and the proper care of any gentleman's place; can care for horses and all kind of stock; best references. Call or address Farmer, No. 47 West 18th st.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN ON SOME GOOD farm; is a good worker and driver; can plow, mow, milk, and do anything on the farm or around a gentleman's place; best reference. Address for two days, J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

FARMER WANTED—TO WORK A LARGE farm on Long Island on shares; farm is already stocked. For further particulars address FARM, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, (MARRIED;) IS A first-class gardener; has premium for grapes; understands hot and green houses, flowers, &c.; has the very best references. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., Russian Baths.

GARDENER. – UNDERSTANDS GREENHOUSES, hot and cold graperies, raising of vegetables, and the laying out of grounds thoroughly; is willing, sober, and a good worker. Address N. W., No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener in all branches, (single;) twenty years' experience here, with references. Address A. S., gardener, No. 22 South 5th av.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS porter in a store; speaks French and German; three years' City reference. Address L. J., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH SINGLE man in a family, or willing to do any kind of work; best City references. Call or address for two days, F. L. A., No. 321 East 54th st., rear.

VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE;) HE HAS good experience for travel; speaks three different languages; excellent references. Address D. E., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NORWEIGAN; THOROUGHLY competent as a first-class butler and waiter; the best verbal references as an honest, sober, and capable and industrious man; is single. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER in a private family, or to drive; is willing and obliging; reference from last employer. Address H. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; has great experience for the service; good references from Paris and this City. Address J. A., Box NO. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; two years' excellent City references from last employer. Address G. L., care of Mr. Whitney, No. 543 5th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—POSITION TO SELL GOODS FOR A manufacturing house, by a man of energy and ability, who has eighteen years' experience as traveling salesman; salary or commission. Address Energy, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE HOUR FROM the City; must be competent, and single man; middle age preferred. Address R. S., Box No. 1,203 New-York City Post Office.

FINE ARTS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, At Miner's Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, the elegant collection of paintings, statuary, bronzes, and art library of
MR. WILLIAM H. WEBB, OF THIS CITY,
embracing very choice and fine examples of the following distinguished artists, viz.:

F. X. Winterhalter, B. C. Koek-Koek, Carl Becker,
E. Von Enhuber, F. E. Meyerheim, B. Desgoffe,
G. Fluggen, E. Frere, E. Bosch,
F. Adam, D. Coll, J. W. Preyer,
J. De L'n Escosura, Meyer Von Bremen, S. Jacobsen,
O. Achenbach, E. Verboeckhoven, F. Happel,
P. Hess, H. Salentin, J. P. Hasenclever,
A. Ortmans, L. G. Brillouin, A. Tidemand,
J. W. T. Van Star- Carl Hubner, H. Burgers,
kenborgh, A. Schreyer, Prof. Geyer,
H. Herzog, E. Hildebrandt, L. Robbe,
F. Willems, E. Leutze, D. Huntington,
J. F. Kensett, W. Ranney, R. Gignoux,
G. Inness, L. R. Mignot, T. Doughty,
W. H. Beard, W. M. Oddie, Woodville,
And others of celebrity.

Also, Life-size Marble Statuary by Halbig, of Munich; Mozier, of Rome, and Hiram Powers, of Rome. Bronzes by Carrier, of Paris, together with a Library of Art, Books superbly illustrated, many of which are extremely rare and valuable.

To be sold at auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30, at 7:30 o'clock, by
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

ART.

MR ADOLPH KOHN OFFERS

his entire collection of IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS, all new and of this year's importation,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

at extraordinarily low prices,

at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE

of high class American and foreign OIL PAINTINGS, now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., and to be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 23 and 24, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

CLOTHING.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1876.

Max Stadler. Late Stadler & Co. | MAX STADLER & CO., Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLSALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.

EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS,
JOHN B. DUER.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1876.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS.—MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, &c.; diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, and seal sacks bought and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jewelers, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS.

House-Furnishing GOODS!

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND 83 FORSYTH ST.
ARE OFFERING THEIR SPRING STOCK OF

CARPETINGS

which comprises the LATEST STYLES in PATTERNS, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS, introduced THIS SEASON, at a MATERIAL REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES. These Carpets have been selected with unusual care, and really HANDSOME DESIGNS and COLORINGS will be found in all the grades.

Special attention to our LINOLEUMS is called. They are the finest and best floor coverings yet introduced, giving entire satisfaction whenever used.

FURNITURE.

We are prepared to offer great inducements to those about to furnish their dwellings during the Spring. A well-selected stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture,

always on hand, to meet the demands of the Spring trade. AND AT PRICES THAT ARE LOWER THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
LAMBREQUINS made and put up in the latest style.
HOLLAND and GILT SHADES, made and put up.
WINDOW CORNICES and MIRRORS, of superior style and finish.
FURNITURE COVERINGS and LOOSE COVERS, cut and made to order.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
MARSEILLES and CROCHET QUILTS, in all the popular brands.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE ALL OFFERED AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

ALSO,

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, and BEDDING of the very best quality, at prices TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL.

Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week, or money returned in case of dissatisfaction.
GOODS FIRST CLASS.
FOREIGN GOODS OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE EVERY WEEK.
14TH ST. and 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 20,

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS	$5 00
D. B. LONDON SUITS	7 50
ROLLING COLLAR DERBY SUITS......$7 to	8 00
ENGLISH WALKING SUITS, from	10 00
SPRING OVERCOATS	6 00
KILT SUITS	2 25
CAMBRIC AND LINEN WAISTS, from	75
EXTRA PANTS FOR ALL SUITS	2 50

PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM ORDERS.

FOR STYLE, DURABILITY AND FIT OUR GARMENTS ARE UNSURPASSED.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

NOVELTIES

IN

Creme Laces and Lace Articles, Hamburg Edgings, Fringes, &c.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

A. MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition, WEDNESDAY, 29th March. Invitation by card.

AT E. MATHERS & CO.'S, NO. 891 BROADway, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice and elegant selection of French Bonnets and English Walking Hats on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 22 and 23.

MRS. R. MEIN, NO. 870 BROADWAY, will open, THURSDAY, March 23, a full assortment of Paris Bonnets and English Round Hats from leading houses.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

HOME AND FREE TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE LADIES' DIRECTORY, No. 584 7th av., second door above 41st st.; take Broadway cars; the ladies' cooking classes will be resumed April 1; capable servants will be found at the directory; country orders should be received two days in advance of visit. Address Ladies' Directory, No. 584 7th av.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, (no Branch.)—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, German, French; hours suiting; writing lessons, $3 monthly; every day and evening.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, watercolor and oil painting, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AN EXCELLENT TEACHER OF LONG experience, gentleman by birth, accustomed to the manners of European courts, desires a situation in a private family or a good school to teach French literature, piano, and fencing; for his wife to teach French, English, and fancy needle-work. Address PROFESSOR, Box 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching music will give one or two hours' daily instruction in exchange for a home in a refined private family in the City; highest references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 79, No. 1,238 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS VISITing governess, to teach French and English, or would like to do writing and copying; best references given. J. M. C., No. 71 West 52d st.

MISS C. E. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICUlation to Deaf Mutes; also, correction of Stammering and all defects of utterance. No. 86 Irving place.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

RAILROADS.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, 16th March, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION this day adopted, notice is hereby given that from and after the 2d day of April next the PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York, by itself or its agents, will act as the sole agent of this company for the purpose of issuing through bills of lading for property to be transported across the Isthmus of Panama by this company to and from New-York, and also for the sale of through passenger tickets.

For rates and all arrangements for through business apply as above. PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 20,

POPLIN SUITS, in two shades, at $7 50, $9, and $10 50; finer quality, at $15, $17 50, $19, $20, $22, $24, and $25.
ALL WOOL DEBEGE SUITS, $12 50, $14, and $15.
DEBEGE SUITS, plain, stripes, and plaids, very nicely trimmed, at $16, $18, $19, $20, $23, and $25.
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS at $25, $28, and $30; silk trimmed, $35, $40, $45, and $50.
COLORED CASHMERE SUITS, silk trimmed, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45.
LIGHT SILK PONGEE and MOHAIR COSTUMES, $18, $20, $25.
ALPACA SUITS, from $10 50 upward.

ALSO,

A small lot of last season's LINEN and BATISTE SUITS and POLONAISES at a GREAT SACRIFICE.
EVENING DRESSES to order in twenty-four hours.
DINNER, RECEPTION, and CARRIAGE DRESSES, in choice shades of silk, at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILK COSTUMES, from $40 upward; colored silks, from $40 upward.
EMBROIDERED OVERSKIRTS and JACKETS, from $15 upward. WILL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.
Ladies' SWISS SUITS, from $10 to $40.
SWISS OVERSKIRTS and JACKETS, from $5 to $30.
Children's SWISS OVERSKIRTS and WAISTS, with PUFFS and TUCKS, at $3, $3 75, and $4 50.
Same, with lace insertion and puffing, $9 50, $10 50, $14, $15, $18, $20.
SWISS SUITS, from $2 25 to $20.
Ladies' WRAPPERS in cashmere, printed and plain.
PRINTED REPS in great variety, for house or steamer wear.
PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS at $6 25.
A choice lot of ROBES DE CHAMBRE, in fine cashmere, braided and embroidered, from $11 50 up.
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
THIS IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS IS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED BY THE FIRM.

SPECIALTIES IN

Mourning Ruchings and Jets.

We have opened, in connection with our regular MOURNING DEPARTMENT, (situated on second floor,) a varied assortment of

CRAPE AND LISSE RUFFLINGS, VEILS, BOWS, JABOTS, TIES, AND JETS.

CRAPE VEILS in stock, and to order at short notice.
BOWS and JABOTS in crape, crape de chine and lisse.
TIES in Brussels and Cashmere, net, linen, lawn, and silk.
BLACK GARNET EAR-DROPS, PINS, PENDANTS, and VEIL PINS, in new designs.
COLLARS and CUFFS, in crape and linen.
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety, Complete

MOURNING OUTFITS

constantly on hand; made to order and delivered in twelve hours. NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

☞ THE FIRM GUARANTEES EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED BY THEM TO BE IN STOCK, AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

CREME BLANCHE,

OR EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY,

for the complexion, by **F. COUDRAY**, of Paris, imparts a beautiful transparent whiteness to the skin, absolutely free from all injurious substances, and extensively used by the crowned heads of Europe.

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, { NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., near Macy's. NO. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st.

The celebrated **F. COUDRAY'S AURORA**, to bleach any color of dark hair to a fine golden blonde, without any injury to the hair; price, for a three-ounce bottle, $1 50; for a six-ounce bottle, $2 50.

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, { NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., near Macy's. NO. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st.

J. B. FONTANE'S (of Paris) wonderful preparation,

DERMATINE,

to remove all wrinkles from the face, $2 per bottle.

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, { NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., near Macy's. NO. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st.

A REDUCTION TO DEALERS ON ABOVE ARTICLES.

A full line cosmetiques on hand in great variety, as rouges, pencils for the veins and eyebrows, &c.

The largest assortment of

HUMAN HAIR GOODS,

positively retailed at wholesale prices.

The most modern styles of COIFFURES on hand. INVISIBLE FRONTS in great variety, very stylish, and improving the looks of all ladies instantly. Introduced first into this country by

L. SHAW, { NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., near Macy's. NO. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st.

L. SHAW'S newly invented STEMLESS GRECIAN BRAID can be arranged in any style without difficulty. From $5 upward.

HAIR-DRESSING, 50 cents; COMBINGS made up 25 and 50 cents per ounce, or by L. SHAW'S newly invented method, roots all one way, equal to hair cut from the head. HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

Goods sent to all parts of the country when prepaid, free of all charges, or C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

Dress Goods Dep't.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer on Monday, March 20, in the DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, a full line of the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, comprising

Plain, plaid, and striped CAMEL'S HAIR, in all the newest shades and newest designs.

They call special attention to the LLAMA CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, a new fabric in eleven different shades, their own importation.

For the convenience of customers these goods will be exhibited on the tables in the centre of the Dress Goods room.

ALSO,

Will open a handsome line of plain, brocade, and striped PONGEES, AT POPULAR PRICES—a handsome material for overdresses.

BROCADED DAMASSE, in all the leading shades.

An elegant line of CASHMERES, in all the newest tints, including the FASHIONABLE SHADES of CREME, WHITE, AND ECRU.

Ten cases of Spring and Summer DEBEGE, plain, plaid, and striped, well adapted for combination suits.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

CHEAP DRESS GOODS

ever offered to the public, will be shown in the POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, at prices from 12½c., including Serges, Poplins, Mohairs, in plain, striped Brocades, and Matelassé.

ALSO,

A full line of FRENCH ORGANDIES and JACONETS, bordered, figured, striped, and plain, IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BROADWAY & TWENTIETH ST.

ECONOMY IN SHOES

LORD & TAYLOR

We respectfully invite inspection of our LADIES' CELEBRATED $3, $4, and $5 BUTTONED DRESS and WALKING BOOTS. Also, CHILDREN'S SUPERIOR SCHOOL SHOES at $2, worth $2 50.

Our aim is to supply excellent shoes at prices MUCH BELOW ORDINARY RATES. We exercise unusual care in measuring, and guarantee in all cases an easy and perfect fit.

It is NOW ACKNOWLEDGED that our establishment is the MOST CONVENIENT and RELIABLE in the City for BOTH READY-MADE and CUSTOM BOOTS and SHOES.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASsortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c.; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER CURED

By DR. BOND'S Discovery! No knife! No pain! No caustic! Remedies sent to any part of the world. Pamphlet and particulars free. Address Dr. H. T. BOND, No. 859 North Broad st., Philadelphia Penn

DRY GOODS.

EXHIBITION
OF NOVELTIES.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, WILL EXHIBIT
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
PARIS, BERLIN, AND DOMESTIC
READY-MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES,
POLONAISE, &c., &c.
PARIS AND BERLIN
READY-MADE DRESSES,
From Pingat and others.
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS,
From Virot and others.
ELEGANT LACES AND LACE GOODS,
LADIES' HAND-EMBROIDERED
UNDERWEAR,
ELEGANT WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
INFANTS' OUTFITS, &c.

And they WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS to all their POPULAR STOCKS of
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY
SILKS,
COMMENCING at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $1 per yard.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
LOUISINES,
FRESH GOODS, ONLY 90c. per yard, value, $1 50, FORMING the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE SUITS
SUITABLE for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR. WORKMANSHIP, STYLE, and FINISH UNSURPASSED. Price, $4 50, $5, and upward.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
CARPETS

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVING MADE a very LARGE PURCHASE of ENGLISH and DOMESTIC
FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS,
FRESH GOODS of the VERY BEST QUALITY; HANDSOME DESIGNS; JUST FROM THE LOOMS, which they have DECIDED TO SELL at $1 75 per yard; good value for $2 25.

500 PIECES ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
Also, FRESH GOODS, BRIGHT COLORS and NEW PATTERNS, ONLY $1 10 per yard; recently sold at $1 25 and $1 30 per yard.

They are ALSO OFFERING A LARGE LINE OF
TURKEY CARPETS
AND RUGS
AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

THEY HAVE OPENED THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
MOQUETTES, VELVETS,
AXMINSTERS, &c.,
BY THE YARD, and in ONE PIECE OF VARIOUS SIZES.

OFFERING AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSEKEEPERS to SUPPLY THEIR WANTS at PRICES LOWER THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR IN TEN YEARS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, WILL MAKE an IMMENSE DISPLAY of
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
NEW DESIGNS, FRESH GOODS, THAT WASH WELL; PRICE ONLY 5c. and 6¼c. per yard.

A LARGE INVOICE of
PLAIN POPLINS, SERGES,
MOHAIR PLAIDS, AND STRIPED
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS
at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of 12½c., 20c., 25c., and 35c. per yard; good value for 25c., 35c., and 50c.
A GREAT VARIETY of
ALL-WOOL DRESS FABRICS,
VERY FINE, at 50c. per yard upward.

And THEY WILL LARGELY REPLENISH and CONTINUE THE SALE of THEIR STOCK of
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c., &c.,
AT THE SAME RECENT LOW PRICES.

NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA,
AND UTICA SHIRTINGS,
FULL YARD WIDE, ONLY 12½ cents per yard. OTHER STANDARD BRANDS, ALL WIDTHS, at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, &c.,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
PARIS, BERLIN AND NEW-YORK
READY-MADE SUITS
CONSISTING OF
SERGE AND CAMEL'S HAIR DRESSES,
STYLISHLY TRIMMED, AT $9 AND $10 EACH;
RECENTLY SOLD AT $12 AND $15.
LYONS BLACK SILK SUITS,
VERY HANDSOME, ONLY $40 AND $45.
LYONS PLAID SILK SUITS,
ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, ONLY $45.
FOULARD SUITS, $12 AND UP.
CALICO SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, $4.
CALICO ROBES, $1 50.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LINEN AND BATISTE
DRESSES,
IN BOXES, AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

WHOLESALE

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open, on MONDAY, March 20,

500 CASES

Best Standard

PRINTS.

CHOICE STYLES in Dark, Medium, and Light Work, with and without Side Bands,

At 5 1-2 and 5 3-4c., net, respectively.

200 CASES

Striped and Plaid American

DRESS GOODS

At 11 1-2 cents, net.

Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

FRENCH SILKS,

STRIPES AND CHECKS,
65 cts., 75 cts., 85 cts., and $1.
VARIETY, MAGNITUDE, NOVELTY, AND CHEAPNESS.

PLAIN COLORS,

$1 25, $1 50, UP TO $6, IN 100 DIFFERENT SHADES.
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.

BLACK SILKS.

A SUPERB 24-INCH BLACK SILK FOR $2.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK GRENADINES, VELVET STRIPES, DAMASSE CHECKS, STRIPES IN HIGH NOVELTIES.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PLAIN
IRON FRAME GRENADINES,
FROM 35 cts. TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
SPRING CASHMERES, FROM 65 CENTS.
TAMISE, HENRIETTAS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, COURTALD'S CRAPES, AND MOURNING VAILS, ALL SIZES.

James McCreery & Co

Broadway and 11th st.

GRAND

SPRING OPENING,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 21,
OF
COSTUMES,
CLOAKS,
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS
AND
Millinery Goods.

James McCreery & Co

Broadway and 11th st.

WILL HAVE ON THEIR COUNTERS
MONDAY, MARCH 20,
SEVERAL INVOICES OF THE CHOICEST
NOVELTIES
IN

DRESS GOODS,

THE LATEST PRODUCTION OF LEADING PARIS MANUFACTURERS.

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S SPRING CLOTHING!

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., 98 CHRYSTIE, AND 83 FORSYTH ST.,

Announce that their SPRING STOCK of BOYS' CLOTHING is replete with all the NEWEST DESIGNS and NOVELTIES of the SEASON. They are MANUFACTURING SPECIALTIES for THEIR TRADE at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BOYS' YOUNG AMERICA SUIT,	$6 TO $12
CONTINENTAL SUIT,	$5 TO $10
CENTENNIAL SUIT, WASHINGTON SUIT, ARLINGTON SUIT, GILMORE SUIT, IMPERIAL BLOUSE SUIT,	$5 TO $9
BOY'S PLAY SUIT,	$4 50 TO $7
DERBY SUIT,	$7 50 TO $12
D. B. LONDON SACQUE SUIT,	$8 TO $14
DUNCAN KILT SUIT AND LENOX SUIT,	$4 75 TO $10
BOY'S ENGLISH WALKING SUIT, AGES 10 TO 15 YEARS,	$8 TO $14

BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth Sts.

KEEP'S DRESS SHIRTS,
Cheapest in America, quality unsurpassed.

KEEP'S patent partly-made dress shirts, 6 for $6; less than 6, $1 25 each.
Can be finished by any little girl. Cost less than to buy the material, viz.:
3 yards Wamsutta muslin at 13c..........39c.
1 fine linen bosom, (3-ply, all linen)..........60c.
1 pair fine linen cuffs..........25c.—$1 24.

KEEP'S Custom Shirts, made to measure, 6 for $9, usual price $18.
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Wamsutta muslin. Best Irish linen in all of Keep's shirts. Samples of bosoms, with directions for self-measurement, mailed free to any address.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st., No. 500 Broome st.
Retail store, No. 571 Broadway.
We invite every gentleman and every economical wife or mother to send for samples and compare with the best shirts. The result will be surprising.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE ATTENTION TO A CHOICE SELECTION OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Wraps, Dolmans, Sacques, &c.

Both imported and of our own superior manufacture, in SILK, SICILIENNES, CASHMERE, DRAP D'ETE, CLOTHS, &c., now on sale and opening daily.

We will continue the sale of a large invoice of CASHMERE and DRAP D'ETE SACQUES, JACKETS, CAPES, FICHUS, DOLMANS, &c., at an IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICE.

WELL-TRIMMED GARMENTS at $8, $10, $11, to $25; half former price.

ALSO,

WALKING JACKETS, in fine Basket Cloths, at $5 to $8; LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

☞ THE FIRM GUARANTEES EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED BY THEM TO BE IN STOCK, AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammer-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

AMERICAN SILKS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the increasing demand for

American Silks,

So celebrated for their indestructible qualities, a separate counter has been assigned for their exhibition and sale, to which we invite the

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.

We will offer on MONDAY, MARCH 20, a large invoice of

BLACK AND COLORED
Satin-Finish

"Cachemire Ristori,"

Manufactured on French looms, and having the HIGH LUSTRE and beautiful finish of imported silks.

THREE DIFFERENT QUALITIES IN COLORS,
At $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
BLACK SATIN FINISH,
At $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3.

These silks will not catch the dust nor lose their superior lustre in wearing.

Samples forwarded on application to all parts of the country.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th st.

Ribbons from Auction.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

ARE NOW SELLING

NO. 9 RIBBON at 12c., worth 20c. per yard.
NO. 12 RIBBON at 16c., worth 25c. per yard.
NO. 16 RIBBON at 18c., worth 30c. per yard.
ROMAN SASH RIBBON, 7-inch, at 50c., worth 75c. per yard.
ROMAN SASH RIBBON, 6-inch, at 40c., worth 65c per yard.
ROMAN NECK RIBBON, No. 9, at 10c., worth 20c. per yard.
GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, 7-inch, at 80c., worth $1 per yard.
GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, 6-inch, at 60c., worth 90c. per yard.
PLAID SASH RIBBON at 18c., worth 35c. per yard.

ALSO,

A full line of all the new shades in BASKET and FROSTED Nos. 12, 16, and 30, with the SILKS to match, for BONNET and HAT TRIMMINGS.

All colors of SATIN for ROSETTES.

NOVELTIES in NECK TIES, FLOWERS, HATS, &c.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION DAILY.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

CARPETS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.
Also,
AN ENTIRE STOCK FROM AUCTION
at
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 50 per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 per yard.
INGRAINS, from 50c. per yard.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM

ONE DOLLAR

PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
ABOUT HALF PRICE.
CURTAIN NET and COTTAGE DRAPERY,
CRETONNES, REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZES, &c
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c
ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, (all widths,)
at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,

Nos. 183 and 185 6TH AV., one door below 13th st.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE ATTENTION TO A LARGE INVOICE OF

LYONS AND ITALIAN SILKS,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, PURCHASED RECENTLY, AND NOW OFFER THEM AT THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:

150 pieces plain POULT DE SOIE at $1 25, worth $1 50.
250 pieces plain GROS GRAIN at $1 50, worth $1 85.
100 pieces plain GROS GRAIN at $1 65, worth $2.
75 pieces plain GROS GRAIN at $2 25, worth $2 75.
75 pieces plain GROS GRAIN at $2 50, worth $3.
75 pieces plain GROS GRAIN at $3, worth $3 50.

ALSO,

FANCY SILKS.

TAFFETA GRISAILLE,
TAFFETA RAYE COULEUR,
TAFFETA QUADRILLES,
TAFFETA MILLE RAYE,
QUADRILLES DIEUX-TON.
At 65c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 10, and $1 25.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BROADWAY & TWENTIETH ST.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH st., New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Spring season on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND competent book-keeper a good place; can give best references, and will loan, on good security, to his employer, $4,000. Address BOOK-KEEPER, No. 205 East 48th st., City.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SEASONABLE DELICACIES.

To the luxuries of the Lenten season the pious *gourmet* can now add trout. On Wednesday the prohibition against trout-fishing—a prohibition which extends annually from Sept. 15 to March 15—was removed, and the markets have already shown some fine specimens of the article, although the larger part of the supply on hand just now comes from Canada, and may, of course, have suffered somewhat in flavor by transportation in ice. We should be glad to receive from some experienced readers a few receipts, suggested by home experience, as to the ways of cooking this delicate fish. The methods for which standard receipts are in existence are known as *à la Chambord*, *à la St. Florentin*, and *à l'Espagnole*, and we shall make room for them in default of simpler instructions; but as nothing is more valuable than the teachings of practical housekeepers, we prefer awaiting enlightenment from that source. While trout is the most important novelty in the market, other Spring products are appearing. New butter of this year's make may be had; and strawberries from Charleston and Florida, although still commanding high prices, are already more accessible, the supply fast growing larger. This is also the case with Florida green peas and with most *primeurs*. Really seasonable dishes, it should be remembered, go as far toward making a first-rate dinner as elaborate preparations and the finest of wines.

RECEIPTS.

GOOD PICKLES.—Having had twenty years' experience in preparing vegetable articles for family use, I find the only reliable way is to pick them when small and place them in a strong solution of salt—the stronger the better, as salt preserves them—the press just heavy enough to keep them under the brine. When you wish to prepare them for the table, always pour over them boiling water, changing twice a day, and when not too fresh place them in a stone jar, cover them with good cider vinegar, and let them stand on the back part of the stove until hot, then place them in a dry, cool place and you will never fail having good crisp pickles. All kinds of acids spoil good pickles.—ELIZA.

ANTI-CROUP CONTRIVANCE.—To mothers whose children have the croup: First get a piece of chamois skin, make it like a little bib, cut out the neck and sew on tapes to tie it on, then melt together some tallow and pine tar; rub some of this in the chamois and let the child wear it all the time. My baby had the croup whenever she took cold, and since I put on the chamois I have had no more trouble. Renew with the tar occasionally.—E. V. M.

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—One-half ounce spirits nitre, one-half ounce tincture pepper, thirty-five grains quinine, one pint of brandy. Take a wineglassful three times a day, one-half hour before meals. If for a child give only one-half the quantity.—R. A. M.

FIG PUDDING.—Half a pound bread crumbs, half a pound figs, six ounces of suet, six ounces brown sugar; mince the figs and suet nicely; a little salt, two eggs well beaten, nutmeg to taste; boil in a mold four hours. Serve with wine sauce.—CAPTAIN.

FRENCH JUMBLES.—One pound sugar, one-half pound butter, five eggs, flour enough to mix so as to roll out nicely; flavor with two tablespoonfuls vanilla; before rolling the dough sprinkle the board with powdered sugar; roll very thin and cut with biscuit-cutter.—IMOGENE.

NEW-JERSEY BLANC MANGE.—In three pints of sweetened cream (or milk) put one ounce of Russia isinglass and a little salt; place it over the fire and stir the isinglass until dissolved, then boil it well; it will not taste so rich if only scalded; flavor and strain into a pitcher; stand the pitcher where it will keep hot and all the sediment will settle; pour carefully into forms that the sediment may not darken the ornaments. If peach water or almond is used for flavoring put it in after boiling. The peel of a lemon and stick cinnamon boiled together in milk is very pleasant.—O. H.

ORANGE JELLY CAKE.—Juice and rind of two oranges, thickened with powdered sugar, stir in one package of desiccated cocoanut, leaving enough to sprinkle on top layer; four eggs, half a cup of butter, two cups sugar, one cup of water, and flour enough to make the batter bake as for jelly cake; spreading the dry cocoanut on top layer.—IMOGENE.

CLAM SOUP.—Twenty five clams, opened raw and chopped fine, add three quarts of water; boil them one half hour, then add a pint of milk, one onion chopped fine, thicken with butter and flour; beat three eggs in the tureen and pour your broth over them boiling hot.—YANKEE.

STOCK FOR SOUPS, SAUCES, &C.—Cut all the meat in rather small pieces from a shin of beef weighing ten or eleven pounds and put into a large pot with a small slice of ham or bacon, four large onions, three carrots, one large turnip, one leek, half a head of celery, several sprigs of parsley, a sprig of thyme, a bay leaf, a small handful of salt, four cloves, six whole black peppercorns, two large tablespoonfuls of butter, and half a cup of cold water. Set it on a brisk fire, and stir frequently to prevent its burning. Let it fry for fifteen or twenty minutes, or until the juice from the meat and vegetables begins to thicken, then add seven quarts of cold water and the bones of the shin. When it begins to boil set it far back on the fire, where it will simmer very slowly, and skim it very often; it will need six hours; strain it very gently and carefully through a very fine wire sieve into a large bowl, taking care not to bruise the vegetables in the sieve as that would make it muddy. In the morning skim off the fat, and if the weather is cold you will have a clear, firm jelly, with a delicious flavor. For any kind of clear soup, heat, add Italian paste or vermicelli, or finely cut vegetables for Julienne soup.—REFORM.

MOTHER'S OLIE-KOEKS.—One pound butter, one of sugar, one quart milk, four or six eggs, teacup baker's yeast; mix flour sufficient for soft dough; cinnamon or nutmeg, one teaspoonful; let rise all night; next morning have your lard more than boiling hot; pinch off pieces of dough; put in four or five raisins; roll in ball, and let fry brown; stick fork in; if it comes out clear, they are done.—M. S. D.

NUT CAKE.—One and one-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter, three-fourths cup of sweet milk, two cups flour, whites of four eggs, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar, one large cup of walnuts or hickory-nuts.—SISSIE.

MOCK PLUM PUDDING.—One cup finely cut suet, one of dried currants, one-third cup of molasses, two-thirds cup of milk or water, one teaspoonful allspice, cloves, and cinnamon mixed, three cups of flour; mix well and steam three hours.—H. E. M.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—To one quart of scalded milk add five tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, three tablespoonfuls of maizena or corn starch, one cup sugar, one cup milk; to be eaten the same as boiled custard.—ANNA.

TO MAKE WEDDING CAKE.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, nine eggs, one pound of flour, three pounds of clean currants, two pounds of stoned raisins, one-half teacup of wine or brandy, from one-half to three-quarters pound of citron, one grated nutmeg, some mace and cinnamon. Rub the butter and sugar together; when light, add first the yolks then the whites of the eggs—the yolks and whites of the eggs to be beaten separately—then put in nearly all your flour, keeping out just enough to dust your raisins and cement them; cut your citron in such slices as you like, and put as you put the cake in the pan; after mixing your fruit in the cake grease a four-quart pan carefully, line it with clean straw paper, a little grease (butter) on the paper; put your cake in and bake, in not too quick an oven, for it burns easily. After it is baked take it out of the pan, paper and all, and let it cool. The next day, to keep it fresh and moist, put it back in the pan, or in a tin cake-box, and keep it tightly covered.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one please send me a receipt for making à la mode beef, and oblige—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of your lady readers please give me a good receipt for black bean soup?—ABBIE.

Can some of your subscribers answer the following questions: 1. Which is the best way to keep new linen in case one does not wish to use it for a few months—washed or unwashed? 2. How to make cider vinegar.—A YOUNG WIFE.

Will some one kindly furnish receipt for making baked apple dumplings, such as are got at the Stacey House, New-York?—TRENTONIAN.

Will some of your contributors give me a receipt for waxed floors, such as one sees in France? By so doing you will oblige an old subscriber.—BROOKLYN.

Will one of your readers of the "Household Department" favor me with a receipt for cooking shad-roe, and oblige?—ITZIE.

As we live in the far interior, where it is impossible to obtain fresh ocean fish, will some of your lady readers inform us of the nicest way to prepare for the table salt-pickled fish such as salmon, mackerel, whitefish, &c., and oblige a lover of fish?

Will some one of your correspondents please tell me how to make chocolate in a proper chocolate-pot, and to froth it nicely?

Will some one give me a good receipt for rye-bread?—COLORADO.

Please furnish me with a receipt for plain molasses-cake, with or without ginger, and a receipt for crullers, and oblige?—D. A. R.

Will some one please furnish a receipt to make pie-crust, and inform me which make the best apple-pies, cooked or raw apples? Also a receipt how to make plain sugar-cake, and corn-cakes like the bakers make, and oblige?—M. C.

Would some lady oblige a young housekeeper with a receipt for making fine light bread, made with hop yeast, and quantities of ingredients used, with the number of loaves? Also, a receipt for wafers, such as are used to disguise medicine in, and greatly oblige a subscriber of the TIMES?

A subscriber would like to know if there is any means of mending rubber boots and shoes?—J. D. P.

Will some of your readers please tell me how to make clam fritters? Also, how to make good veal gravy with milk?—H. E. M.

Will you publish full directions for boning a turkey?

Will some of your lady readers please inform me how to cook salsify—vegetable oyster? if more than one way state it. Also, how our mothers of fifty years ago made old-fashioned country short-cake.—AN OLD BACHELOR.

Please call through your Household Column for receipts for coloring Easter eggs in fancy devices and oblige many subscribers.—F. E.

Will some one kindly tell me of something to mend glass and China, and oblige—ABBY.

Will some one please inform me how to make macaroni, and also how to make macaroni soup, and oblige—E. S.

Please give a receipt for *omelette soufflée*.—F.

Will some contributor be kind enough to tell me how to shape rolls as bakers do and how they are cleft in the middle; also, how to make ice cream like the confectioners, most receipts having eggs which make the cream yellow while the bought cream is white. I would also like to know of a pretty way to make long curtains of Swiss muslin, and to be informed for what price I could purchase a pretty pair of lace curtains in New-York. Answers to the above will add to the many favors already conferred upon—ESTELLE.

ANSWERS.

WINES AT THE DINNER-TABLE.—There can scarcely be any limitation to the varieties of wines which may be served with a dinner such as a correspondent refers to, consisting of fourteen courses. On the other hand, the order of service is almost invariable. Chablis should be brought in with the oysters and sherry with the soup. Hock or sauterne accompany the fish and champagne or fine clarets the entrées and *pièces de résistance*. After the Roman punch which habitually follows, Burgundy goes with the game and Château-Yquem or Rudesheimer or Marcobrunner, if fine, or else Maderia should be drunk at dessert. Port wine, with the cheese, should be served last.

M. L. C.—How to make Welsh rarebit for four persons: One pound soft American cheese cut in small pieces, two tablespoonfuls of ale. Stir in a saucepan over a strong fire or alcohol lamp; add a lump of butter and a dash of pepper; the cheese to be stirred until entirely free from lumps and in a liquid state. Then serve hot on dry toast.—JOHN BULL.

SICK CANARIES.—The following treatment has completely restored a fine singer for me, which I quite despaired about, as he had been sick and silent for months: Leave off seed entirely. Make a paste of sweet milk and bread crumbs, throwing the crumbs into the milk while boiling, and stir until quite smooth; add a pinch of cayenne pepper, varied occasionally by some finely-minced clove of garlic; dissolve in the drinking water a little black currant jelly, a bit of fig, or half a potash lozenge. I used all of these and my bird is well; so to which the preference should be given I know not, though I incline to the jelly. It may take a long time to cure the bird, and if the trouble arises from hardness of the tongue it must be painted daily with strong borax water. If he sneezes, a little olive-oil must be gently put up the nostrils. He should have plenty of tepid water to bathe in, celery, sweet apple, or lettuce. But by no means hang him close to the window, the cold is too severe, even in a moderately warm room, for a bird in delicate health. Paste must be fresh daily.

SICK CANARIES.—If your correspondent "Espe" has not already tried for the canary bird that has been moulting a year, baker's sponge cake dipped in sherry wine, I would strongly recommend it. The bird will no doubt eat sparingly of it, but the remedy is excellent. I have known it in many instances to restore the voice and health of canaries after shedding eighteen months and two years. Birds often continue moulting from weakness, and a short time feeding them on the cake and sherry, in connection with their seed, soon shows a beneficial effect. I would also advise "Espe" not to give the bird any greens to eat, nor apples, while in the condition described. Canaries having asthma are relieved, and sometimes cured, by giving them a pap made of baker's bread boiled in sweet milk. In very bad cases remove their seed for a few days, and let them feed entirely upon it.—ADDIE.

AMERICAN CREAM.—Ingredients, one quart of milk, four eggs, one-half box of Cox's gelatine, one and a half teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Soak the gelatine in a little cold water twenty minutes; beat the yolks of the eggs and sugar together; let the milk come to a boil, then stir in the sugar and yolks, then the gelatine, then the whites of the eggs, (having been beaten to a foam.) Gently stir all together, add the flavoring, and pour into a mold to cool.—ABBIE.

POTATO SOUP.—Put three pounds of shin of beef or any scraps of meat or poultry or bones you may have, with a small slice of bacon or ham, in a saucepan, with three quarts of cold water, some salt, some whole peppers, two cloves, two onions, one carrot, one-half turnip, half a leek, some celery tops, and two sprigs of parsely, and let it simmer slowly for three or four hours, skimming occasionally; then add eight or ten raw, peeled potatoes, and when they are perfectly tender mash it all through a colander. Put it back on the fire, and, when boiling, add a small tablespoonful of flour, wet with cold water. Let it boil a few minutes, and then strain through a sieve. This makes a delicious, smooth, rich soup.—REFORM.

ORANGE MARMALADE, (Scotch.)—Score the oranges in quarters and peel them; carefully take off all the white pith, leaving only the thin, yellow rind, which put on the fire with plenty of cold water, and boil till they are soft; squeeze the oranges, keeping out white skin and seeds, using only the juice and pulp. Put it on the fire, with as many pounds of white sugar as you have of oranges, (weighed before they are cut.) When it has boiled a little while add the skins, which must be cut into straws or chips; boil until it jellies and the chips are cooked through and tender.—REFORM.

TO TAKE THE SQUEAK OUT OF SHOES.—Wet the soles thoroughly and then let them dry very slowly. The squeak is caused by being dried too quickly.

We have received the following address from the Dress Reform Committee in New-York, Mrs. H. O. Hutchinson, No. 15 East Fourteenth street:

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One pound sugar, one pound flour, half pound butter, six eggs, one large cup of milk, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one of soda, juice of a lemon. Beat yolks and whites together first, then the sugar; beat the butter in a separate dish and then add to the other. Take the milk, divide and put soda in one half and cream of tartar in the other; just before you put in the oven put both milks together. Bake one hour; mix the flour in after the butter.—TRENTONIAN.

RECEIPT FOR CHARLOTTE RUSSE FILLING WITHOUT GELATINE.—One pint of cream, sweeten and flavor; beat enough to dissolve the sugar; beat to a stiff froth the whites of nine eggs, add to the cream, beat again, put it inside of cake and set to cool; this makes a filling for two molds. I use one-half pint cream and whites of five eggs for one.—M. P. C.

ENGLISH MUFFINS.—To one quart of milk and water (luke-warm) add the whites of three eggs, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of brewers' yeast, no salt, and as much flour as will make it a very thin batter. Let it lie before the fire for an hour to rise. If too thin, add more flour. Make into small cakes and bake on the griddle.—E. G.

HIGHLAND SCONES.—To a pound of flour allow from two to four ounces of butter, or lard, as much hot milk as will make a dough of the flour, and two beaten eggs, if the cakes are wished to rise. Handle quickly, and roll out and cut in any shape or size wanted. Bake on the griddle or in a thick-bottomed frying-pan. Must be served hot and eaten while fresh.—MEG DODS.

For making zinc bath-tubs bright, use "Kitchen Crystal Soap."—ABBY.

TO CLEANSE BATH-TUBS.—If E. V. M. will have her zinc bath-tub cleaned with "King Soap," she will find it will keep bright. After cleaning, wipe thoroughly dry.—S. W.

TO BLANCH ALMONDS.—Put them in boiling water.—ABBY.

LEMON PIE WITHOUT ANY THICKENING BUT THE EGGS.—Mix together the grated rind of two lemons and the juice, (discarding the hard pulp,) nine tablespoonfuls of white sugar, the yolks of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and half a tumbler of milk; line a dinner-plate with rich crust, two layers on the edge; pour the mixture in and bake; while baking, beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding two even tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; when the pie is sufficiently cooked pour over the whites and return to the oven for a few minutes.—C. E. B.

CREAM CAKES.—Boil together half a pint of water and two-thirds cup of butter; while boiling stir in one and a half cups of flour thoroughly; let it then cool sufficiently not to cook the eggs, five of which are to be well beaten, and the whole mixed together; drop on tins a spoonful in a place, and bake in a very hot oven twenty or thirty minutes. It will make two dozen. For the cream boil a pint of new milk, stirring in, beaten together, two eggs with one cup of sugar and not quite a cup of flour; boil a little, stirring briskly; when cool flavor with lemon; open the cakes at the side with a sharp knife and pour in the cream.—C. E. B.

ANSWER TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.—An old housekeeper thinks the most effective way, without injury to the clothes by scrubbing, is to steep them in warm water for about half an hour, and use borax soap, rubbing it well on the most soiled parts; wash well in hot water and rinse two or three times in cold. I find the clothes whiter and sweeter than by any other soap.—E. C. J.

HOW TO MAKE FARINA "TOOTHSOME" AS A PUDDING.—Boil one quart of milk. When it comes to a boil sprinkle in gradually two even tablespoonfuls of farina; stir well until it thickens, then let it boil slowly about five minutes. Have three eggs well beaten up with half a cup of sugar, and stir in the farina and milk, also two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; salt to taste, and flavor with a teaspoonful of extract of lemon. Bake half an hour in a quick oven, eat warm, and you will find it a delicious dessert.—C. J. B.

OAT-MEAL GRIDDLE CAKES.—Take one cup and a half of oat-meal, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, one saltspoon of salt, and a piece of soda about the size of a pea. Stir all well together with cold water and let it stand a night. In the morning put one egg, one cup of milk, and enough flour to give it the right consistency of a batter; fry in a griddle with very little fat, a small piece of beef suet, which is the best to use.—S. C.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN.

The Little Valley (Cattaraugus County) *Republican* prints the following card:

ELLICOTTVILLE, March 13, 1876.

Editor of the Cattaraugus Republican:

There was a paragraph in the Cattaraugus *Union* of last week, giving the Albany *Argus* as authority for the statement that the commutation of Cool's sentence by the Governor was urged by the District Attorney, among others. It is a mistake, so far as I am concerned. I had nothing whatever to do with the commutation of his sentence. The Governor in no way notified me of any application to him to commute the sentence, and never consulted me or asked my opinion on the subject. The first information I received that the sentence was commuted was from common report. Yours, &c.,

W. G. LAIDLAW, District Attorney.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Col. John Meehan, Engineer on the staff of Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, has resigned.

Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside has been elected field officer of the New-England Battalion of the Centennial legion.

The drum corps of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was inspected by the Board of Officers of that command last evening.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, will give a grand military ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commander of the Second Brigade, has been elected an honorary member of the "First Division Staff Association."

At a recent election in the Twenty-first Regiment, Poughkeepsie, Lieut. Col. A. F. Lindley was elected Colonel and Adjt. Henry F. Clark Lieutenant Colonel.

Corp. William P. Talbot has been elected Sergeant, and Privates James S. Stokes and Walter S. Ballou Corporals in Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn.

At the election for Brigadier General in the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, last Thursday afternoon, Brevet Col. Ira L. Beebe, commanding Howitzer Battery, was elected to that office.

The American Off-hand Rifle Club held a meeting last Tuesday evening to make arrangements for the selection of a team to participate in the short-range matches at Creedmoor next Fall.

Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. T. V. Tuttle commanding, celebrated its fourteenth anniversary by a vocal and literary entertainment last evening at the regimental armory.

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Williamsburg, will hold an exhibition drill at its armory, in Calyer street, on Friday evening, May 5. "St. Elmo" Commandery, Knight Templars, has accepted an invitation to be present in uniform on that occasion.

Col. William R. Smedberg, formerly a Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, United States Army, and a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, has been appointed Inspector General on the staff of Brig. Gen. McComb, of the California National Guard.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, held a battalion drill and promenade concert at the State Arsenal last Monday evening. The non-commissioned officers of this command gave a ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms last Friday evening.

Capt. John Waydell, of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, and Lieut. George G. Hart, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, have passed the Brigade Examining Board. First Lieut. Fanning, of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, failed to pass the requisite examination.

First Lieut. Joseph Strauss, of the "Gardes Lafayette," who committed suicide last Thursday, will be buried with military honors from his late residence to-day. The members of the Garde are directed in orders to assemble at their armory, No. 71 West Fourth street, in full uniform, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Quartermaster Sergt. Barnie has been appointed Quartermaster of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, vice Booth, resigned. Lieut. Booth had performed faithful service in the command for twenty-six years, and his successor has been a member of the regiment for a period of eighteen years.

A new rifle club was organized at Syracuse last Monday night, bearing the title of Amateur Rifle Club. The following officers were elected: President, Austin C. Chase; Vice President, John A. Nichols; Secretary and Treasurer, Dwight H. Bruce. Executive Committee, Austin C. Chase, George W. Edwards, and James Manning.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Capt. James Douglas, of the late Eighty-fourth Regiment, against Inspector Gen. Woodward, held its final sessions on Monday and Tuesday last. The testimony was nearly all hearsay, and it is not believed that the charges were substantiated.

A special order has been issued from First Division Head-quarters directing the discharge of the following members of the Twenty-second Regiment, under the provisions of section 253 Military Code: Sergt. Frank Abbott, Company E; Privates Herman J. Bernhardt and Louis Bauer, of Company G; Private Frederick H. Lowerre, of Company H.

The Rod and Rifle Association of Jamaica, Long Island, held its annual meeting last Tuesday, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George H. Creed; Vice President, John Fleming; Secretary, S. S. Aymar; Treasurer, George W. Damon; Executive Committee, John M. Crane, Theodore Rogers, John H. Sutphen, J. P. Darcy, W. H. Elmendorf, and William S. Cogswell.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. G. D. Scott commanding, is under orders to parade by wings at the State Arsenal, as follows: Right Wing—Companies A, E, H, I and K, to-morrow evening; Left Wing—Companies B, C, F and G, Wednesday evening, the 29th inst. Non-commissioned staff officers will report at the same time and place. Lieut. Gibson, of Company F, has been elected Captain.

An election will be held in Battery K, Artillery, Lieut. Hoelzle commanding, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. John N. Heubner, on Wednesday, the 22d inst. This command held a mounted drill at the "Rendezvous" last Thursday evening, and will hold a similar drill at the same place next Thursday. Battery drills will take place at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Thursdays, March 23 and April 6.

Application has been made to Adjt. Gen. Townsend for the organization of a battalion to be known as the Eighty-eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Col. Michael Graham, a veteran officer in the late war, has the matter in charge, and has already recruited between three and four hundred men. The battalion paraded 140 men in four unequalized companies on "St. Patrick's Day," and held a ball at Landmann's Hamilton Park in the evening. A mass-meeting will shortly be called in the interests of the proposed regiment.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps of California are preparing an elegant badge which they propose to present to the active regiment in this City for competition at the Spring meeting at Creedmoor. The Seventh Regiment Battery of Artillery comprises a *personnel* of thirty men. The officers are: Captain, F. W. Houghton; First Lieutenant, Thomas Barrington; Second Lieutenant, George W. Rand. It has four howitzers, and has been drilling with much success on Saturday evenings for the past four months.

The work on the Third Division rifle range, Albany, is rapidly progressing, and the arrangements are being completed for a grand opening early in the Summer. The Board of Directors comprises the following officers: Major Gen. John F. Rathbone, Col. A. H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. R. S. Oliver, Tenth Regiment; Major E. Bowditch, Col. H. S. Alden, Gen. D. M. Woodhull, Major John D. Brooks, Major Frank P. Wright, Capt. W. E. Fitch, Capt. P. C. Bain, Lieut. E. D. Ten Broeck, Thomas H. Greer, and Clarence H. Corning.

Delinquencies and delays in forwarding returns and reports to the head-quarters of the Second Division have become so frequent that Gen. Dakin has found it necessary to issue orders censuring the several commanding officers in the Division. The order says: "Many instances have occurred in which commanders have displayed an utter want of knowledge in making up returns. The plea that the 'Adjutant is absent' cannot be entertained, as the commanding officer possesses the power to enforce the proper rendition of returns."

An election for Major was held in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, West Chester, yesterday, which resulted in the choice of Capt. John W. Coburn, of Company E. An election was also held for Captain in Company B, resulting in the promotion of Second Lieut. George H. Thompson. The latter is a good officer. He takes a great interest in rifle shooting, and is an active worker in the interests of the American Rifle Association. Companies C and B have been consolidated, the letter B being retained. A new company, commanded by Capt. Daniel Corcoran, will take the vacant letter "C." This regiment will go into camp at Glendrake Rifle Range during the coming Summer, instead of at Philadelphia.

At First Division Head-quarters the following acceptances of resignations have been received: Second Lieut. Henry S. Steele, of Company B, Seventh; Second Lieuts. F. W. Hofele and C. F. Shannon, Eighth Regiment; First Lieut. Charles Heizman, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Charles Tapping and First Lieut. W. P. Bogert, Twenty-second Regiment. Commissions have been received for First Lieut. John M. Amary and Second Lieut. W. B. Carrington, Seventh Regiment; Captain Julius Wohlebe, Eleventh Regiment; Capt. John Munro and First Lieut. D. E. Vannet, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Michael McGuire and First Lieut. Joseph Collins, Sixty-ninth Regiment; First Lieut. George A. Davis and Second Lieut. F. S. Belton, Seventy-first Regiment.

Division drills will commence in the Ninth Regiment next month, and will be followed by a series of wing drills. The company drills have been well attended and effective. Company F will hold a full dress drill at the armory next Tuesday evening, on which occasion the officers will appear in their new full dress hats and regulation swords. Company C, Capt. Tallman commanding, which holds the right of line, has been working hard at drill, and when the new squad is turned over to the company the men will form a well-drilled body. An election for non-commissioned officers was held in the latter company last Monday evening with the following result: First Sergeant, William H. Platt; ex-Capt. Homans, Fourth, and Corporal Earle, Fifth Sergeant. Sergt. Homans served with distinction in the war, in the Sixth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry and Fourth Artillery, United States Army. Drum Major Hill has resigned his position as armorer, and has been succeeded by Sergt. Andrew Donigan.

Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of this State, has issued a circular requesting all Brigade Inspectors to make personal inspection of the several armories in their commands for the purpose of providing proper facilities for the promotion of rifle practice. The Colonel maintains the opinion that the regimental "figure of merit" will depend more upon the average number of points made in "third-class" practice, and directs the Inspectors to endeavor to impress this fact upon the officers and men composing the organizations to which they belong. Commanding officers and Inspectors of Rifle Practice are also notified that the first day's practice in each division during the coming season will be devoted to the contest for "marksmen's badges" by such members as are now in the "first class," and that all who shall qualify on that occasion will be exempted from further rifle practice during the year.

The following recommendations having been made by the State Military Examining Board, have been approved by the Commander in Chief: First—That Col. E. J. Loomis be retained in the service in command of the One Hundred and Third Regiment, as his statements have been deemed satisfactory in the matter submitted to the board for investigation; second, that the commission of Second Lieut. William H. Finlay, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, be vacated for disobedience of orders in not appearing before the board for examination; third, that the commissions of the following officers be vacated, owing to their deficiency in tactical knowledge, which renders them unqualified for their offices: Col. Albert F. Smith, Forty-eighth Regiment; First Lieut. Frederick Fiesler, Twenty-eighth Regiment, and Second Lieut. James Peattie, Twenty-first Regiment.

The rifle tournament at Conlin's Gallery, No. 930 Broadway, for the benefit of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, is likely to prove a gratifying success, and it is expected that the amount realized by the matches will amount to a sum sufficient to defray at least one of the excursions of the hospital. There have been so far thirty prizes offered, and others are proposed. The matches are governed by a series of rules which are in substance, as follows: Distance, 110 feet; ten shots; rifles, 22 calibre; entrance tickets limited to 400; entrance fee, $1. Competitors, by renewing their entrance fees, may contest as many times as they desire. The targets will be numbered, and names, numbers, and the dates of the contests, will be duly recorded. No measuring will be permitted. At the close of the tournament the targets will be measured by a committee, specially chosen. In cases of "ties," the targets upon which shots are furthest from the centre will be counted last. The first prize will be the "St. John's Guild" medal, and other prizes will be submitted to the choice of the contestants.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held its second carbine match at the State Arsenal last Thursday evening. Following are some of the best scores:

					Total.
Lieut. M. Heldt	4	5	5	4	4—22
Corp. J. Weigold	5	4	4	4	5—22
Private A. Werner	4	4	4	5	4—21
Q. M. Sergt. Epple	5	4	4	4	4—21
Private J. Dillenburg	4	5	3	4	4—20
Surgeon Charles Nagel	5	4	4	3	4—20
Capt. Karl Klein	4	4	3	4	4—19
Bugler S. Stetzer	3	4	4	4	4—19
Private W. Müller	5	4	3	3	4—19
Private C. Stocky	4	4	3	4	4—19

This troop will hold mounted drills on Wednesday evenings, April 12, 19, and 26 at the "Rendezvous," No. 9 West Thirteenth street. The "marksmen's" badges were presented to the members of this troop by Capt. Klein last Thursday evening as follows: Capt. Karl Klein; Surgeon C. A. Nagel; Lieut. M. Heldt; Q. M. Sergt. Edward Muller, and Corp. Philip Merckel. Serg. Charles Appel has been reduced to the ranks for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The following officers in the First and Second Divisions have received commissions during the past month: Seventh Regiment, First Lieut. Edward L. Nicoll, Second Lieut. James L. Price, Capt. James C. Abrams, First Lieut. John M. Amory, and Second Lieut. W. B. Carrington; Eighth Regiment, Lieut. Col. F. A. Schilling, First Lieut. W. H. Carman, and Second Lieut. E. S. Bennett; Eleventh Regiment, Second Lieuts. N. Narvesen, John Fuchsius, and Henry Vanderwyck; Twelfth Regiment, First Lieut. W. H. Kirby, Capt. John Munro, and First Lieut. D. E. Varnet, Thirteenth Regiment, First Lieut. John P. Scrymser, Capt. S. B. Parker, Adjt. W. A. McKee, and First Lieut. Robert B. Hughes. Fourteenth Regiment—First Lieut. Alexander Barnie. Thirty-second Regiment—First Lieut. John Betterhauser: First Lieut. John Neger, and Capt. Carl F. E. Ritter. Forty-seventh Regiment—Second Lieuts. C. O. Olcott and Charles Crooke. Sixty-ninth Regiment—Capt. Michael McGuire and First Lieut. Joseph Connor. Seventy-first Regiment—First Lieut. George A. Davis and Second Lieut. F. S. Belton.

The right wing of the Seventy-first Regiment, Companies A, I, E, B, and G, Col. Vose commanding, will assemble for drill in fatigue uniform, with white belts, at the State Arsenal, next Wednesday evening. The following non-commissioned officers and privates have received discharges, owing to the expiration of their terms of service: Private Charles Regnault, Company C; Quartermaster Sergt. W. F. Waters, Corp. Maurice Lee, Privates Charles N. Beekman, Peter Eagan, Jr., and Thomas McGuire, Company B; Private William Jefferson, Company K; Private James K. Johnson and Henry Meserole, Company I; Corporal Eugene Seixas has been reduced to the ranks at his request. Private W. R. Mason, of Company F., has been transferred to Company F., Seventh Regiment. The following have been dropped from the roll: Drummer, John Frear, Privates W. H. Porter, F. L. Manchester, W. A. Bogert, E. J. Gill, James A. Selford, C. W. Brepson, John F. Carroll, Herman Schmidt, William Hill, L. L. Bouton, Joseph Mitchell, Isaac Bishops, Thomas J. Hackett, H. C. Borreixas, C. A. Crandall, and J. A. McLees. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination, and will be granted warrants: Sergeants, F. J. McDonald, Robert Dick, W. D. Sheldon, and Thomas S. Timpson; Corporals, J. C. Starck, J. M. Turner, E. A. Hathaway, J. H. Drummond, C. H. Sherwood, and Henry C. Smith. The Common Council has approved a new lease for three years of the armory occupied by this command, and the matter now awaits the action of the Mayor, who will doubtless approve the lease. A reception will be given by this command at the armory, next Thursday evening. The tickets for the entertainment were not distributed until Saturday, consequently but few people were aware that the affair was contemplated. If it is not a success, the blame will fall on the Music Committee, for not giving sufficient notice and distributing the tickets earlier.

The Twelfth Regiment will parade by detachments for drill at its armory as follows: Companies A, B, F, and G Monday, March 27; Companies E, H, and I, Tuesday, March 28. The entire regiment will parade in fatigue uniform for battalion drill at the State Arsenal on Monday, April 3. Commandants of Companies B and G will attend to guard details. Companies D and E will shortly be consolidated under the title of Company E. The resignation of First Lieut. Charles Heizman, of Company B, has caused many expressions of regret among his former comrades. He had been a faithful worker in the regiment for a period of ten years, and had endeared himself to his associates. He was enrolled in September, 1866; promoted Sergeant in September, 1867; elected Second Lieutenant in 1869, and First Lieutenant in 1871. Private business of an imperative nature rendered his retirement from the regiment necessary. First Lieut. Abe H. Herts, of Company F, has been temporarily detailed to command Company A pending the acceptance of the resignation of Capt. Victor Herb. An election will be held in Company G on Tuesday, March 28, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Second Lieut. W. H. Kirby. An amateur dramatic entertainment has been substituted by Companies B, F, and G, for the exhibition drill, previously underlined, at the Lexington avenue Opera-house, for Monday, April 17. The change was deemed advisable in view of the similarity of the entertainment contemplated by the regiment. The Board of Officers of this command has discarded the blue and white plumes hitherto worn, with the full-dress uniform, by the rank and file, and has substituted white acorn-shaped pompons similar to those worn by the West Point cadets. For the officers white plumes will replace the plumes now worn. Company D held its final meeting last Thursday evening, an elegant gold watch valued at $300 was presented to Capt. H. B. Smith by the members of the company. The presentation speech was made by Sergt. T. D. Wilson, who briefly reviewed the history of the company and expressed the gratitude of its members to Capt. Smith for his uniform courtesy and kindness to his command. The records of the company were presented to Sergt. John H. Wood. The company will maintain its organization under the title of "City Blue" Rifle Club, and will participate in the Spring matches at Creedmoor.

INTERESTING FROM COHOES.

The Cohoes *Eagle* of Friday has this curious statement: "Two sawyers in Burton's saw mill were cutting a log when suddenly their attention was attracted by the picture of a man's face, drawn perfectly in the grain of the log. The picture was of a man wearing whiskers all over his face, short and stubby, with the exception of his upper lip, which was clean shaved. The sawyers called the attention of their fellow workmen to the phenomenon and some of them who knew Tweed formerly immediately pronounced the picture on the log to be an exact drawing of the ex-boss. The news spread like wildfire through the village, and nearly every man, woman, and child in the village was soon on the spot. The log was taken into Mr. Burton's mill, where it is on exhibition, and the proprietor invites the curious to go and see it."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$13,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s. 72⅛	100 St. Paul Pref..... 81¾
1,000 N. Y. Co. 6s...115	100 do.......... 81⅞
1,000 Un. Min. Co. ⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 28⅛
100 Mich. Central..... 64¼	500 Erie Railway..... 19⅝
100 do.........c. 64¼	600 do.......... 19¾
100 do.......... 64⅜	1000 do.......b3. 19⅞
1500 Western Un...s3. 67⅝	300 do........c. 19⅞
1200 do.......... 67⅝	1200 do.......b3. 20
200 do.......... 67¾	1000 do.......... 20
200 do.......... 67⅞	2400 do.......... 20⅛
1000 do.......... 68	
2100 do.......... 68⅛	700 Lake Shore...s3. 64
1800 do.......... 68	500 do.......... 64⅜
300 Rock Island...... 110¾	800 do.......... 64⅛
200 Pacific Mail..... 21⅛	500 do.......... 64⅛
200 do.........c. 21	500 do........s3. 64
300 do.......... 21	200 do.......... 64⅛
700 do.......... 20⅞	100 do.........c. 64⅛
1100 do.......... 21	2200 do.......... 64⅜
800 do.......... 21⅛	600 do........s3. 64¼
100 do.......... 21¼	300 do.......... 64⅛
500 do.......... 21⅛	300 St. Paul......... 43⅝
100 do.......... 21⅜	100 do.......... 43¾
300 do.......... 21¼	100 do.........c. 43⅝
100 do.........c. 21⅛	300 do........s3. 43⅝
200 do.......... 21⅛	500 do.......... 43⅞
700 do.......... 21¼	100 do.......... 43⅝
50 Tol. & Wab...... 4¼	200 do.......... 43½
100 do.......b30. 4¼	100 Ohio & Miss..... 20⅞
50 do.......... 4¼	500 do.......... 21
100 do.........c. 4¼	200 do.......... 21⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.........12.122	$20,000 do.........12.119¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.........118⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........121⅞
12,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '65.........118⅝	15,000 do.........b. c. 121⅞
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. N.........119¼	2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........12.118¾
	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.........12.118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, O..... 43½	300 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 21¼
16,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 72	200 do.......... 21⅛
10,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 112	100 do........s3. 21
1,000 N. J. C. 1st. N.. 114½	300 do.......... 20⅞
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.......116	100 do.......... 20¾
30,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F.......88	700 do.......... 20¾
15,000 do.......... 88⅛	600 do........s3. 20½
1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 111½	1800 do.......... 20⅞
13,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, C. 112	400 do........s3. 20⅜
10,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 98¾	300 do.......... 20⅜
1,000 C. P. 1st, San Joa. Branch. 98	100 do.......b3. 20½
3,000 C. P. 1st, Cal. & Or. Branch.. 95	400 do.........c. 20⅜
5,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 91	100 do.......s15. 20⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. b. c. 103¼	100 do.......... 20⅛
23,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d. 80	1000 do.......... 20⅜
1,500 Alt & T. H. In. 74	100 do.......... 20⅞
1,000 C. P. & Ash O. 105	200 do.......... 21
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div..... 71	100 do.......... 21⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab 1st. 93	500 do.......... 21
1,000 R., W. & O. C. 1st. 97	200 do........s3. 21¼
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. b. c. 94	300 do........s3. 21⅛
36 Bank of Com..... 115	200 do.......... 21
50 do.......... 115¼	200 do.......... 21⅛
50 Fourth Nat. B'k. 87½	1200 do.......... 21¼
6 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 100	100 do.......... 21⅜
40 Met. Bank..... 128	400 Union Pac....b. c. 66
150 Del. & H. Canal.. 119¾	500 West. Union.b. c. 67⅞
50 do.......b. c. 120	300 do.......... 67⅝
10 American Ex..... 63¾	100 do.......... 67⅝
2000 Erie........b. c. 20	400 do.......s10. 67½
2300 do.......... 20⅛	1100 do.......... 67⅝
2100 do.......... 20¼	200 do.......... 67¾
2800 do.......... 20⅜	800 do.......... 67⅞
300 do.......b3. 20⅛	1600 do.......... 68
800 do.......b3. 20¼	200 do.......... 68⅛
1000 do.......... 20⅛	500 do.......... 68⅛
900 do........s3. 20⅛	900 do.......... 68⅜
400 do.......... 20⅛	1800 do.......... 68⅜
100 do.......... 20⅛	1600 do.......... 68½
100 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 43¼	2600 do.......... 68⅝
100 do........s3. 43⅛	100 do.......... 68⅞
100 do.......b3. 43⅝	300 do........s3. 68⅜
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 64⅛	500 do.......... 68⅝
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 64⅜	600 do.......... 68¾
100 do.......... 64⅜	1200 do.......... 68⅜
100 do.......... 64⅜	19 Cen. R. of N. J. b. c. 107¼
200 do.......... 64⅛	210 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 110⅞
100 do.......... 64⅜	40 do.......... 110¾
200 do.......... 64⅞	500 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 43¼
200 do.........c. 64⅞	100 do.......... 43⅜
300 do.......... 65	300 do.......... 43⅞
400 do.......... 65⅛	100 do.......b3. 43⅞
100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. c. 64¼	200 do.......... 43¾
100 do.......... 64⅜	300 do.......... 43⅜
1400 do.......... 64⅜	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pref.....b. c. b3. 82
600 do.......... 64⅜	300 do.......... 82
700 do........s3. 64⅜	100 do.......... 81¾
1200 do.......... 64¾	100 Tol. W. & W. b. c. 4
100 do.......... 64⅜	12 Rome, W. & O..... 50
600 do.......... 64⅝	125 Dub. & Sioux C... 77
5 do.......... 64⅜	9 New-Jersey........ 140
200 do........s3. 64⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 4¼
300 O. & Miss....... 21⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 105⅛	100 Mich. Central. b3. 64⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91	257 do.......... 64⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 103¼	50 do.......... 65⅛
3,000 Del. & H. R. '84. 110½	100 Union Pacific..... 66¼
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 116	40 do.......... 66½
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st... 93	100 Lake Shore...... 64⅛
41 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80	300 do.......... 64⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel... 19½	300 do........s3. 64⅜
500 Western Union... 68⅜	3100 do.......... 64⅝
600 do.......... 68½	100 do.........c. 64¾
300 do.......s60. 68	41 Ill. Central..... 102¾
900 do.......... 68¼	50 C., C., C. & I..... 57½
100 do.......... 68⅜	100 St. Paul......... 43¾
50 Amer. Ex....... 63¾	100 St. Paul Pref.... 81⅝
500 Pacific Mail.... 21⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..... 21
600 Erie Railway.... 20⅛	100 do.......b3. 21⅛
100 do.......b3. 20¼	100 Kan. & Tex....b3. 14
200 do.......... 20¼	100 do.........c. 14
700 do.......b3. 20⅜	100 do.......... 13¾
500 do.......... 20¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 Ren. & Sar. 1st....b. c. b3. 120	400 L. S. & M. S.....b. c. 64¾
100 Mar. a. p.....b. c. 8¾	1000 do.........c. 64⅞
100 Quick. Min....b. c. 18¼	400 do.......... 64¾
50 Con. C. of Md. b. c. 42	3000 do.......... 64⅞
700 West. Union.b. c. 68⅜	2000 do.......b3. 65
400 do.......... 68½	900 do........s3. 64⅞
100 do.......s60. 68⅛	400 do........s3. 64¾
1000 do.......... 68⅛	50 Ill. Central..... 103
300 do.......s60. 68	20 Chi. & R. I...... 111
600 do.......... 68⅜	100 do.......b. c. c. 110¾
100 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 21⅝	100 C., M. & S. P.....c. 43⅞
100 do.......... 21⅛	20 Chi., Bur. & Q..... 118¾
15 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 114½	100 Chi. & Alton...b3. 105
100 Erie R'y.....b. c. b3. 20⅜	20 do.........b. c. 105¼
1600 do.......... 20¼	200 Morris & Essex. b. c. 105½
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. c. 64⅞	20 do.......... 105½
100 do.......... 65⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 21⅛
300 do.......... 65¼	50 S. L., I. M. & S. b. c. 24½
7 Union Pac.....b. c. 66½	200 N. J. South....b. c. 1½
100 C., C., C. & I....b. c. 58	100 Mo., K. & T....b. c. 13⅞
100 Clev. & P. G'd..... 96½	100 do.......... 13½

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 71⅞	200 Lake Shore...b3. 64⅞
5,000 R. & S. 1st. b3. 120	1000 do.......... 64⅝
10,000 Union P. 1st.. 105¼	100 do.......b3. 64¾
1,000 do.......... 105	300 do........s3. 64⅝
3,000 C. P. L. Grant. 103	200 do........s5. 64¾
5,000 St. P. 1st, I. & M. 94	40 do.......... 64⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 93	400 St. Paul......... 43⅜
2,000 C. P. Gold bs.. 108¼	200 do.......... 43⅞
100 Pacific Mail..... 21¼	100 do.......s20. 43
400 do.......... 21⅛	100 do.......s10. 43⅛
400 do........s3. 21	700 do.......... 43⅛
200 do.......... 21	300 do.......... 43⅛
400 do.......... 21⅛	200 do.......b3. 43
500 Western Un...s3. 68⅜	100 do.......... 43
800 do.......... 68⅜	100 do........s3. 42⅞
400 do.......... 68¼	200 do.......... 43
900 do.......... 68⅛	100 do.......... 43⅛
100 do.......s15. 68	200 do.......... 43⅜
700 do.......... 68⅛	200 do.......... 43¼
200 do.......... 68¼	100 do.......... 43¼
300 do........s3. 68⅛	300 St. Paul pref.... 81⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 86½	100 do.......... 81⅝
400 Erie Railway.b3. 20⅜	100 do.......b3. 81¾
100 do........s3. 20¼	200 Ohio & Miss..... 21
2100 do.......... 20¼	100 do.......... 20⅞
900 do.......b3. 20¼	100 do.......... 20¾
100 Michigan Central. 65	100 do.......b3. 21
100 do.........c. 65	20 Morris & Essex.. 105½
600 do.......... 65⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 14⅛
100 C., C., C. & I...s3. 58	200 do........s3. 14⅛
100 Union Pacific..... 66	
100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 4	

SATURDAY, March 18—P. M.

The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a loss in reserve of $1,162,325. The surplus reserve is reduced to $12,831,275. The large decrease in some of the items is partially explained by the absence from the present statement of the figures of the Bank of the State of New-York, which were included in the previous return.

The following is the statement of the New York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	March 11.	March 18.	Differences.
Loans	$270,748,400	$263,866,700	Dec. $6,881,700
Specie	23,139,800	22,369,400	Dec. 770,400
Legal tenders	47,629,500	45,608,100	Dec. 2,021,400
Deposits	227,102,800	220,584,900	Dec. 6,517,900
Circulation	16,697,700	16,483,300	Dec. 214,400

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was tame, the transactions being smaller than for many days past. The sales aggregated 130,000 shares, of which 37,000 were in Western Union, 27,000 in Erie, 25,000 in Lake Shore, and 19,000 in Pacific Mail. In the early dealings the market was firm, and prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ ₽ cent. except in the case of Pacific Mail, which fell off from 21½ to 20⅜ under a free pressure to sell. There was a slight reaction toward 1 o'clock, but a recovery subsequently took place only to be followed by a reaction toward the close. Western Union rose from 67⅝ to 68⅞, closing at 68⅛. During the afternoon there were frequent sales of the stock on both short and long sellers' options, at a concession of ⅛ to ½ ₽ cent. from the price in the regular way, which had a depressing effect on the market. Erie advanced from 19⅝ to 20½, Lake Shore from 64 to 65, and Michigan Central from 64¼ to 65¼, the reaction at the close being ¼ @ ⅜ ₽ cent. St Paul, common, rose from 43¼ to 43⅞, fell off to 42⅞, and closed at 43¼. The preferred ranged between 81⅝ and 82. Pacific Mail was irregular, declining to 20⅜ at the first call, later recovering to 21⅝, and reacting to 21@21⅛. The changes in the remainder of the list were insignificant.

The money market was somewhat irregular in its course to-day, the rate for call loans having fluctuated between 3 and 7 ₽ cent. The highest rate was paid during the afternoon, and the lowest at the close, when lenders were anxious to obtain two days' interest until Monday.

The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $400,000, making a total for the week of $3,000,000.

The foreign advices reported a further gain of £11,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day. The London market for securities was dull and steady. Consols closed at 94¼ @94⅜ for money and at 94½ for the account; 1865s (old) at 105¼, 1867s at 108, 10-40s at 106, and new 5s at 106. The rate of discount in the open market is 3⅜ @3½ per cent. for three months' bills. The gain in specie by the Imperial Bank of Germany, for the week, was 16,053,000 marks. The sterling exchange market was firm on a very moderate business, the demand having been checked by the early closing of the European mails. Prime bankers' bills sold at $4 86½ for long and at $4 90 for short. Gold opened at 114½ and soon declined to 114⅜, to which figures all business was confined. The rates on gold loans ranged from 4 per cent. interest for carrying to flat. The specie shipments to Europe were somewhat larger than expected, amounting to $850,000, all gold coin.

Government bonds were fairly active during the morning, but in the late dealings the market was dull. Prices showed no special change. Railroad mortgages were firm in tone. The St. Paul and Pacific issues were most conspicuous in the dealings. State bonds were dull. District of Columbia 3.65s fell off to 71⅞. Bank shares were steady. Commerce sold at 115@115¼, against 115 yesterday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

Gold receipts	$680,617 88
Gold payments	200,295 90
Gold balance	45,910,853 78
Currency receipts	570,858 18
Currency payments	763,275 63
Currency balance	35,181,329 91
Customs	224,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅛	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121¾	121¾
Bills on London	$4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	113⅞	113¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾
Pacific Mail	21½	21⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	43¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	81¾	81¾
Lake Shore	64⅛	64¾
Chicago and North-western	43	43¼
Chicago and North-western Pref	64	64⅛
Western Union	67⅝	68⅛
Union Pacific	66½	66¼
Toledo and Wabash	4	4
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119½	119½
New-Jersey Central	107	107¼
Panama	137	137
Erie	19⅞	20¼
Ohio and Mississippi	20¾	20⅞
C. C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4⅝
Harlem	143½	143
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¾	18½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	28½	28½
Michigan Central	64⅛	65
Illinois Central	103	103
Missouri Pacific	14½	14⅛

The extreme range prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	20½	19⅝	27,400
Lake Shore	65	64	25,200
Wabash	4¼	4	600
North-western	43⅜	43⅛	400
North-western Preferred	64⅛	64⅛	200
Rock Island	110⅞	110¾	640
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅞	42⅞	8,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	82	81⅝	1,200
Pittsburg	96½	96½	100
C., C., C. & I.	58	58	200
Delaware and Hudson Canal	119¾	119¾	200
Michigan Central	65¼	64⅛	3,825
Dubuque and Sioux City	77	77	125
Union Pacific	66¼	66	500
Morris and Essex	105½	105½	200
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	28½	28½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅛	20¾	2,100
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14⅛	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4¼	4	200
Western Union	68⅞	67⅝	37,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	19½	19½	100
Pacific Mail	21⅝	20⅜	18,800
Quicksilver	18¼	18¼	100
Union Mining Company	⅞	⅞	1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	86½	86½	100
Kansas and Texas	14	13½	500
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1½	200
Total			129,790

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126⅞	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅞	122⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s 1865, registered	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅝	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123½	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	123½	124
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	118¾	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅛	118⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $25,000 for interest, and $29,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,044,000
Gold balances	983,191
Currency balances	1,127,848

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$61,899,419
Currency balances	2,917,784
Gold exchanges	3,067,020
Gold balances	594,445

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$446,604,087
Currency balances	23,527,706
Gold exchanges	33,528,740
Gold balances	5,746,504

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883... 32	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87...117
Alabama 5s, 1886... 32	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...117
Alabama 8s, 1886... 32	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83...117
Alabama 8s, 1888... 32	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91...120
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 40½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17¼
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss 14	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 17½
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.. 14	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 55
Connecticut 6s...100	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O. 55
Georgia 6s... 95	N. C., c. off, J. & J... 43
Georgia 7s, new...104⅛	N. C., c. off, A. & O. 42½
Georgia 7s, Gold Bds. 106	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 10½
Indiana 5s...102	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9½
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877. 102	N. C. n. bds., J. & J. 9
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879. 102	N. C. n. bds., A. & O. 8½
Illinois War Loan...102½	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1.. 3
Louisiana 6s... 44½	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2.. 2⅞
Louisiana 6s, new... 44½	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.. 2½
La. 6s, new, Float. D. 44½	Ohio 6s, '81...105
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 44½	Ohio 6s, '86...110
La. 7s, Levee Bonds. 44½	Rhode Island 6s...108
La. 8s, L. Bds. 1875.. 44½	South Carolina 6s... 37
Louisiana 8s, 1910... 10	S. C. 6s, J. & J... 36
Mich. 6s, 1878-'79...104	S. C. 6s, A. & O... 36½
Michigan 6s, 1883...107	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 36⅝
Michigan 7s, 1890...109	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 40
Missouri 6s, due '76. 101	S. C. 7s of '88... 37½
Missouri 6s, due '77. 102	S. C. Non-fund. bds. 4½
Missouri 6s, due '78. 102½	Tennessee 6s, old... 43
Missouri 6s, due '79. 103	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 41⅛
Missouri 6s, due '80. 103	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.. 41⅛
Fund. Bds., due '94-5. 104¼	Virginia 6s, old... 34
L. B., due '81 to '91 inc. 103½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 34
As. or Univ. due '92. 103¼	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 74¼
Han. & St. Jo., due '76. 101½	Va. 6s, x mat'd coup. 67¼
Han. & St. Jo., due '86. 102½	Va. 6s, Cons., 2d se.. 40½
Han. & St. Jo., due '87. 103	Va. 6s, Deferred bs. 8⅞
N. Y. Reg. B'nty L. 104⅝	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924. 72
N. Y. Coup. B'nty L. 104⅝	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st...115	Cleve. & Tol. new bds. 105½
Alb. & Susq. 2d...112	Cle., P. & A. old bds. 105
Alb. & Susq. 3d...102	Cle., P. & A. new bds. 105
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s. 48	Detroit, M. & T. bs. 101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.. 33¾	Buffalo & E. n. bs... 102
Ches. & O. ex coup.. 32	Buffalo & S. L. 7s... 105
Chic. & Alton 1st...116	L. Shore D. bs...106
Chic. & Alton Inc...107	L. Shore C. C. 1st...106
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 104	L. Shore C. C. 2d... 99
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c., 1st. 114	L. Shore C. R. 2d... 99
C., B. & Q. Con'd 7s.. 110⅛	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902. 106½
C., R. I. & Pac. 1st. 7s. 109½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F. 114
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 6s '95. 98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 105½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n. 114	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 106
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C. 112	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 103
Cen. R. of N. J. B. C... 109¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s Subs... 103
Lehigh & W. B. Con. G. 96½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 101¼
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D. 98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R. 120
M. & St. P. 1st 7s G. R. D. 100	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85. 113
M. & St. P. 1st, L. D. 102½	Harlem 1st 7s C...120
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. 88	Harlem 1st 7s R...120
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 88	North Missouri 1st.. 93
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 98	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 98¼
M. & St. P. C. S. F.... 88	Ohio & Miss. Con... 98¼
Chic. & N. West. S. F. 106½	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 78¼
Chic. & N. W. In. bds. 104	Cen. Pac. G. bs...108
Chic. & N. W. con. bds. 103⅛	Cen. Pac. S. J. B... 98
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bds. 95	Cen. Pac. S. A. bs... 110⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 103½	Cen. Pac. L. G. bs... 98½
Chic. & N. W. cou. g. bs. 93½	West. Pac. bs... 101¼
Iowa Midland 1st 8s. 97½	Union Pac. 1st... 105⅝
Galena & Chic. Ex...105	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 103
Peninsula 1st Conv...100	Union Pac. S. F... 90½
Chic. & Mil. 1st...101	So. Pac. R. Bs. of Mo. 70
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F. 111	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 93
C. C. C. & I. C. M. bds. 100	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 78½
D., L. & W'n 7s, Conv. 119	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st. 116
Morris & Essex 1st. 119	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d. 108
Morris & Essex 2d...108	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d. 105½
Morr. & Ess. 7s, '71.. 110	Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S. F. 110½
Morr. & Ess. 1st C. G. 108	Cl. & Pitts. 4th. S. F. 103⅜
Erie 1st, extended.. 110	Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 53⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79...102	R. W. & Ogden C. 1st.. 97
Erie 3d 7s, '83...102¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 101
Erie 4th 7s, '80...103¼	Alton & T. H. 1st...106
Erie 5th 7s, '88...105½	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 91
B. N. Y. & E. 1st '77. 92	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 74
B., N. Y. & E., L. bds. 92	Belv. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.. 92
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, conv. 78½	Tol., P. & W. 1st, E. D.. 87
Cedar F's & Minn. 1st. 90	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 93
Ind., Bl'n & W'n 1st 35	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.. 71
Ind., Bl'n & W'n 2d.. 12	Tol. & Wab. 2d... 65½
Mich. So. 7 ₽ cent. 2d. 103½	West. Un. bds. 1900 C.. 99
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ ct. 109	West. Un. bds. 1900 R. 99
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...107¼	

And the following for City bank shares:

America...150	Manhattan...147
American Exchange.114¼	Market...112½
Butchers' & Drov's'.134	Merchants'...117
Central National...100⅛	Metropolitan...128
City...300	Nassau...103½
Commerce...115½	New-York...125
Corn Exchange...131	Ninth National... 80
First National...200	North America... 95
Fourth National... 88	Oriental...170
Fulton...150	Phenix... 95⅝
Gallatin National...130	Republic... 81
German American.. 78½	State of New-York. 30
Hanover... 70	Union...146
Import's' & Trad's'.190	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	103½	103⅝
City 6s, New	109	109½
United Companies of New-Jersey	140¼	140⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	56½	56⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44½	..
Northern Central Railroad	..	38¼
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	..	105⅝

The following table shows the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

March 14—Steamer Tybee, San Domingo—American gold	$2,000 00
March 15—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—English silver coin	500 00
March 16—Steamer Crescent City, Havana—American gold	60,140 00
Spanish gold	119,374 00
March 16—Steamer Klopstock, Hamburg—Silver bars	64,167 87
March 16—Steamer Klopstock, London Silver bars	125,000 00
Gold bars	30,000 00
Mexican dollars	3,088 00
March 16—Steamer Klopstock, Plymouth—French gold coin	17,000 00
American gold	100,000 00
March 16—Steamer Klopstock, Paris—American gold	50,000 00
March 16—Steamer Klopstock, London—Silver bullion	21,200 00
March 17—Bark Magdalena, Ciudad Bolivar—American gold coin	5,000 00
March 18—Steamer Periere, Havre—American gold coin	100,000 00
March 18—Steamer Weser, Southampton—American gold coin	100,000 00
March 18—Steamer Celtic, Liverpool—American gold coin	350,000 00
Total	$1,140,371 87

The following are the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company for the second week in March:

1876	$119,000
1875	108,700
Increase	$10,300

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE WOULD CALL the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the SYRACUSE, GENEVA and CORNING RAILWAY COMPANY. These bonds are a first mortgage upon the road, issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile. THE FALL BROOK and MORRIS RUN COAL COMPANIES of PENNSYLVANIA guarantee to ship not less than 400,000 tons of coal per annum over the road, and to retain and deposit the amount required to meet the interest and sinking-fund in the FARMERS' LOAN and TRUST COMPANY, whether the above amount of coal has or has not been shipped during the year. The object of the road is to furnish coal direct to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and the various cities along its line. The above-named COAL COMPANIES have for several years furnished between four and five hundred thousand tons of coal to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY for its own use. THE MAJORITY of the CAPITAL STOCK is owned by the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, which corporation controls the road.

We offer a limited number of these BONDS at 95 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price without further notice.

Full information furnished on application, either personally or by letter.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON, Bankers,
No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 18—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; do. Preferred, 30.

1 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@3⅝ ₽ cent., which is ½@⅜ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 94⅜ for money, and 94½ for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 17½.

3 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money, and 94 7-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Erie Railway Shares, 17¾.

BERLIN, March 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of specie to the amount of 16,053,000 marks.

PARIS, March 18—5 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25 f. 23c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,900 bales all American; futures firmer and partially 1-16d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-32d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery at 6½d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 9-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 17-32d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 19-32d.; do., do., July and August delivery, at 6 21-32d. Provisions—Cheese, 62s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 53s. 9d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles and 55s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,200 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., July and August delivery, at 6 11-16d.

3:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6½d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 21-32d.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, March 18—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. ₽ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, March 17.—Coffee unchanged.

A BRUTAL PHYSICIAN.

The following remarkable statement appeared in the Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Thursday: "A pauper by the name of John Swamburne, an Englishman by birth, lived in the town of Washington, in this State. He fought at the battle of Waterloo, and was wounded in the head. He always believed and said that he had the bullet in his head. Some four weeks since Mr. Swamburne died, and a physician asked permission of the Selectmen to examine the head of the deceased, to discover if the theory of carrying the bullet therein was correct. Permission was given. The body was placed in a coffin, which was carried into the church, to remain over night, for safe-keeping. The body was in the hands of the sexton. The next morning the physician came to the church and told the sexton he had permission to cut off the head, which he did in a most bungling and awkward manner, and, putting it into a pail, carried it to his office, and told the sexton to bury the body. After dissecting the head and failing to find the bullet, he caused the head to be returned to the church, and as the body had been buried he told the sexton to bury it. The sexton asked, 'Where shall I bury it?' The doctor replied, 'At his feet, and when Swamburne goes through purgatory he can turn a summerset and catch his head!' The sexton, acting on this suggestion, buried the head, as it was placed in a bag by the doctor. The people were indignant, and had the body disinterred and the head placed in the coffin and the completed corpse properly buried. It is understood that legal steps are to be taken in the premises."

A TENNESSEE VOLCANO.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* prints a letter from Sevierville, Tenn., March 14, which contains these statements: "On Wednesday last, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., several persons in this neighborhood witnessed a meteor passing over Sevierville, from the east due west, and, after disappearing behind the western hills, some ten minutes, there was a wonderful rumbling in the western direction. Some are of the opinion that it was caused by its explosion, while others think it was an explosion of the burning mountains in Tuckaleechee Cove. Reports are current that there is a mountain full of fire up there, and it is causing considerable excitement among the people up in Wear's Valley and Tuckaleechee. It is said the rumbling is wonderful, and sometimes shaking the earth for several miles around. It seems to be similar to the Bald Mountain excitement. We will try to get the particulars and give them in our next. The reports are that there are about two acres on fire, and the earth is bursting and tearing up, and large balls of fire have been seen shooting up of various sizes and in different directions. So it was with the meteor, which appeared like a ball of fire, passing almost directly over Sevierville."

CHICAGO WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE MORE RECENT DISCLOSURES.

DEATH OF GEN. WEBSTER, THE COLLECTOR—CONFESSIONS OF REHM AND HESING—ANOTHER BATCH OF INDICTMENTS—POPULAR FEELING IN REGARD TO THE LATE COMPROMISE—MR. BRISTOW'S PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 16, 1876.

The whisky trials which were to have begun last Tuesday were postponed till to-morrow (Friday) by the adjournment of the United States Court in deference to the memory of Gen. J. D. Webster, the Collector of Internal Revenue, who died Sunday morning after a brief illness, and at the age of sixty-five years. Though Gen. Webster was not an officer of the court, this adjournment was universally conceded to be proper, since he had been conspicuously efficient in working up the prosecutions against the ringsters, and as he was in every respect a model public officer. Had it not been for Webster it is doubtful whether the Chicago Whisky Ring would have been laid bare in all of its deformity. It was his pluck and uncompromising hatred of personal and official dishonesty that spurred on the hunt for thieves, no matter where the scent started or where it led. His long residence in Chicago and intimate acquaintance with the local as well as the official bearings of the prosecution were valuable aids to his good intentions, and while he lived he permitted no faltering nor compromising. No man, unless it be Dyer, of St. Louis, has so thoroughly caught the spirit of these prosecutions as conceived by Secretary Bristow and carried out by Solicitor Wilson. His appointment to the Collectorship when the crusade began was one of the best evidences the President has furnished that he was heartily in sympathy with the prosecution, for no man knows better than Gen. Grant the reverence for integrity, the horror of fraud, and the unflinching nerve which were characteristic of Webster. He was for a time during the war chief of Grant's staff, and during Grant's administration had been successively Assessor of Internal Revenue, then Assistant Treasurer at this point, and finally Collector. He assumed the duties of the latter office and resigned the easier and pleasanter position in the Sub-Treasury at the express desire of the President. His record as well as his personal appearance and manner constantly suggested the proud title of the Chevalier Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*. It was he who defeated the most subtle device of the Ring, which undertook by specious misrepresentations to poison the mind of the President against the Secretary of the Treasury, create dissension between them, and so change the policy of the prosecution as to deprive the Government of the most important evidence it had obtained. When this plan became apparent, Webster started for Washington immediately, and he returned a few days after with the assurance that the prosecutions should be continued as they had been begun, and that there would be no interference with the Government officers at this point. A little later the Attorney General sent to the District Attorney here a formal notice that his previous letter to District Attorneys was not meant to disturb in any manner the arrangements of the Chicago prosecution. There is reason to believe that it was Gen. Webster's personal influence with the President, and the implicit confidence which the latter felt in his judgment and honesty, that averted the threatened breach which at one time seemed likely to leave this work of reform but half done. The spontaneous testimony from all sides to this man's superior character, and the unusual display at his obsequies this morning, ought to encourage men to be honest for the reward of an unsullied name.

THE REHM COMPROMISE.

The sensation of the day is the alleged Rehm compromise, the exact details of which cannot be known, of course, until all the prosecutions are finished and the sentences fixed. It is pretty generally understood, and I believe not denied by the Government authorities, that Rehm is to be let off with a large fine (the sum is stated at $50,000) and a nominal jail imprisonment in return for what purports to be a full confession of Rehm's connection with the Ring, and the implication of certain officials not yet indicted to whom money had been paid. The terms accorded to Hesing are of the same nature, except that Hesing's fine will be much smaller—probably $10,000, which is as much to him as $50,000 is to Rehm. It is understood that Rehm confesses that he levied contributions on the distillers to the amount of $70,000, but that he claims all this money was used in the two political campaigns of 1872 and 1874. He has in a little book, which is now in the hands of the Government, recorded what he pretends is an accurate account of the money which he collected and the disposition made of it. It is also said that his statement implicates ex-Supervisor Munn and his assistant, Bridges, (who, with the former Deputy Collector, Hoyt, ran away yesterday,) ex-District Attorney Ward, and ex-Collector Wadsworth, who held the office during an interregnum of a few months between the death of Irwin (whose share in the frauds closely resembles that of the deceased Ford, of St. Louis) and the appointment of Webster. It is not stated that Rehm's confession has implicated Farwell, with whom Rehm has for many years been on terms of the closest intimacy, but it is not understood how the use of the money for political purposes could have implicated Ward and not Farwell, as they were both candidates for Congress at the same time, and Rehm's interest in the latter was certainly greater than in the former. This and other mysteries will only be cleared up by the disposition of all the cases in open court. Some fourteen or fifteen new indictments were brought in yesterday by the Grand Jury now in session, but they were mostly of Storekeepers and Gangers, who are naturally regarded as small fry when there are so many big fish being caught. This makes three separate batches of whisky indictments. The first consisted of thirteen distillers, whose subsequent confessions led to the indictment of the second batch, which included Rehm, Hesing, and Hoyt; now the confession of Rehm has led to the indictment of the third batch, of whom there are more to come.

It is proper to say that the announcement of the compromise with Rehm has occasioned a great deal of popular indignation, and at present it certainly looks like a serious error into which the Government officials have been betrayed, and which has been sanctioned at Washington under a misapprehension of the relative importance of Rehm as an example, owing to the conspicuous position he held in the community and the "influence" which he has assumed in party affairs for many years past. Though not holding a Government office, neither is his offense that of a distiller. Though nominally an outsider, he really dictated the control of the revenue service, and levied black-mail upon the distillers to any extent he saw fit. He is thoroughly an abandoned and demoralized wretch. He has been the manipulator of Grand Juries; the protector of gamblers, in his former capacity of Chief of Police; the power in primaries and conventions; the dictator of Gangers and Storekeepers—transferring, removing, and appointing them as he pleased; the promoter of all that is vicious in politics, both local and national; the controller of the City Council—conceiving and carrying out all manner of jobs; and, in a word, the head and front of the political corruption of the time, and the terror of all the subordinate political scoundrels. Silent and sphinx-like, his power has not been disputed, and he has used it to demoralize every branch of the public service which was necessary to his purposes, and to accumulate a vast personal fortune. The full bearing of all this may not be known in Washington, but it is known and appreciated by everybody in Chicago, and there is no disguising the fact that public sentiment is outraged at the thought that Rehm is not to be punished to the full extent of the law. His escape with a comparatively light punishment (for a fine of $50,000 to him is not more than a fine of $50 would be to some of the miserable and impecunious gaugers) will counteract the moral effect of convicting a score of obscure underlings; and it will be impossible to remove the impression that it was his money that secured him his escape from the penitentiary.

It is proper to state the argument of the Government officials in bringing about this arrangement, which I learned from one of the Government counsel to-day. The Government position in this matter, he said, is that it must first protect and purify its own service; that the local abuses and sufferings which the Chicago people lay at Rehm's door cannot enter into the Government's consideration of his case; that his statement implicates others who held office under the Government, and who might otherwise have escaped, and that the terms are by no means easy or favorable to Rehm. The reply of Chicago people to this is that Rehm's implication of a man like Deputy Supervisor Bridges, or Hesing's testimony against Deputy Collector Root, is very much like a whale vomiting up a minnow, and that, while the Government was fishing with tigers' tails, it might better have dragged in the whales. Another answer is that Rehm is a man whom those familiar with his career would not have believed under oath, and that his statement of his using all the assessments he made on the distillers for political purposes is not worthy of credence. Still another is the objection forcibly urged by the late Collector Webster, before sickness forced him to leave his office, viz.: That even if Rehm did actually use the money for political purposes, it was none the less stolen from the Government, and represented vast amounts in addition which were stolen under the *carte blanche* which these assessments assured the distillers. I have heard, within a day or two, that Gen. Webster, before his death, finally joined in a telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending, along with the other Government officers, the acceptance of Rehm's statement on the terms tacitly agreed upon, but this is so decidedly in conflict with the latest opinion Webster expressed in Rehm's case that, if he did so, it must have been with a knowledge of some revelations more important than have yet been made public.

A SAMPLE OF "CROOKED" WHISKY.

The hope of the people of Chicago is that the prosecution of the cases that may yet be tried—though they have now dwindled down to very few—may reveal the untruthfulness and incompleteness of Rehm's confession in such manner as to justify the Government in setting aside any conditional terms that may have been made to Rehm, and in bringing him to trial, conviction, and adequate punishment. There is one transaction, for instance, which is likely to be brought to light, and which shows that Rehm did not use for "the good of the party" all the money which he forced the distillers to contribute to him. This is the alleged "loan" of $40,000 to Hesing just previous to the campaign of 1874. Of this it is understood that Farwell contributed $5,000 on consideration that Hesing would withdraw his son as a Congressional candidate against Farwell. Ward, also a candidate for Congress at that time from another of the Chicago districts, is said to have contributed $5,000 to this loan, Rehm advancing the money for him on his [Ward's] notes. The remainder—$30,000—is understood to have been assessed on the distillers by Rehm. Now, this fund, if it was raised, was not for political purposes. Moreover, Rehm is said to have taken Hesing's notes for the amount which the distillers contributed, and if Hesing had paid these notes it is not likely that Rehm would have redistributed the money among the distillers from whom he extorted it, but rather that he would have put it in his own pocket. The money is supposed to have been advanced to Hesing to help him out of his financial troubles, and he has never sufficiently recovered to return it.

The Government was in undoubted possession of sufficient evidence to convict Rehm, Hesing, Hoyt, Root, "Buffalo" Miller, and the others in the second installment of indicted ringsters. Had it brought these men to trial, and the trials been prosecuted with the same vigor and discretion as the St. Louis trials, it is fair to presume that the evidence would have drawn into the vortex, one by one, all the others who had a guilty connection with the Ring. As it is now, there is a large public sentiment fairly represented by a leading citizen of Chicago, who sent a communication a day or two ago, over his own signature, to a Chicago newspaper, in which he stated the case something as follows: Suppose there are six guilty men. The first secures immunity by "squealing" on the second, the second on the third, the third on the fourth, the fourth on the fifth, and the fifth on the sixth. Then the sixth runs away. Now, has any guilty man escaped? It is certain that the Chicago prosecutions are assuming too much of this aspect, so far as the public is admitted into the progress of the cases. There are even rumors that money has been used to bring about the alleged compromise. These rumors are irresponsible, but they show the drift of public thought.

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE PRESIDENCY.

One of the most serious results of the popular discontent with the reported compromise in Rehm's case is the alienation in part of a strong and growing sentiment in Chicago, and in the territory which Chicago influences, in favor of Secretary Bristow as the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Not that any one imputes to him any unworthy motive in sanctioning the arrangement which is supposed to have been made on Rehm's behalf, but because it has now the appearance of a serious mistake, and it is the first one that has been made in these whisky prosecutions throughout the country. The admiration which Mr. Bristow has excited has been not only on account of his personal devotion to reform, which has prompted these prosecutions, but also for the indomitable pluck and excellent judgment which he has shown in their management. The people who have looked favorably and even enthusiastically upon Bristow's candidature are the intelligent, upright, and non-political citizens—that is, those whose single interest is in the improvement of official morals and the honest administration of the Government. This class of people in and about Chicago could not readily forgive the escape of Rehm from full and condign punishment if he is guilty of the charge for which he has been indicted, and which there is every reason to believe is true. Mr. Bristow would share the penalty of this popular dissatisfaction in so far as he consented to that which has caused it. The pronounced sentiment of Chicago would not fail to have a decided influence throughout the West, which, not understanding the matter in detail, would only conclude that the prosecution of the whisky thieves had been incomplete and partial.

Aside from this incident, the final result of which cannot be determined until all the Government cases shall have been made public, there is no question but the Bristow feeling has been growing at a rapid rate within the past few weeks, and that he is relatively stronger and Blaine relatively weaker than a month ago. There is a growth and an intensifying of the same sentiment which was expressed by the Union League of New-York a couple of weeks ago to the effect that the Republicans must nominate a man at Cincinnati who has not been either directly or indirectly associated with any of the corrupt practices and tendencies of the past few years. While this feeling has not operated openly against Mr. Blaine, (since there is no reason for bringing his name into any such association,) it has operated openly and decidedly in favor of Bristow, who is known not to have had any such association. The Belknap exposure only strengthened this feeling, and again served to bring Bristow's career out in bold relief, and to his great advantage. What is true of Chicago and Illinois in this regard is also true, I have reason to believe, of Cincinnati and Ohio. The Hayes movement in that State, I learn from trustworthy advices, is not regarded in any other than a complimentary light, and, if certain influential counsels can prevail, even the idea of a complimentary vote for Hayes will be abandoned, and in that case Mr. Bristow's name would certainly be presented as Ohio's candidate. That would look very much like his nomination.

THE BLACK HILLS.

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTED SEEKER FOR GOLD.

The Georgetown (Col.) *Miner* prints a letter from Wilfred Herrick, written at Custer City, Feb. 22, which says: "After a long, tedious, and cold trip, we arrived at this place. I visited the surrounding claims of Custer and Hill Cities, situated on French and Spring gulches. Found numerous claims opened to bed rock, and have taken the pains to prospect several of the best known of them, selecting 'pay dirt' carefully from bed rock, and have found an average of about one 'color' to the pan, and so fine that it would not exceed from fifty cents to $1 a day to the man if faithfully worked. I have met several Colorado miners who have been here for the past three months; one of them, Mack James, who is well known in your county, tells me that he has yet to see anything that will pay day's wages. In Cheyenne I heard that James Allen had brought in $1,000 in dust from his claim in Spring gulch, situated about eight miles below town on what is known as Montana bar; so to this claim I hastened, and found two men working for Allen, who had an eighty foot bed-rock tunnel run. I prospected this claim carefully, taking an average of the pay-dirt, and found an average of one color to the pan. Claim owners are trading claims, when they can get a chance, for flour and bacon. So much for 'mining.' This portion of the country has a soil of great richness, with a scarcity of water, however, the surface being rather flat. What mountains there are set alone in parks, and are rather hills than mountains. The timber is very fine, indeed; a great portion of the pine will cut three lengths of 15-feet logs without trimming a limb. The grass has already come up, there being no snow. I think I shall start home soon."

ANOTHER DOLEFUL STORY.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* prints an extract from a letter written by a young man, son of a citizen of St. Paul, to a friend who was contemplating joining him at the Black Hills. The letter is dated Custer City, Black Hills, Dakota, Feb. 26, and says: "I have been here some days. Thus far I am very unfavorably impressed with the Black Hills. This gulch has been represented as being the best paying in the Hills, and no gold is being taken out. This morning I start for the extreme northern part of the Hills, and if I do not find any better prospects there, then I shall return to Colorado, which I think is a great deal better country than the Black Hills. Disappointed miners are returning home every day, but the stampede to the Hills continues, there being about two thousand men now in this region. Custer City is a live town of about four hundred inhabitants, has a dance hall about to be opened, gambling-houses, whisky shops, and a great many desperadoes and hard cases. Go slow about coming this way. The Indians are bound to make trouble. The have stolen ninety-eight horses since I came here. I have not slept in a house or cabin since Feb. 7, and have had a tough time. Coal-oil butter and the same grade of bacon are good grub in this country. The distance from Cheyenne to the Black Hills is the longest 300 miles I ever traveled. Our party consisted of six teams and twenty men. We were so well organized that the Indians did not trouble us. Our party were all miners and pioneers except myself."

RENT IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec *Mercury* of Wednesday last says: "While THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Boston *Globe*, and the Montreal *Witness* all say that there is a reduction of from ten to thirty per cent. this year in the rents of all kinds of buildings in their cities, the Quebec proprietors have increased their demands from ten to twenty-five per cent., and in some cases we know of to seventy-five per cent. in the two past years. Some speculators have burned their fingers in real estate, tenants preferring to live in the country rather than pay such high rates, and, as a consequence, we hear of a large number of houses in the city unlet."

A DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

SERVANTS VERSUS MISTRESSES.

QUESTIONS OF WORK AND WAGES—HOW THE PARLOR REGARDS THE KITCHEN AND HOW THE KITCHEN RESPONDS—FREE AND EASY CRITICISM AND ABLE PLEADING FROM BOTH SIDES.

THE EMPLOYERS' SIDE.

TOO FOND OF DRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to say in reply to the advice of "Murray Hill No. 2" that I should pay to the servants the $2 a month which she assumes I must pay to the intelligence office, that I have not paid $2 in ten years to intelligence offices, nor as much as $2 per annum for ten years past in advertising. In fact, I seldom change my servants, and they seldom desire a change. Furthermore, she says that "in living out is the only opportunity servants have to lay by a little sum in case of sickness or old age." This is true, and it is likewise true that, as prices are now, $8 and $10 a month are sufficient to clothe servant girls suitably and still leave a liberal margin for the savings bank. It is because these girls are ambitious of appearing in bonnets and dresses that in style and general appearance rival those of their mistresses that they desire the large wages they have been receiving. For those who are content to dress suitably and becomingly and with presenting a "respectable appearance," one-half or two-thirds the present wages are sufficient, and this, too, with a snug balance in the savings bank in testimony of their good sense and economy.

MURRAY HILL.

COMBINE AND CONQUER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We venture to think that the rule by which "Fair Play" would govern would hardly stand the test of being made to work "both ways." He overleaps himself in his zeal in behalf of the servant girls. He recommends fewer servants at high wages, &c. We should say that it were more humane to give good homes to as many as one can afford to keep at reduced wages, on the principle of the half-loaf being better than no bread, which latter would be the condition of most of them were they now turned adrift. That the wages paid to our house servants for the last ten or fifteen years have been too high, admits of no question, and that the effect upon them has been most demoralizing is equally certain. As a rule, they dress better than their employers, making it quite a necessity for the casual observer in the street to note by which door of the house they emerged from or enter, in order to determine which is the mistress or which the maid. There must be some concerted action on the part of house-keepers in regard to this matter of wages, a few individuals cannot work this much-needed reform. Who will suggest a way to effect it?

M.

NOW OR NEVER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If employers should adopt the plan of engaging and paying servants by the week, it would save some trouble and disputes as to time, and enable employers to discharge at any time, saving perhaps for a week or two, the presence of an unpleasant servant in the house, or paying for the full month.

If employers can not in these times pretty much manage wages, establish rules, and compel compliance with them, another opportunity so good never will occur; but the real fact is that half the employers do not know what good service is or what good servants are, and have not an idea how to go to work to oversee and improve their servants and their service, so that we may safely conclude they do not deserve any better fate. But the other half—let them oversee, examine carefully "characters" and previous employment, establish rules for their house and compel compliance, make their engagements by the week and pay weekly, and I think they will find an improvement. One thing is very plain to my experience, that any servant having a savings bank account is the better servant, more saving and will do more work, entertain less company, go out less, and save more than one who receives her wages and spends half the first "evening out."

I admit one-half the servants are dirty, lazy, and dishonest, but I hold that it is the fault of employers that they are so. This class can be "run out" of the market in a month if employers will set their minds to the task. Then run out intelligence offices.

C. A. M.

MUST BE KEPT DOWN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to add my mite, in the hope that an uprising of an intelligent, earnest, and hitherto imposed upon community may have a fair hearing and a just redress, and that by the united sympathy and expression of the people there may be a concerted action among housekeepers, or, in fact, any persons dependent upon the services of hired help, to bring around a reform in more ways than one.

There is no class of working women so well paid and so comfortably cared for as house servants. Take, for instance, servants in private families. When they have good comfortable accomodations provided for them, food just as nice as the family use, and plenty of it, where (as it is too often the case) they have control of all the delicacies of the table, in fact they fare just as well as the family, by whom a large income is required to sustain the necessary expenses. Besides all these comforts they enjoy various privileges which they could not possess otherwise employed. Now these same servants have their wages paid regularly, and they live without the slightest responsibility whatever, enjoying all the comforts of their employers, not looking for cheap lodgings as poor sewing girls are obliged to do to endeavor to keep starvation from their doors. These same girls, so comfortably situated, do not appreciate the privileges or blessings they are possessed of, but will, by their utter lack of interest, and slack method of accomplishing their duties, often lose their situations, and really seem to prefer to sit around in intelligence offices or answer advertisements, and thus run the risk of getting much inferior positions and throwing themselves out of homes that they might retain for years if they conducted themselves as becomes them. I am earnestly opposed to this high rate of wages. The cost of dry goods (which is all they have to expend their money for) is reduced to such an extent that double the amount can be purchased for the same amount of money that could have been two years since. Provisions, house rent, coal, gas, and all the necessary attendants of housekeeping are as enormously high as ever, and there is no other way for people to make "both ends meet" than to commence by reducing the wages of house-servants, which are exorbitant. Why should they not feel the necessities of the times as well as others? Nearly all people in the employment of others have had salaries cut down, and consequently unless people have an immense income such an outlay cannot be maintained. There are so few of this class of people that give an equivalent for what they exact, that it is still more aggravating. I have really come to the conclusion, by actual experience, that the lower wages you pay them and the more you keep them in subjection, the better servants they prove; for as soon as you give them any extra privileges, and treat them as a true lady would like to treat an intelligent being, they take a most decided advantage and try the experiment of "walking over you." Occasionally a servant is found who is sufficiently intelligent, and has the interest of her employer at heart, (as well as well as her own,) to deserve and appreciate kindness, and to do her duty faithfully and conscientiously, and in that way becoming almost indispensable to her employer. Such a servant nowadays is a rare jewel. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will agitate this question of a reduction of wages among house-servants; and if they do not choose to accept a fair remuneration for their services, let them suffer the consequences. There are thousands of servant girls out of employment to-day. Let any one visit the different intelligence offices in the City and see the crowds of girls, in every capacity, sitting there from day to day, and the self-same faces there. Besides, if you will read the advertisements of servants wanting situations, and see the same ones from day to day, you will realize the great surplus of girls out of places. The prices of wages must come down; it is inevitable, and the best way to bring it about is a concerted action among housekeepers to refuse to pay, under any circumstances, more than a fair remuneration for the amount of work exacted. In 1865 I had my household labor accomplished with one servant, thoroughly to my satisfaction in every respect, and paid $5 per month for her services. I lived in the country, where we had no conveniences which we enjoy at present. Now I employ two servants, with one less in family, with every possible advantage at hand, and pay more than double the wages to each servant, and they both consider they are nearly killed with excessive labor, and only manage to worry through just what they are obliged to without any further responsibility or interest, but when the month comes around, very ready to accept their high wages without the slightest intention of giving an equivalent. I trust we shall hear from others on this subject, and do not let the matter rest until we bring about a better condition of affairs.

"FAIR PLAY" No. 2.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest the different articles which have appeared in your journal of the last few days upon servant-girls and their exorbitant wages in this country.

In reply to the inquiry of one of them as to what the "luxuries are which they so unthankfully enjoy," I would mention meat at from twenty-five to thirty-three cents a pound, poultry, game, oysters, fish of all kinds, not to speak of pies, puddings, cake, preserves, and the best of tea and coffee. They not only feed upon these delicacies themselves, but frequently hand them out at the basement door to their innumerable friends and relatives. In regard to dressmakers, I would recommend to those who complain of their high prices and the want of time to make their own clothes a depository supported by charity at No. 143 East Thirteenth street, where they can be furnished with excellent ready-made under-garments varying in price from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece, and good calico dresses from $1 to $1 50 apiece. But I am convinced that the majority of servants would have ample time to make their own clothes in the evenings, after their work is finished, provided they would be contented to dress simply, as servants should, instead of wasting it in idle gossip and in the entertainment of their numerous friends, against orders, in the kitchen. In Europe I have had superior servants, French, German, and Italian, to whom I paid from $8 to $12 per month, and they were always neatly and becomingly dressed, and did not spend more than $20 per year in clothing, saving the remainder of their wages to live upon when they desired to retire from service. Moreover, they never presume to expect to fare as well as their masters, but were contented with dry bread and coffee without milk, for their breakfast, and simple soups, soup meat, one or two vegetables, beer or cheap wine, (which it is customary to give,) for their dinner.

P. S. G.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having for some time read articles in your paper with reference to the servant-girl question, I at last claim privilege of speech through the columns of your paper.

For twenty years I have been a housekeeper, during that time I have had many good and many very bad servants. At the present time I employ four. My waitress, who is rather more than careful about her own clothes, and rather less than careful about my silver and glass, informed me, after fair questioning, that she always dresses on $2 a month, sends $8 a month to her family in Ireland, and puts $2 a month in the savings bank. My cook, who cares little for God or man, says that she dresses on $8 a month and sends the rest to Ireland, and when she gets "ould, shure, and America its that must take care of herself." My laundress says she dresses on $9 a month and puts the rest in bank. My seamstress says she dresses mostly on my cast-off clothing, (and I assure you it is very little she gets,) pays $6 a year for shoes, and sends the rest to her mother in Kansas.

HORTENSE.

THE SERVANTS' SIDE.

SLIGHTLY ABUSIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hoping that you will be kind enough to allow a space in your columns for a few words in reply to the ladies or so-called ladies as "L. A. M.," who has presumed to speak so freely on the subject of servant-girls' wages and style of dress. I wish the writer of the article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 16th inst. would first learn to keep herself clean and neat, and employ her time in cleaning her filthy dresses by which she sweeps the filth off the streets. It would also be advisable for her to learn to do her own work, and not spend so much on office fees and other luxuries and vanities of this world, which I presume from her expressions in the paper she has not been long in possession of. "L. A. M." I can freely congratulate you and your equals on having thoroughly learned the art of scavengery. I also feel it my duty to say that there are still remaining in New-York some of our honest, noble-hearted ladies of the better class who sneer at your silly remarks. Respectfully yours,

A SERVANT GIRL.

BULLING THE MARKET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not agree with your correspondent in bringing down servant-girls' wages. Will "L. A. M." please inform me what extravagance girls can afford out of twelve or fourteen dollars per month? If goods are cheap now, there is more charged for the making them up than when they were dearer. Girls have to pay from five to ten dollars to get a dress made. I think they are at liberty to wear what they please, so long as they earn their money in an honest way. I think that the lady depends as much on the girl to get her work done as the girl does on her. I think the nurses are the most important. They have a mother's care resting on them, they have the least time for their repose, they are expected to dress well, and yet they receive the smallest wages for all their trouble night and day. The smallest wages a nurse ought to get is $25 per month. Some girls get that sum, but they have entire charge, in sickness and in health. This is not addressed to all employers, for some are very kind and thoughtful.

A CONSTANT READER.

REFORM THE MISTRESSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing that your powerful paper has a large circulation among the refined, and those who are blessed with a bountiful supply of the riches of this world, I take the liberty of appealing to your sense of justice and fair play to say a word in defense of that much-maligned, defenseless class the living-out girls, or those whose hard lot it is to struggle to put up with the insults, the meanness, the puffed-up, intolerant pride of many of those from whom they contrive to eke out a miserable but virtuous living in return for their services. That Murray Hill correspondent of yours who wrote the communication in yesterday's TIMES stating so much about the munificent though reduced salaries he or she is paying his or her help, would do well to think a little on the motto, "Put yourself in his place." How would Mr. or Mrs. Murray Hill like, if it were possible for them, to be compelled to work and slave all their lives and clo he themselves on a beggarly $12 per month? Not much, I would say. Now, Mr. Editor, and Mr. or Mrs. Murray Hill, the whole trouble and vexation and difficulty of obtaining faithful and honest help is almost entirely the fault of mistresses—their ignorance of the duties of housekeeping. Their domineering, overbearing pride has such a terror for the better and more respectable class of girls—who would gladly perform household duties were it not for the stigma attached to the hateful name of servant—that those girls crowd the stores and factories, if they are not compelled to do worse, rather than do the hateful thing of going to service to be trampled on by domineering task-mistresses. Why do masters and mistresses complain of incompetent, ignorant help, when they have made their service intolerable to the respectable, honest, and competent, and when every respectable father and mother must look upon it as their most sacred duty to keep their daughters from going out to service, cost what it will. Why will not mistresses treat their girls as human beings, flesh and blood like themselves, having feelings alike, and not as animals or slaves, and develop their better nature, and try the policy of kindness for once in their lives? If they would do this, they would have better help, and many of their sex who are on the broad road to perdition would never be there if to be engaged in domestic service were not the hateful, intolerant slavery which the girls look upon it to be. These are the real sentiments of thousands of girls who walk night and morning to stores, to factories, to sew, to do anything, to suffer anything, to starve, rather than engage in domestic service. When it shall come to pass that mistresses of households shall contrive to make their service attractive and encouraging to the girls who live with them, and take an interest in serving them, they will find the solution of this vexed question; for there would be thousands of the finest girls willing to engage in housekeeping who are now deterred from it solely on account of the reasons I have given, and who are forced to overstocked stores, or to involuntary idleness and to be dependent on friends.

C. JUSTICE.

A LEARNED COACHMAN TO THE RESCUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with a great deal of interest the letters published in your valuable paper upon "Servant-girls' Wages," and the exertions being made by the *habitués* of the parlors to reduce the salaries of these overtasked toilers. The reason given in some of the letters are most absurd. "L. H. C." desires a reduction of wages because "Merrimace" are selling at eight cents per yard and muslins at twelve and a half cents per yard. As the necessary expenses are thereby reduced, then down with wages. "M. W. L." follows in the same strain. It is just possible, Mr. Editor, that if we had at command a view of the situation in 1860, when "good servants were receiving $1 50 per week," we would find "M. W. L." and "L. H. C." without a child's nurse and it may be quite competent to do their own family cooking, and even "Murray Hill" in those days might have been well satisfied to occupy smaller quarters than a "full-sized house," and have been more economical than to require a cook and chamber-maid (by a kind of dualism made a laundress and waitress.) Even at this late date a bank account might be commenced with the savings if she would dispense with the services of some of her servants, (the cook and chamber-maid,) and place some of the "six in family" to attend to the household cares. If there are any females in that family, their dignity would not be lowered by making up beds; nor will they be less entertaining to gentlemen visitors if they are capable of making palatable bread.

A good servant girl is too valuable to be paid a pittance, while a poor servant girl would be dear at any price. My observation proves to me that where you will find a good servant you will find a sensible woman at the head of the household, and, per contra, where you can find a slatternly girl going about the house in shabby clothes you will see the mistress not quite so attentive to family cares as she might be, and too much disposed to throw all trouble from her mind by blaming the servants. Of course, it is much to be regretted that "working women" will attempt to rival in dress such wealthy people as "L. A. M.," for instance; but it is not fair that employers should insist upon their wearing calico or even "bleached muslin" continuously. As much of their knowledge is acquired in the homes of the wealthy, we cannot be much surprised if they be affected by the notions of addle-pated women with money at command, and expend a part of their wages in other goods than calico. In many instances their taste in dress is superior to the ladies of the family, and far more susceptible of cultivation. The luxurious living written of by your correspondents exists but in the imagination of the writers, for I am sure that people who are so anxious to parade their style of living are far too selfish to leave many of the luxuries for the servants. Neither is it at all probable that any family was driven to the precarious living of a hotel by the actions of servants; the cause might be looked for above the basement floors. It is true the servants might put their money in the savings banks, and I have no doubt many did so; if their experience is at all like mine it will not induce great confidence in the bankers, some of whom live not far from the apex of Murray Hill. The cases mentioned by "M. L. V." are very sad. I venture to say that no servant girl would refuse to give from her slender wages a part for the benefit of those poor women and families. "M. L. V." might more properly make an appeal direct to the public in their behalf.

In introducing school teaching into this question, I hope that "M. L. V." does not wish to compare the physical labor of the servants with a teacher's as evidence against the servants. Proof can be had to show that the proportion of incompetent teachers is not much less than the proportion of incompetent servants. That the servants are as well paid as teachers I deny; that any other class are as well paid as school teachers remains to be proved. I speak of New-York City teachers.

A COACHMAN.

THE FASHIONS.

NOVELTIES OF THE DAY.

NEW CUTS FOR DRESSES—CHILDREN'S SUITS—THE NEW MANTILLA BONNET—AN ACTRESS' TOILETS.

Now that the example of plain skirts has been given at evening reunions by the Parisian élite, why cannot the fair sex take a decided stand and do away with the absurd fashion of tying back and confining the skirts and the body with scarfs, which prevent all freedom of the limbs, and oblige a lady when in society to give all her attention to her toilet, as there are many attitudes, seated and standing, which cannot be assumed without detriment to the "set" of the dress. This change can only prove advantageous in every respect, as it is not only suited to handsome materials, such as velvet, brocatelle, and others, but also to sicilienne, cachemire, and all woolen goods. Among the most desirable shapes now in use are the princess dress, with Watteau plait; the baby dress, altogether plaited; the duchess dress, which is cut in princess shape in front, and in a basque in the back, with a plaited train, and the Louis XV. dress, with small back side pieces, princess train, and front piece made of another material.

A good way to vary the appearance of a low neck waist, whether of velvet, faille, or black satin, is to place underneath a black, cream-colored, or white tulle chemisette, slightly plaited. This chemisette is high in the back, and cut out square in front, with a ruching or ribbon confining the neck, and buttoning in front; it is trimmed around the neck with a ruching, and with velvet or ribbon corresponding in color with the waist; the velvet or ribbon must be narrow. From the very short sleeves fall Louis XV. tulle sleeves, shirred top and bottom, falling below in large plaits. Around the arms are three bands of velvet or silk placed on in bracelet form, the velvet or silk corresponding with that upon the neck; the highest is arranged like the heading of a plaiting. When the waist is freshened up in this way a pocket corresponding with the style of the waist is placed upon the skirt. It is made of the same tulle, which is plaited, and cut in a long handsome shape, and ornamented with strings and bows matching the trimming upon the waist.

In the lingerie line, open fichus are the order of the day. They have trimming taken tight around the neck. One example will fully explain this style: It consists of a large plaiting of blue broché, so arranged as to form the upper part of a waist, open, square and narrow at the top, and broad at the bottom. On the inside is a crêpe lisse plaiting, scolloped with pink silk. The fichu is completed by a neck piece made of two deep crêpe lisse plaitings placed on either side of a narrow band of pink faille. This neck piece surrounds the top of the fichu and buttons in the middle of the neck in front. This style was brought out two years ago, but without success; it is now, on the contrary, in very general favor. Black lace and tulle are very suitable for this purpose, with the fichu fastening in front under a bouquet.

A rich evening toilet is made of blue faille, cream-colored façonné and grenadine. The front of the skirt is trimmed with four narrow knife-plaited flounces in the two colors, alternating. The grenadine tunique is puffed and surrounded by bias bands of blue velvet. On the band up the side is a blue faille plaiting turning toward the front; another band, which runs across the front under the cream-colored faille waist, with a long basque, forms the second basque; in the back the basque is cut in a long point. The low neck is trimmed down the back with three points, the centre one deep and the side ones short. They are made of blue velvet. Around the neck on the inside is a lace trimming. The short sleeves are composed of blue velvet and white lace. The train forms a triple fold of façonné and blue faille, fastened where the tunique ends under a large blue velvet bow. A spray of variegated roses starts from the long point of the basque, in the back, where they are arranged in a bunch and placed on in festoons across the back; from the festoons fall three sprays. A bunch of the same flowers is placed on the back of the right shoulder.

A suitable Spring walking dress for a young lady from fourteen to fifteen years of age has a brown or black underskirt with two flounces. The cachemire tunique is either gray or sky blue, trimmed with galloon in the same shade, with diamond-shaped figures of gold or silver metal. The suit may also be made with blue galloon on the black skirt, with black diamond-shaped figures, or with similar galloon placed on the tunique. A faille scarf is taken around the waist, which is left to fall loose in front, and is tied on the side, in two loops, one of faille, the other of velvet. The Louis XV. paletot is tight-fitting, and ordered with galloon; the velvet sleeves have cuffs, formed of galloon. The collar is also of velvet. The gray felt hat, matching the suit, turns up on one side, where there is a wreath of fine flowers. The front is ornamented on the outside with loops of ribbon, corresponding in color with the sash, and a bunch of wheat.

A suit for a young miss to wear in a small company is thus made: The pekin skirt has a cream-colored grounding, with blue satin stripes; the lower part is trimmed with a plain blue gathered flounce. The blue tunique may be of faille or poplin, and is simply trimmed with a bias band of cream-colored faille or mohair. The neck is cut in oval shape, with a muslin front piece, trimmed with insertions and buttoning. Around the neck of the front piece is a lace frill. The oval opening is also trimmed with valenciennes. The pekin sleeves striped with satin have cuffs with crosswise satin bands, trimmed top and bottom with a faille ruffle. This dress may be made in any combination of colors of goods striped with silk, or all wool.

A déshabillé may be made in white basin and nainsook. The white basin peignoir is in princess form, surrounded by a deep nainsook plaiting. In the back is a Watteau plait of the same goods, surrounded by nainsook plaitings fastened on the upper part of the back. The centre of the border is raised over the side, forming several draperies under a navy-blue bow. Around the neck are nainsook plaitings placed heading to heading. The same trimming is down the front of the peignoir, with the addition of blue ribbon bows all the way up. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a plaited ruffle surrounded by a band of blue ribbon, with a bow on the outside. A cap to match is of organdie with a scolloped border made in one ruched piece in large plaits in front, which forms in the back a long, shell-shaped cape. Around the crown is a blue ribbon, and a bow adorns the side.

The only novelty in the bonnet line consists of a diadem of black velvet, fastened to a lace crown; from this depends a small black lace mantilla, with double points falling down the back, while the two other ends form mentonnières-barbes in front. On the top of the bonnet are bunches of wild pansies.

A becoming way of dressing the hair for a young lady is to part it down the middle in front, forming a flat bandeau, *à la Vierge*. A large braid surrounds the head on the back; in the centre of the braid are short curls; two longer curls fall in the back of the neck. Another style of dressing the hair is to crimp it in front and take it back, forming a large roll; some short hairs are slightly crimped over the forehead. The back hair is divided off in pieces crimped on the inside and arranged in irregular puffs; a twisted catogan puff is placed in the centre of the back, fastened by a ribbon bow. A curl falls on one side of the neck. The top and back of the head are dressed with flowers and feathers.

Another style of arranging the hair is to divide it in two parts; in the back these are taken up on both sides, then braided in broad braids and fastened in the middle of the head. The ends of the braids are fastened in the back under a ribbon bow. A curl falls over the shoulder. A more elaborate and more difficult way to dress the hair one's self is the Louis XV. style. It involves a bandeau russe in front and two puffs on the sides. The upper part of the back hair is arranged in puffs, which are crimped on the outside, and placed all over the back and top of the head, over a frizzle. The lower part of the back hair is crimped and taken up twice to form a projecting piece in the nape of the neck, and a large roll above. Hair enough must be left to make two curls to fall over the shoulder. On one side of the coiffure is a tea-rose with euran loops and a tuft of feathers, all in cream color. Golden beads are intermixed with the puffs on the side of the head.

The four toilets worn by Mlle. Croizette in Dumas' new play of "L'Etrangère" are well worthy of description. The dress in the first act is of cream-colored gros de Sicile, brocaded in a large design of flowers, ornamented with jet; it is plain in front, and arranged in large plaits in the back. The entire front of the dress is trimmed with a deep band of embroidery worked in beads. The waist is trimmed around the neck and border with the same bead embroidery.

The green velvet in-door suit in the second act is cut in princess shape, buttoning on the side, with three rows of small buttons. The gray tunique is trimmed with castilianne fringe, and raised on one side by a thick, rich cord; it falls in graceful folds over the skirt. The visiting dress in the third act is of an altogether different character, and, without being handsomer, has a more marked effect, the material being of ruby-colored velvet, with satin plaitings in the same color. The trimming consists of lace worked with very fine gold work and black fringe, which softens the gaudy effect of the gold. The ruby-colored bonnet matching the suite is adorned with gilded blonde. The veil consists of a tulle scarf finely worked with gold, and draped in front over the waist, almost constituting a garment of itself. The toilet in the fourth act is charming. The grayish pink skirt, brocaded in bunches of various colored flowers, is cut in the back in princess shape. The front is of pale pink taffetas, striped with white satin, and trimmed with white fringe. The two most beautiful dresses worn by Mlle. Sarah Bernhard are pale straw colored crêpe de chine, made a la Juive, with an oriental scarf confining the skirt through the middle, and a black velvet dress with a tunique entirely beaded with jet. The small paletot is trimmed with a band of black fur. The bonnet is also ornamented with jet and covered with the fashionable lace mantilla now used for bonnets.

WHAT A BLIND BOY SAW.

THE CURIOUS PEOPLE OF THE MOON AND HOW THEY CIRCULATE.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* of March 5 has a long account of a remarkable human phenomenon discovered in that city. The account is exceedingly "fishy," but exhibits an ingenuity which entitles it to consideration, and, indeed, it describes a phenomenon that can be imagined as not at all impossible. We give a summary of the statement for what it is worth. For some time, according to the *Call*, there have been rumors of a strange abnormal development of vision on the part of a lad named Johnny Palmer, who resides with his parents in South San Francisco. The boy is about nine years of age, and has been regarded by his parents hitherto as almost totally blind. On the evening of the 12th of December last the boy was in bed, and for some reason the curtains of an adjoining window had been removed. His parents were seated in another room, when suddenly they heard the child utter a cry, and, hastening in, beheld him sitting up in bed gazing intently at the moon, which was shining full in his face. He imagined it to be about two hundred yards distant, and could distinguish objects on it with perfect distinctness. These facts becoming known to the California College of Sciences, a committee, composed of Drs. Bryant, Gadbury, and Goldson, sought the youth for the purpose of testing his powers. They found that nothing had been overstated, and that this extraordinary vision was possessed by the lad. He described what he saw, and his description before the committee agreed substantially with that made on previous occasions to private parties. He completely overturned the theory of the "uninhabitability" of the moon by declaring that he saw moving objects upon its surface, and minutely described them. The committee conclude from what the boy states that there are living beings on that luminary, but that they greatly differ in form from any living thing on this planet. When full grown, the "Lunarian" is shaped somewhat like a chariot wheel, with four spokes converging at the centre or axle. They move by rolling round and round, and travel as swiftly as an eagle. The children appear to be shaped like a pumpkin or orange, finally losing their rotundity and assuming the form of the wheel alluded to. The surface of the moon is all hill and hollow; no fire is visible, nor are there any volcanoes, and no other species of living thing seems to exist upon it. The committee turned the boy's attention to the planet Venus, but he could discover nothing in that direction. The learned savans at once surmised that the cause of his failure here was the fact that the focus of the eye was fixed at 240,000 miles, while the least distance of Venus from the earth is 24,293,000 miles. It was, therefore, impossible for him to discover anything on the surface of the latter with distinctness.

The reporter of the *Call*, after having the facts stated, hunted up the boy and arranged a meeting at the residence of J. R. Marrow, of San Francisco, who has a large telescope finely mounted. The boy took a glance through this at Mars, and burst out into a scream of delight, describing mountains, seas, rivers, cities, its inhabitants, and so many other wonderful sights, that the reporter is obliged to postpone a further and detailed account until the next issue of the *Call*. The secret of this extraordinary power is described at great length. We make the following extract:

"There are two common imperfections of the human organ of sight—one called myopia, or 'near-sightedness,' the other presbyopia, or 'far-sightedness.' In the case under examination, no glass or combination of glasses could be inverted sufficiently concave to remedy the malformation. By a mathematical problem of easy solution, it was computed that the nearest distance from the unaided eye of the patient at which a distinct image could be formed upon the retina was 240,000 miles—a fraction short of the mean distance of the moon from the earth—and hence it became perfectly clear that the boy could see with minute distinctness whatever was transpiring on the surface of the moon."

A public session of the committee was to have been held on the evening of March 11, at which an admission fee was to be charged, it being intended to use the proceeds to defray the expenses of the boy and his parents to the Centennial Exhibition in May. The results of this meeting have not yet reached us. If the boy's vision could be toned down a little, and his gaze could be directed at the House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department at Washington, the "inwardness" of the mysterious doings of Clymer, Blackburn & Co. might be fully exposed.

A STRANGE STATEMENT.

THE PROCESS OF THE FORMATION OF ANTHRACITE COAL DISCOVERED IN THE INDIAN RIDGE SHAFT.

From the Shenandoah Herald.

We have before us now on our table a specimen which is one half anthracite coal and the other half a solidified sediment that four years ago was all soft sediment. For over four years there had been in use in the Indian Ridge Shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, this district, a wooden pipe, about six inches in diameter, made of inch boards nailed together, which served to carry water from one of the rings in the shaft to a lower level. The rings are boxes around the sides of the shaft which catch the water coming out of the rock, slate, or coal, and are put in to prevent the water from falling down and making a regular shower-bath of the shaft. At the ring in question a large spring in the slate, about thirty feet below the Primrose vein, had been struck, the water from which is apparently as pure as crystal. Some four months since it was found that this wooden pipe had become so clogged with the reddish-brown sediment that is deposited by all mine water, that the open space in it was not more than two inches in diameter, and not large enough to carry off the water from the ring. Consequently a new pipe was put in, and the old one, nearly closed with the sediment adhering to its sides, was left standing. The water was then turned into the new pipe and cut off from the old one, which is some fifty feet or over in length. On Friday last, after remaining in the shaft without any water passing through it for over four months, the greater part of this old pipe was taken out, and when broken open the wonderful phenomenon presented itself that the sediment was gradually changing into what appears to be anthracite coal. About a half inch of the inside of the sediment lining the pipe had changed into coal, and the remainder was also gradually changing, the only portions of the sediment remaining quite soft being that part deposited first and next the sides of the pipe. A cross section of the pipe now shows, commencing at the centre, first a circle of about a half an inch in diameter surrounding the two-inch opening remaining in the pipe, then a circle of sediment partly turned into coal, and then the sediment in its natural state and the sides of the pipe. The surface of sediment which was exposed to the action of the atmosphere has changed first, and the same influences or chemical combinations which had changed its nature were gradually operating on the rest of the sediment. The process of formation is plainly seen in the sediment next that already turned into coal.

Samples of coal taken from the pipe have been tried on the blacksmith fire at the colliery, and it makes an exceedingly hot fire, but being of a softer nature than the natural anthracite, it clinkers badly. Fortunately there are any quantity of samples of this wonderful formation, and those who are unwilling to believe without themselves seeing and touching can be accommodated. There is no Keely Motor business about this discovery. A section of the pipe about 16 feet long has been left standing in the shaft to see what results will follow in the next six months or year. Samples have also been sent to Gen. Pleasants at Pottsville for examination, and we suppose the public will soon have the opinion of gentlemen qualified to judge on this surprising formation—but if anthracite coal will form from sediment deposited by mine water when exposed to the action of the atmosphere under certain conditions for a period as short as four months, what becomes of all the pet theories of the geologist and mining engineers on the subject? How about the great heat, the millions of years of time and tremendous pressure, which according to the various theories of the heretofore accepted authorities were necessary to account for our deposits of the finest and best fuel yet found?

HOW HE GOT AN ADJOURNMENT.

The following is told by the Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*: "The gentleman from Louisville, Mr. LaRue, is entitled to a patent for a new method of bringing about an easy and quick adjournment of the House, even in the midst of the most persistent filibustering and filibustering resistance. Yesterday, after many abortive attempts to adjourn had been made, about ten minutes after the clock had struck 2 P. M., he sent one of the pages out and procured a large piece of middling meat, which he proceeded to broil on the coals in one of the large projecting fire-places of the House. Soon the dinner-suggesting odors of that broiling meat began to spread through the House and salute the olfactories of battling but hungry members; and, in less than five minutes another motion to adjourn was made and carried like a shot."

THE THEFT OF AN IOWA LAW.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of the 15th inst. says: "Late last evening, as the House of Representatives was about to adjourn, Mr. Stone announced that the bill for the arrest and punishment of three-card-monte gamblers had mysteriously disappeared from the files of the Secretary of State. The Secretary was well aware of similar experience upon the part of Missouri legislators, and took especial pains to preserve this bill until after its publication. Since then it has occupied its regular place upon the files, and has been abstracted by parties as yet unknown. The House promptly re-enacted the bill before adjournment, and the Senate would in all probability have done the same thing had it been in session."

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

THE NOISE OF CITIES.—Accustomed as may be the dwellers in large cities to the constant rumble of vehicles over the stones in the streets, it is pretty certain that such disturbances are not without their consequences on the nervous centres. M. Fonssagrives asserts that he cannot consider such perpetual vibrations as harmless even for those born and bred in cities, and that it is very assuredly a genuine cause of erethisme, and that to it may be ascribed that prevalence of nervous temperaments and diseases peculiar to the inhabitants of large cities.

MANGANESE BRONZE.—The great benefit to be derived from the use of phosphor-bronze, as a substitute for both steel and iron, has led to further researches in the compounds of copper. English technical journals are loud in their praises of a new substance called manganese bronze, which can be used to great advantage. It seems to have great strength, the power of resisting shock, and to be remarkably ductile. When broken its structure is close and uniform, resembling steel. One most valuable property is the facility with which it can be forged at a red heat, the operation apparently increasing the strength, density, and toughness of the manganese bronze.

PRESENCE OF SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.—In the use of air and water it is not a question of the slight presence of impurities which has to be considered, but the constant presence of such deleterious substances. Sulphuretted hydrogen in notable quantity in the air, if breathed for an hour, may not do much harm, but even a smaller proportion, when we live and sleep in it, has a most unfortunate effect on the human economy. There can be no doubt but that anything like one part of sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphurous acid in two millions of air would constitute a most important atmospheric impurity.

THE AGE OF MAN.—Lyell having, in a positive way some forty years ago, put back the birth of man to an indefinite period, the anthropologists are endeavoring to throw further light on the difficult problem relative to the supposed antiquity of man on the earth. The researches made in the Kent Cavern seem to show that at that far distant period when geologically France and England were joined, the primeval man existed. Efforts have lately been made to fix man's recognizable presence on this earth as far back as 800,000 years ago. The theory which gains ground every day, is that of the gradual development of man from some semi-human form through countless ages of barbarism. If, however, our present type is not persistent, perhaps in the ten millionth year from now, future anthropologists will be in the same trouble as they are to-day.

COPPER IN THE BRAIN.—In a former issue the existence of copper in the human system was recorded, as shown by MM. Bergeron and Hôté. To be certain of this fact was thought to be of importance, as deciding the presence of other metals in the animal economy than iron. In some late very elaborate researches in the brains of men and animals, Mr. Kingzrett affirms that in over a thousand cases he discovered copper. This only indorses the facts advanced by Messrs. Odling and Dupré, who, in 1856 and 1857, detected copper in bread, flour, wheat, straw-copper, liver, kidney, blood, flesh, eggs, and cheese. Some later chemists have noted the presence of copper in the gaudy plumage of certain birds. Though the probabilities are in favor of the opinion that copper is found in the human and animal system, its normal existence in the younger life of the creature is not so certain. It will take time and future researches to determine whether it is not assimilated.

NEW INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE THE DEPTH OF THE SEA.—Mr. Siemens' instrument to measure the depth of the sea is founded on this proposition—that the total gravitation of the earth as measured on its normal surface is composed of the separate attractions of all its parts, and that the attractive influence of each equal volume varies directly as its density, and inversely as the square of its distance from the point of measurement. The density of sea-water being about 1.026, and that of the solid constituents of the earth about 2.763, it follows that an intervening depth of sea-water must exercise a sensible influence upon total gravitation if measured on the surface of the sea. Acting on this idea as early as 1859, Mr. Siemens has been constant in endeavoring to bring a practical instrument into use. The actual instrument was tested in the voyage across the Atlantic in the Faraday, and the comparisons with Sir W. Thompson's steel-wire sounding apparatus showed it was quite reliable. The instrument is called a bathometer.

TOOLS FOR TUNNELING THE CHANNEL.—In anticipation of the important engineering work of piercing the chalk formations under the channel, the ingenuity of the English inventor seems to have found full scope. As the Mont Cenis tunnel originated novel drills and the use of compressed air as a motor, so will very probably the channel tunnel call into play new apparatus. If the theory of the geologists is correct the mechanical difficulties will not be anything as great as for either the Cenis or St. Gothard tunnels. At present a machine has been working in an experimental way in England, applied to the face of the chalk, which seems to do its work quite effectively. The machine works like an auger, cutting off the chalk in slices, which when broken up are removed by means of endless bands. This machine makes a drift of seven feet in diameter, and its advance is at about the rate of a yard in fifteen minutes. If then this rate of speed could be made constant by having two machines working from opposite ends, the channel drift would meet in about two years. It is estimated that the cost of making this seven-feet tunnel would be $2,000,000, and to increase it to the proper working size, $20,000,000 more would be required.

THE ACTION OF THE SULPHO-CARBONATES ON INSECT LIFE.—The French commission especially organized by the Government to study the question of the phylloxera seems to incline to the opinion that the only method yet found of destroying the vine pest is to use the sulpho-carbonates. The Swiss Government over a smaller territory has made some very exhaustive experiments. Vine lands have had their vines cut and burned, and the whole soil has been plowed up and dosed with the sulpho-carbonate of potash. Effects of cold, such as freezing the vines, did not, apparently, destroy the vine pest. M. Dumas has just published an exhaustive treatise on the use of the sulpho-carbonates. The difficulty seemed to be to find a substance which, while it destroyed the phylloxera, would not be injurious to the vine. The trouble still exists as to the use of the sulpho-carbonates, and that is, that water must be used in order to have the sulpho-carbonates in solution, and as the method of irrigation involves great expense the question of how to eradicate the phylloxera still awaits further study in order to be practicable. The sulpho-carbonate of potash seems to have the power of instantly killing the phylloxera, even when in very weak solution, and of exercising no influence on vegetation.

MONSTER GUNS.—The London *Times*, in a late able article, states "that it is gradually becoming apparent that every addition of weight carried for the defense of a ship must be attended with a certain diminution of armament, unless the size of the vessels, in the present model, be correspondingly increased," or, in simpler words, the construction of the guns as to size and destructiveness of projectiles has advanced beyond the methods of defense. England now has guns mounted on shipboard weighing thirty-eight tons, firing 800-pound projectiles, with 130-pound charges. The muzzle velocity of this 800-pound shot is about 1,425 feet per second, which represents a muzzle energy of 11,260 foot tons, or 289 foot tons per inch of the shot's circumference. As to the penetration of such projectile at 1,000 yards, it would go through the thickest part of any iron-clad. Enormous as may be considered these thirty-eight-ton guns, they are insignificant, at least when compared with an English 81-ton gun, the muzzle-loading velocity of which is estimated at 1,540 feet with a charge of 230 pounds of powder, and a projectile of 1,230 pounds. These wonderful results are perhaps due to the better knowledge we have obtained of the size of the grains of powder to be used, and a graduating force of explosive materials. A bag of onion-seed would very fairly represent the charge of a 68-pounder of 1858, while a sack of potatoes would not be a bad parallel to suggest the size of the charge in the 81-ton gun of 1876.

DAVY'S METHOD OF TESTING FOR ARSENIC.—The use of the Marsh apparatus so universally known as determining the presence of arsenic is due to the fact that nascent hydrogen when in conjunction with arsenical compounds gives rise to arsenuretted hydrogen, a gas which is easily recognized. The use, however, of zinc and sulphuric acid has this serious disadvantage, that unless chemically pure zinc and acid is obtainable the presence of arsenic is quite possible in these two reagents. In commerce, in fact, zinc and sulphuric acid both contain traces of arsenic. Prof. W. Davy, of the Royal College of Surgeons, proposes to use in developing hydrogen an alloy composed of quicksilver and sodium. In heating these metals together with ordinary care in a glass test-tube the alloy is obtained, which may be kept for future use. The method employed is to place the solution suspected to contain arsenic, or the solid matter along with a little water, in the bottom of a test-glass, and to add to it a small piece of the amalgam about the size of a grain of wheat, and lastly, without delay to place on top of the test-glass a bit of white filter-paper which has been moistened with a weak solution of nitrate of silver, or to use the cover of a porcelain crucible wetted with the silver solution. If arsenic be present in the minutest proportion a black or deep brown stain is visible on the paper or porcelain. Prof. Davy states that this test is an exceedingly sensitive one, and that he has discovered 1-1,000,000 of a grain of arsenical acid dissolved in 1 C.C. of water. Now, the advantage of using quicksilver and sodium as the source of hydrogen is this: Both substances are peculiarly free from arsenic, and should it exist in the quicksilver it can be readily removed. Anything that can clear up points of doubt in regard to the discovery of arsenic in cases of poisoning, is of importance in the cause of justice.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

An elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, of full width, with large extension dining-room and butler's pantry, on 5th av., convenient to Dr. Hall's new church. This house was built by the owner for his own use, in the best and most substantial manner, and in its arrangements and appointments is one of the most desirable now for sale. The situation is unsurpassed. A short walk to St. Thomas' Church and the Buckingham and Windsor Hotels. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., City.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A BEAUTIFUL country seat fronting on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains; over seventy acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion; dock; magnificent views; 3,000 fruit trees, and complete, with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES will be sold very low, and with immediate possession if desired: No. 34 West 46th st., 20.6 feet; No. 44 West 47th st., 20 feet; No. 27 West 45th st., 20 feet, with two-story extension; No. 4 East 42d st., No. 18 West 39th st., No. 45 East 25th st., No. 45 West 20th st., and No. 34 West 17th st., 28.6x90 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 58TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; excavated and ready for improvement; separately if desired. This block is carefully restricted against stables and all other nuisances. To parties building for their own occupancy, money will be advanced if desired. Apply to the owner, J. R. SMITH, 79 Cedar st., between 1 and 4 o'clock.

NO. 21 WEST 49TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED, finished, and arranged modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x60, lot 100 feet, for sale at a low figure. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A SUPERB MEDIUM-SIZED BASEMENT dwelling on 18th st., near 5th av., at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

CLOSE TO 5TH AV. AND NEAR 54TH ST. —For sale, a full-sized brown-stone house, built in the very best manner, of complete arrangement, in perfect order, for sale at a very reasonable price. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT, brown-stone house, (stable and full lot,) partly furnished, if desired, 49th st., east of 5th av. For full particulars and very favorable terms inquire of
PAUL P. TODD,
No. 55 Liberty st.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, 12 lots on north side of 132d st., 100 feet west of 7th av., street graded, curbed, guttered, and flagged, and ready for immediate improvement. These lots will be sold lower than any yet offered. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.—A superb four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 23 feet front, finished in hard-wood, frescoed, and in perfect order, for sale cheap and on easy terms. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop, of about nineteen feet front, north side of East 38th st., near Lexington av. Also, a country seat on the water, within thirty minutes of New-York by hourly trains day and night. For sale, to let, or exchange. KISSAM & EMBURY, No. 59 William st.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. —At a bargain, first-class four-story full-front high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the latest improvements; will exchange for a house below 34th st.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 22D ST., NEAR AND WEST of 8th av., a three-story high-stoop brick house, about twelve rooms, size 20x40x100, at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21 feet front, for sale low and on easy terms. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV. —For sale in fee, an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6 feet front; price low and terms easy. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT house for sale in 38th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; arranged in a novel and attractive manner and in perfect order throughout; price low and terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— For sale or to let, handsome and complete three-story high-stoop brick house; all improvements; 23.10x60x98.9; price low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR A small house in or near New-York—A three-story high-stoop French-roof house on a corner, with stable, near Grand Central Depot; suitable for business or residence. WETHERBEE & MILLS, 1,218 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED— The elegant four-story full sized house, No. 36 West 39th st. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT MEDIUM SIZED house on 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 109 East 18th st; price to suit the times.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY, BROWN STONE, NO. 118 East 62d st., for sale or to let, at low price; is being overhauled; possession at once.
F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

$1,000 CASH.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS cottage, below cost, on reasonable terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

57TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A BEAUTIFUL house, with or without furniture, for sale or exchange in part. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

5TH AV., NO. 607.—A FINE FULL-SIZED HOUSE for sale cheap, or to rent. Also No. 566 5th av. Others on or near 5th av., all sizes and prices.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MEDIUM-SIZE, four-story brown-stone house, well built and arranged, 78th st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to OWNER, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—FOR sale or to let, choice three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; 20x50x75. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FORTY-NINTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Brown-stone 20-foot house (in fee) for sale at $27,500.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

$25,000 WILL BUY FOUR-STORY brown-stone, 55th st., near Madison av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

$15,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick, 22d st., near 6th av.
PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THREE-STORY HOUSE, with all modern improvements, for sale cheap. No. 55 Perry st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 63 West 52d st. Inquire on premises between 7 and 8 P. M.

A FINE 33-FOOT HOUSE FOR SALE close to 5th av., below 23d st. Price, $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. —Three-story double frame house; lot 37.6x102.2. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 102 East 30th st., in fine order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—FOUR FIRST-class brown-stone houses on Keep st., near Bedford av., Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; houses 20x41x100, with extension 20x10; three-story and basement; all modern improvements, new and well built; solid walnut stairs and wainscoting, heaters in cellars, &c.; first-class location; built at panic prices, and will be sold cheap; terms to suit; come and examine and make an offer. Also, several brick houses on same street for sale on liberal terms. Apply to GEO. F. SIMPSON, on the premises, or No. 28 Rodney st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—$750 PER YEAR—No. 219 ROSS ST., Eastern District; three-story and basement house, twelve rooms; good order; all improvements; fine location, convenient to Ross st. Presbyterian Church; only thirty-five minutes from City Hall Park, New-York. For permit apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. Arare opportunity.

A FIRST-CLASS MANSION, WITH FINE grounds and out-buildings, in the St. Mark's avenue neighborhood, Brooklyn, for sale, or exchange for a smaller Brooklyn house of about twelve rooms. A place with some extra ground preferred.
E. PAGE DAVIS, No. 42 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

To close an estate.
Valuable Jersey City
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins
Will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1876.

The lots with three-story frame building thereon, Nos. 65, 67, and 69 Newark av., making a plot 50x100. Maps and further particulars of Auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st., New-York, or EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Attorney, No. 37 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY AND ABSOLUTE SALE
OF CHOICE
STORE AND OTHER PROPERTY,
IN THE
CITY OF BROOKLYN,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 12 M.,
AT THE
CITY SALES-ROOM, NO. 379 FULTON ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the owners, they are compelled to offer the following under-mentioned property, and an opportunity is now offered for investment that rarely occurs, and embracing first-class, well-rented store property.

PARCEL 1—One of the most valuable corners in the City of Brooklyn, on the north-east corner of Hillary and Fulton sts., and near the great dry goods house of Loeser & Co. The first floor is divided into five small stores, the upper part is used as a gallery. The property is and has been rented for many years for over $9,000 per annum. This is a rare chance for investment.

PARCEL 2—This property is about the only large piece of property now left on the avenue, having a frontage 88 feet north side Fulton st., running back about 100 feet and out on St. Felix st. The small stores now upon it, occupying one-third of the ground, are now rented at the moderate sum of $6,700 per annum. The neighborhood is rapidly improving, and the great size of this property enhances its value greatly.

PARCEL 3—This triangular piece is bounded by Flatbush av., Bergen and Pearsall sts., with a frontage on Flatbush av. of 60 feet, and is ripe for immediate improvement.

PARCEL 4—Consists of three lots, 25x100 feet each, with dwelling. Lot 1 has on it a frame cottage, with extension, consisting of ten rooms, marble mantels on parlor floor, Boynton's heater in cellar, stationary tubs, upright range, hot and cold water, and water-closet. This is a very comfortable house and adapted to the wants of a family who enjoy a home. Lots 2 and 3 are adjoining lots vacant, susceptible of being improved with small brown-stone houses that would sell or rent readily at high prices.

PARCEL 5—Consists of two lots on Washington av., adjoining Sackett st., Boulevard, and near to Park, and must ultimately have great value. Sold subject to assessments for street alterations.

For diagrams and catalogue of the above property, call at COLE & MURPHY'S City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton st., opposite City Hall.

NOTICE.—Any of these parcels of property may be purchased at private sale, at any time before the auction, by applying to JOHN F. JAMES, real estate office, No. 189 Montague st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 21, AT 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Nos. 260 and 262 Broome st., corner Orchard st., two first-class six-story and cellar Philadelphia-brick houses with stores; lot 46.2x56.6.

No. 6 Norfolk st., five-story and cellar Philadelphia brick house, with store.

Maps, &c., of A. F. & W. H. KERCHEIS, Attorneys at Law, *Staats Zeitung* Building, or the Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE estates of Augustus D. Halbert, deceased, and Margaret I. Cabre, deceased, &c., TUESDAY, March, 21, 1876, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.; valuable vacant lots and improved property on Broadway, Ewen, Devoe, North 2d and Shaffer sts.; also, on Evergreen and Central avs., including choice corners in Brooklyn; also, the valuable New-York tenement property No. 86 Sheriff st. Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN WILL CONVEY TO A RESPONSIBLE party, on payment of six months' interest now due on mortgage, an elegant private residence, rich in all its appointments, containing all modern improvements, situated in a delightful village only thirty-five minutes from this City, and certainly worth fifty per cent. more than the amount of mortgage. Principals only address NORMAN, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY ERIE Railway.—For sale or to let, several desirable dwellings, with from eight to twelve rooms and one-half to five acres of land, with out-buildings. Also, one large dwelling, twenty rooms, six acres, and ample stabling, suitable for Summer boarding-house or boarding-school. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, Ridgewood, N. J., or THOMAS T. WALTON, No. 158 Broadway, Lenox Insurance Company's Office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PIECES OF improved and unimproved property at Riverdale, on the Hudson; this property can now be bought low, and as the Park Commissioners will lay out this district as a Park, it is now a good time to invest. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, Riverdale, or HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT COS COB, (GREENWICH,) Conn.—Cottage, eight rooms, heater, bay-windows, &c.; one acre; carriage-house; whole fronting on the Sound; absolutely healthy; near churches and schools; five minutes from depot; furnished or unfurnished; photographs, &c.
BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 4 Pine st.

"ENGLEWOOD."—WANTED, A BUYER FOR a new cottage just completed, and arranged with every convenience, situated in the finest part of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the station; price very reasonable. Address OWNER, Box No. 4,805 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—AT Briarcliff, near Scarboro Station, on Hudson River Railroad, a large and well-furnished house, with stable, &c., and nine acres of land; healthy situation; fine view. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, modern Cottages on the shore, furnished or unfurnished; full view of the Sound; flagged walks to depot; one hour to Wall st. by boat or train; rent from $300 to $750. C. B. WILLIAMS, Whitestone, L. I., near the landing.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

YONKERS.—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON PALISADE av.; fine river view; grounds in splendid order; carriage-house, stabling, &c.; will exchange for City house.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND PLOTS OF GROUND, with cottages, &c., at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, facing the great East Chester Bay, can be bought at very low prices. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED— Several country seats at Fishkill on Hudson, and vicinity. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.— A fine list of properties for sale and to let on the line of this road can be had on application to the Secretary, No. 197 Reade st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A LARGE dairy farm, (free of incumbrance,) with stock and implements. For full particulars, apply to the owner,
A. ROBERTSON, No. 13 Bank st.

FOR SALE—HOME ON THE HUDSON, THIRTY minutes by rail, having all conveniences; stable, lawn, and garden; location high and healthy; moderate in price. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SPLENDID COTTAGE, eight rooms; Central Mount Vernon. Address JAMES L. MORGAN, No. 145 East 25th st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—IN CITY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., on Livingston av., furnished house, with ten acres of land, gardener's cottage, &c.; healthy and pleasant location; also, on Albany st., a large house, suitable for hotel or restaurant purposes; terms, $700 and $600 per annum, respectively; only an hour from New-York and one and a half from Philadelphia; trains nearly every hour during the day; will exchange for City property. Apply to
R. N. KITCHING, No. 80 Reade st.

NO. 120 WEST 13TH ST.—MEDIUM-SIZED high-stoop dwelling to let low; recently overhauled; dining-room extension; perfect order; including carpets, mirrors, and fixtures. Permits at No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—HOUSES.

No. 688 Lexington av.
No. 418 West 18th st.
No. 230 East 11th st.
No. 210 East 11th st.
For particulars apply to
M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver st.

TO LET, IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE HOBOKEN Land and Improvement Company have "houses to let," from $240 to $950 a year; most of these houses are in desirable locations, and command a fine view of the North River; they are in the best of order and are kept so by the company, and have all the modern improvements. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY, HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 20x32; has heater, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath, water-closet, gas, &c.; house in perfect order; fifteen minutes from Hamilton Ferry; will let to first-class party for $30 per month; immediate possession given. Apply to T. S. ATWATER, No. 33 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York, to rent for the Summer season only; completely furnished; all modern improvements; water and gas; greenhouses, graperies, fruit, and vegetables. For further particulars address, stating real name, Post Office Box No. 1,586, New-York.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., one hour from the City, two first-class dwelling houses, containing respectively eleven and twelve rooms, and all modern improvements; nice grounds; near the depot. Inquire of SNYDER & MANLEY, No. 261 Broadway, Room No. 16, or of ARCHIBALD GRACIE, at Summit.

A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT DWELLING, 22x55 feet and extension, 41st st., between Madison and Park avs.
Chandeliers and mirrors, $1,200.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Currie, Purdy & Co.'s

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

NO. 7 WASHINGTON PLACE, CORNER MERCER ST.

Storage Ware-houses Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, for furniture, mirrors, carriages, &c. Goods sold at auction and private sale.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

West 45th st., near 5th av., 4-story b. s.	$3,600
West 49th st., 5th and 6th avs., 4-story b. s.	4,200
West 22d st., 6th and 7th avs., 4-story b. s.	4,000
West 30th st., 5th and 6th avs., 4-story b. s.	3,300
West 32d st., 5th av. and Bway., 4-story b. s.	5,000
West 39th st., 7th and 8th avs.	2,500
West 26th st., Bway and 6th av., 3-story bk.	3,600
West 41st st., 6th av. and Broadway	2,100
West 45th st., 6th and 7th avs.	1,000
West 25th st., 7th and 8th avs.	2,400
East 30th st., 4th and Madison avs.	3,300
East 47th st., 5th and Madison avs., 4-sty b. s.	4,000
East 49th st., Lexington and 3d avs.	2,200
East 74th st., corner Park av., 3-story b. s.	2,100
Park av., near 38th st., 4-story b. s.	4,500
Lexington av., near 52d st., 3-story b. s.	2,400
Lexington av., corner 58th st., 4-story bk.	4,500
Lexington av., near 40th st., 3-story b. s.	2,100
and others at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., N. J.	

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

West 61st st., 9th and 10th avs., 4-story b. s.	$2,000
West 44th st., 5th and 6th avs., 3-story bk.	800
West 55th st., 8th and 9th avs., 3-story bk.	1,400
West 36th st., 6th and 7th avs., 3-story b. s.	1,350
West 37th st., 6th and 7th avs., 4-story b. s.	2,000
West 32d st., 7th and 8th avs., 3-story bk.	1,000
West 33d st., 8th and 9th avs., 4-story b. s.	2,000
East 19th st., near Broadway, 4-story b. s.	3,600
Washington place, near Broadway, 4-story bk.	2,500
East 9th st., near 2d av., 4-story bk.	1,000
2d av., 8th and 9th sts., 4-story bk.	1,000
2d av., 9th and 10th sts., 4-story b. s.	2,400
East 83d st., Lexington and 3d avs., 3-story N. s.	900
Lexington av., corner house, near 59th st.	3,600

Also, to let, offices for banks, insurance companies, &c., in the fine iron building No. 240 Broadway. Lofts of iron building No. 738 Broadway; first loft of No. 735 Broadway, and many others in the same neighborhood, suitable for manufacturers, &c.

For sale, at a bargain, a fine four-story high-stoop house, near the Windsor Hotel; hard-wood finish from the top to cellar, frescoed, mirrors and pier-glasses built in the walls, size 25x70x100, and others in the most desirable locations in the City, for sale and to exchange.

For sale or to let, an elegant mansion, with twenty acres of ground, at Kearney Station, on the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad, thirty minutes distant from Jersey City, three minutes' walk from depot to house; it is in every respect a beautiful place, and will bear a close inspection by any lover of elegant lawns, studded with imposing trees, and of terraced flower gardens, &c.; house has fifteen rooms, besides kitchen, bath-rooms and store-rooms, hot and cold water, fine cellar, milk and wine-rooms; house heated by heater; stables, coach-house, observatory tower, bath-house and various Summer-houses; the grounds are laid out in lawns, gardens, orchard, and rambles; grounds beautifully undulating. This property will be sold or rented as it stands, including furniture, two fine cows, one donkey, wagons, mower, lawn rollers, path rollers, grass-cutters, wood enough cut and stored away in cellar and wood-house to last three years; plenty of hay in barns; copy of lease and inventory can be seen at our office. Many other similar places and smaller ones to rent and for sale at Elizabeth, Orange, &c., N. J., and at Greenwich, Bridgeport, &c., Conn. For full particulars and permits, apply to the office of
CURRIE, PURDY & CO.,
No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

TO LET—IN THE NEW FOUR-STORY BUILDING (Nova Scotia front) No. 426 West 19th st., suites of rooms, seven and nine on a floor, with all the latest improvements, including elevators, speaking-tubes, ranges, wash-tubs, &c.; in fact all the latest and best designs, gotten up for convenience of small families; to be seen to be appreciated; rents from $55 to $70 per month. For particulars inquire of
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—A fully and richly-furnished house containing all the modern improvements, large piazza, wide marble hall, with marble wainscoting; dining-room in oak, and library in walnut; parlor and bedrooms tastefully decorated; a very desirable place for people of refined tastes; will rent at a moderate price. Call for information at No. 28 West 36th st.

TO RENT—AT HALEDON, NEAR PATERSON, N. J., a well-furnished modern dwelling-house, with twelve acres of land; supplied with gas and water, and has good stabling and out-houses; is eligible for both Winter and Summer residence. To a desirable tenant the rent will be low for a term of two or three years. Apply to
WM. G. TOWNLEY,
No. 99 Franklin st., New-York.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN.

Four-story brown-stone house, 22x55, with elegant dining-room extension, No. 405 West 21st st., opposite Theological Seminary Park; depot for elevated railroad on the corner; house frescoed; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 191 9th av., or WM. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES TO LET.
68th st., near Madison av., four story.
71st st., near Park av., three story.
73d st., near 5th av., four story.
10th av., near 60th st., four story.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE party and strictly private family only; to such a one the owner, who is going to Europe, will rent his house low; house is in perfect order, fully furnished, and every way desirable; needs but to be seen to be appreciated. Apply on premises, No. 127 West 22d st.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—COMPLETELY and elegantly furnished first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 18.9x50x100; the house is built equal to a 5th av. residence; everything is in the most perfect order, and furniture and carpets are perfectly new. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, considering the cost and location; one of the beautiful block on 86th st., near 5th av., overlooking the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

$400 A YEAR.—RUTHERFORD, N. J., THIRTY-eight minutes by Erie Railway—A neat and very desirable cottage, containing seven rooms, attic, and cellar, with ample closet-room; high ground, large garden, fruit, &c. Apply to E. S. BROWN, Rutherford *Herald* Office.

TO LET.—FURNISHED AT WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, near Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, a very pleasant house, containing seven bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, &c.; the house is well furnished and will be let reasonably for the season or year. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

A VALUABLE FULL-SIZE, PARTIALLY-furnished mansion and stable, No. 141 East 60th st., corner Lexington av. The whole for only $3,000 a year.
Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND FORT WASHINGTON—Seven houses, ranging in prices from $600 to $2,000; furnished, from $900 to $3,000. Also French flats, forty-eight minutes to City Hall. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Apply as above.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone-front dwelling-house No. 322 West 14th st. Well placed for boarding-house.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LEASE—NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST., 200 FEET from Broadway; five-story stone basement house, 22x70 all up; lot 100; suitable for boarding, apartments, club, or business purposes; a responsible party can make advantageous terms. Owner, No. 133 5th av.

TO LET—THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, LYME, Conn. This hotel is pleasantly situated, commanding fine views of Connecticut River and Long Island Sound. Apply to
D. CHADWICK.
Lyme, Conn.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON THE HUDSON, near Newburg, a country seat, unsurpassed on the river for health, beauty, and location; extensive pleasure grounds, beach, &c.; also for sale or exchange. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st.

ONLY $1,300 FOR A DESIRABLE 20-foot high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, near Park av., No. 107 East 78th st. Permits at No. 4 Pine or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 28TH ST.—AN exceedingly desirable medium-sized basement dwelling, frescoed, &c.; rent low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone dwelling on 22d st., near 5th av., with mirrors and gas fixtures, to rent very low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house to rent at moderate price; 51st st. near 5th av., near Dr. Hall's and prominent churches; fine order; unfurnished or partially furnished.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

TO LET—LOW RENTS—HIGH-STOOP HOUSES ON 74th st. and Lexington av.; some with mirrors; also, a furnished house at Long Branch for the season. Particulars, No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts., 8 to 11, 2 to 5.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSES, FROM $600 TO $4,000, on various streets on West side of the City. Inquire of
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, 22d st., west side, only $1,500; many other houses, furnished and unfurnished, in good central locations. B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

TO LET.—UNFURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY English basement house, No. 137 West 39th st., in fine order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC ENGLISH basement house, No. 407 West 22d st.; convenient to Elevated Railroad; rent low. Apply at No. 161 West 13th st.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES to let at reduced rents in all parts of the City. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

TO LET—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLING houses, Nos. 235 and 239 Thompson st., near Washington Square; rent, $900. Apply to JAMES T. TAILER, No. 48 South Washington Square.

TO LET OR LEASE AT FORT WASHINGTON—Furnished house, elegantly situated; gentleman and wife will take part rent in board. Apply to RATHBONE & SATTERLEE, No. 176 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FRENCH BASEMENT HOUSE on Madison av., near 32d st., to rent, fully furnished; one of the most complete houses in the City.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, No. 43 East 30th st. R. G. EMBREE, No. 1157 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT FOUR-story house, No. 42 Irving place; fully furnished; piano, billiard-table, &c. Will be rented to private family only. Apply to B. RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, AT RIVERDALE and Spuyten Duyvil, several choice places, furnished and unfurnished. Arrangements to visit such can be made with GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A WELL furnished house, replete with modern conveniences and pleasantly situated; rent, $100 a month. Address Box No. 456 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

HOTEL—RUTHERFORD PARK—THIRTY minutes' from New-York City; thirty rooms; new and complete; for rent or sale.
R. K. STEWART, No. 81 Cedar st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
NO 68 BROADWAY.
Brown-stone house to let cheap on West 15th st., near 6th av.; rent only $1,600 to responsible tenant.

A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop stone dwelling, on 45th st., adjoining 5th av., only $1,900. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, unfurnished, to bachelors only; will accommodate a club of three gentlemen; janitress in charge; rent only $25 a month. No. 621 6th av.

A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN TARRYtown to rent for the season; rent moderate; will retain one room and board if agreeable. Address Box No. 3, Tarrytown Post Office, N. Y.

$1,050.—HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-STORY, eleven rooms, in complete order; No. 208 West 40th st. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, 53d st., near Broadway; perfect repair and all conveniences. LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, corner of 45th st.

NO. 327 EAST 41ST ST.—TO LET—UPPER part of brown-stone house, furnished or unfurnished, for house-keeping; fire and gas.

TO RENT—FURNISHED.—HOUSE 20TH st., near Broadway; owner retains three rooms. Address WILSON, Station D.

ORANGE, N. J.—CONVENIENT HOUSE TO rent, $500; for sale, $6,000. Apply at No. 53 East 20th st.

TO LET—NO. 11 VANDAM ST.—EXTRA LARGE house, eighteen rooms, all improvements; rent per year $1,200.

TO LET—NO. 13 VANDAM ST.—HOUSE IN GOOD order; all improvements; fifteen rooms; rent $1,050 per year.

TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY.—SECond floor and back basement at No. 305 East 20th st. Owner in house.

AT MONTCLAIR—ORANGE MOUNTAIN—Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished.
C. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar st., and Montclair.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 147 West 12th st., in perfect order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET.—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a large house, with stable and one acre of land. Apply to IRA STARR, No. 445 Grand st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR $2,000, A NICE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with gas fixtures; 38th st. and Park av. GEO. B. TURRELL, No. 120 Chambers st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
NO. 68 BROADWAY.
BROADWAY STORES AND LOFTS TO LET, CHEAP.
Near Grand st., 25x100.
Near Bleecker st., 25x100.
Corner Waverley place, 29x100.
Near 11th st., on Union square.
And on Lispenard and Walker sts., near Broadway.

THE LARGE IRON-WORKS, WITH 24 full lots and four immense buildings, running through from 13th to 14th st., between Avenues C and D, to lease low for any business purpose; valuable supply of machinery and tools.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st.,
or No. 33 East 17th st.

A GOOD STAND FOR CLUB, RESTAURANT, or other business, No. 9 Washington place, a few doors from Broadway; house three-story, basement, and attic, brick, 25 by 55; beside laundry, steam heater in cellar, two bath-rooms, dumb waiter, speaking-tubes, bells, &c. Apply on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO WORKSHOPS, ONE 25 feet front, 96 deep, in No. 93 East 4th st.; $33 33, rent per month; water closet and hoistway in both; one in No. 8 Extra place, 26 feet front, 46 deep; $14 per month. Inquire of
C. MEYERS, NO. 14 1st st.

TO LET—OFFICES NO. 240 BROADWAY; LOFTS No. 738 Broadway; others near by. Store No. 1,155 Broadway. Floors, W. 25th st., $20, $30, $35 per month. Houses, West 32d st., East 83d st., West 107th st.; also, opposite Park. Lots West 32d st. and opposite Park. W. R. MORGAN, 2 West 62d st., before 10 A. M.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, LOCATED DIrectly opposite the City Hall Park, the first floor being suitable for an insurance company; the second and third floors for lawyers' offices, being in suites and connected. Apply at the bank, No. 257 Broadway.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

NO. 71 BOWERY TO LET.—FOR A TERM OF years, five-story and basement brick building. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

BUILDINGS TO LET—SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing, repairing, &c.; from $500 to $4,000, on Mangin, Mercer, 7th av., 29th st., and 42d st., near depot. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

DOWN-TOWN STORES TO LET, CHEAP, on Maiden lane, Cedar, Water, Front, and Broad sts., and Broadway. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

STORE NO. 67 PEARL ST. TO LET.—APply to WM. L. ALLEN on the premises or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, 4TH AV., SOUTH-east corner 27th st., to lease, and furniture for sale. Inquire of WM. SIMPSON, No. 5 East 14th st.

ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET, cheap. Inquire at No. 61 Greenpoint av., one block from 10th and 23d st. ferries, Greenpoint.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VIRGINIA FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR good paying Northern property; also, a moderate price Brooklyn house; also, forty acres on Long Island within four miles of any up-town ferry. Principals only call or address E. A. CONDIT, No. 206 Broadway, dealer in bonds, insurance stocks, first-class real estate, &c.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of
CURRIE, PURDY & CO, No. 7 Washington place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN A good location; rent payable in board of owner and family; to have the privilege of taking other boarders. Address or apply to No. 111 East 125th st.

WANTED—FOR RESPONSIBLE TENANT, FURnished or unfurnished house; location central. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 74 University place, corner 13th st., will as heretofore give special attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at the residence of parties declining housekeeping, or at his spacious salesroom as above.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES KITCHEN, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of James Kitchen, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 6th day of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY UP TOWN, OCCUPYing their own house, would like to have a gentleman and his wife board with them; can give all the room required and every comfort of a refined home; would accommodate three adults if desired. Address E. B., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, sitting and bedroom en suite; large closets; including board; for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate; free use of billiard table; no moving in May; references exchanged; private family. No. 356 West 32d st., near the Elevated Railroad.

$20.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, owning house, will let a large, nicely-furnished sunny room on second floor, all conveniences, grate fire, with good table attendance, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen; reference exchanged. No. 244 West 25th st.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, SECOND story back room or back parlor, with first-class table and comforts of a home, No. 2 Van Nest place, in Charles st., between Bleecker and 4th st. Call Monday.

MRS. ROBERTS, FORMERLY OF WESTminster and Westmoreland Hotels, now at Nos. 279, 281, 283 4th av., will have vacancies April 1; parlors and bedrooms on first and second floors. Apply at No. 283.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK, the last of April I will have delightful rooms with good board. Apply at present at No. 35 East 21st st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Rooms, third floor, front, with board, for 1st of April; one fourth floor room; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FINE SUITE OF SECond-story rooms to let, with board; also handsomely furnished back parlor; terms reasonable. No. 53 West 48th st.; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED AND UNFURnished offices for physicians; also rooms, with private table. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 684 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 56TH ST.—A private family have one or two fine large rooms, which they would let to gentlemen, with or without board; terms moderate.

NOS. 31 AND 33 WEST 18TH ST.—PARTIES desiring handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, will be accommodated; transient or permanent.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments, first and third floors, with or without private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET WITH BOARD, a large front room, with or without hall bed-room; house and table unexceptionable. References.
E. J. SMITH.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond floor, front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND STORY front; also rooms for gentlemen, with a generous table.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME, SNUG room on second floor, back, with board; also rooms on fourth floor, front, for gentlemen; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath; handsomely furnished; piano; with or without private table; also, other desirable rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD; modern improvements; terms reasonable; reference. No. 222 West 10th st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., desirable rooms with or without board.

BOARD, WITH WELL-FURNISHED SUNNY FRONT ROOMS.—Families or gentlemen; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 40 EAST 30TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with private table or without board; breakfast if desired.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent table; references.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has rooms to let, with board, for the Summer or permanently.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A THIRD-STORY front room to rent, with or without board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, NO. 119 EAST 23D ST., elegant suites of rooms; fine basement for office.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE AN ARRANGEment with a private family (not a boarding-house) from April 1 to October, with full board; bath-room connecting with room, indispensable; location above 34th st., between Madison and 6th avs.; one owning their house preferred. Address APPLETON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WANT A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without meals, near Fifth Avenue Hotel; a liberal price will be paid for superior accommodations. Address W., Box No. 5,031 New-York Post Office.

BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—FULLY OR partially furnished large room and bedroom, with board for one or both, as may be agreed; above 23d st., between 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., PARTIAL, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOCATIONS, City or country. Send particulars and prices immediately to the Boarders' Directory, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders suited immediately.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN QUIET Christian family; terms moderate. Address TEACHER, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD LIKE TO make arrangements for a floor, unfurnished, from May 1, with breakfast and dinner; a private family preferred. Address T. L., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEman, wife, and nurse, with board for two only, in a private American family; location on west side, not above 42d st; terms reasonable, and references exchanged. Address G. F., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WITH A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, board for three adults and one child; the entire second floor; best of references given and required. Address, stating full particulars, Y., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TWO rooms and board, in a private family; good location; for about $75 per month. Address MORGAN, Box 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—All modern conveniences, closets, &c., in the house of an unexceptionable private family in 30th st., east of Madison av. and near a fine French restaurant; will be rented to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, COMFORT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOOR TO RENT, WITHOUT meals or with private table, by the year or less time, on 5th av., near 48th st. Address H. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 215 EAST 61ST ST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, a large front room; also, a nice back room, all on third floor; gas, heater, modern improvements; private family; references given and required.

ELEGANT SECOND-FLOOR SUITE, WITH superior accommodations for gentlemen, in a private family, without board. No. 33 West 23d st.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; prices moderate; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NO. 113 EAST 19TH st.—Two beautifully furnished, snug, rooms on second floor, with very small family; rent low.

NO. 71 IRVING PLACE.—PARLOR FLOOR, suitable for dentist or physician; furnished or unfurnished; also, other furnished rooms.

MRS. WILLIS, NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a front parlor, with fourth floor rooms, to let; references required.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A LARGE room, with southern exposure, unfurnished except carpet and curtains; bath same floor; location between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; price must be moderate. Address A. W. G., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN and wife, can have board and large pleasant rooms in a private family, corner of Palisade av. and Hague st., West Hoboken, or inquire at No. 238 4th av., New-York.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAUMBEK HOUSE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN RESORT AMONG THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
will be managed by Mr. B. H. PLAISTED, its former proprietor, the coming season, Mr. Wm. P. Merrill, the late proprietor, having withdrawn altogether from the business.
All communications will be hereafter addressed,
WAUMBEK HOUSE,
Jefferson, N. H.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Begins at 7:45. Order carriages for 11.)

FIFTEENTH WEEK OF
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
GREATEST SUCCESS.

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
THE PREDOMINANT SENSATION
of 1876
NOW ACTED FOR
OVER ONE HUNDRED TIMES
TO ELECTRICAL ENTHUSIASM
AND CROWDED AUDIENCES.
ENTIRELY NEW TOILETTES,
NEW SCENES.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST.
Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sidney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss May Nunez, Miss Kate Holland, and Mr. John Brougham
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

PIQUE
MATINEES
ARE NOW GIVEN
EVERY
WEDNESDAY AT 1.
EVERY
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

. THE BOX SHEET is open continuously DAY and EVENING, and seats may be secured for TWO WEEKS AHEAD.

. The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE of PIQUE will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, April 28. Proper notices will be given of the opening of the box-sheet for that occasion.

EAGLE THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, March 20, and during the week.
Second week of Kenward Philp's successful satire entitled
PEAKED,
A BURLESQUE OF TO-MORROW,
in which the entire company appear.
In addition to many other novelties, a new and very laughable sketch by Mr. Geo. L. Stout, full of fun and interest, entitled
LOST IN NEW-YORK,
In which Wild, Tooley, Richmond, Reed, Kernell, Bradley, &c., take part.
ENTIRE NEW OLIO OF FUN!
First appearance of the talented comedian and vocalist,
Mr. HARRY G. RICHMOND.
Mr. Richmond will appear in his new and laughable sketch, in one act, with the romantic title,
☞ DIME NOVEL HEROES!
The scene laid in the Black Hill Country!
Mr. HARRY RICHMOND..........as..........Texas Peter
Mr. JOHN WILD..........as..........Big Foot Wallace
Mr. Richmond will also sing a collection of his unequaled character comic songs. On the same evening, March 20, Mr. JAMES MESSENGER,
The champion cannon ball performer of the world, having no equal in this performance on the stage.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, AT 2,
FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission 75 cents. Reserved Seats One Dollar.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, AT 8,
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MME. ANNA DRASDIL, CONTRALTO.
SUITE No. 1 in C. (first time)..........BACH
ARIA, "O, Fatima," Abu Hassan..........WEBER
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
SYMPHONY No. 3, (Eroica), Op. 55..........BEETHOVEN
CONCERT ARIA, "Hecuba" (new)..........RUBINSTEIN
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
FINE FAUST OUVERTURE..........WAGNER
Prices of Admission to the Concert as usual. Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 (G. Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MATT MORGAN..........Manager
Great Success of the Ideal Vaudeville.
Crowded Houses. Incessant Roars of Laughter.
On MONDAY, March 20, will be presented
TOPKNOTS DILEMMAS.
Mr. Walter Lennox, Miss Annie Mack, Mr. Chas. Villers.
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, JR.,
In his Unequaled Impersonations.
The Screaming Farce, entitled
THE WRONG MAN,
in which will appear Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. James Danvers, Mr. Vincent Hogan, and Miss Eva West.
Miss ADOLPHINE ESTELLE. ADMIRAL DOT.
The splendid burlesque by Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld, entitled THE PIQUE FAMILY. Minnie Palmer, Walter Lennox, Harry Josephs, and Charles Villers.
MATT MORGAN'S COLUMBIA'S COURT.
Orchestra seats, $1; balcony, reserved, 75 cents; general admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW RECITALS.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, FIRST BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
VON BULOW will play Sonata Patetica, opus 13; Adagio con Variazioni, opus 34; Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 1 in E flat; Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 2 in C sharp minor; Sonata, opus 110, in A flat; Fantasia, opus 77, Fifteen variations; Fuga ed Andante, finale on a theme of the Sinfonia eroica, opus 35, in E flat.
WEDNESDAY, March 22—Second Beethoven night.
THURSDAY, March 23—First Beethoven Matinée.
FRIDAY, March 24—Third Beethoven night.
SATURDAY, March 25—Second Beethoven Matinée.
ADMISSION, $1.
Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union square. Chickering Pianos used by VON BULOW.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers. ...Messrs SHOOK & PALMER
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
The greatest of the current New-York successes,
ROSE MICHEL,
with the favorite artiste,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE,
in the title rôle. Other characters by a specially selected cast, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Studley, J. W. Collier, Theodore Hamilton, H. F. Daly, W. Seymour, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and S. Wright, and Mesdames C. DeLange, Meta Bartlett, and Lillian Cleves.
All the beautiful scenes of the first, second, fourth and fifth acts, used at the Union Square Theatre will be used here. Matinée, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL, 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

THIS, SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
Sacred Concert.
JUBILEE SINGERS.

FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
TICKET OFFICE open 9 A. M. ADMISSION 75c., 50c., 25c. For this occasion the wonderful
HORACE WESTON.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway
EVENINGS 8 o'clock. Matinées TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
AN EYE-OPENER THIS WEEK. First appearance of MLLE. NINON DUCLOS and her troupe of Fifty Beautiful Circassian Female Models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivants. | Tableaux Classique.
MARCH OF THE REVOLUTION.
Grand tableau of Washington Crossing the Delaware.
New olio of Sixty Brilliant Star Artists.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE ELDER HERRMANN, will give instruction in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories.
J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

CHICKERING HALL. MARCH 23.
CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr.,
IN HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC READINGS.
Tickets at Pond's, 39 Union square and 162 Broadway.

MISS MINNIE PALMER.
Great success at the Lyceum.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

(Built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.

Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.

SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 108 E. 32d st.
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts, City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent, and rent applied to purchase; also, organs of the best make on easy terms. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED—STEINWAY OR Chickering 7⅓ octave; must be nearly new and price low. Address with full particulars C. A. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20,
will be presented, for the first time on the English-speaking stage, and in a style of unexampled elegance and excellence, Victorien Sardou's latest comedy, in four acts, entitled

*FERREOL.

The characters in this representation are as follows:
FERREOL DE MEYRAN, a Military Officer..........Mr. C. R. THORNE, JR.
MARQUIS DUMARTEL, Judge of the Court of Assizes at Aix..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
LAVARDAUD, Deputy Public Prosecutor..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
PALAMEDES PERRISOL, a Rearer of Silkworms..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
MARTIAL, Gamekeeper to the Marquis Dumartel..........Mr. J. B. STODDART
MAXIME, a Gentleman of Aix..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
DR. BROCHAT, a Physician..........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
LUDOLPHE, Photographer, of Paris, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
SEXTIUS, VARDEL, SIMON } Ushers of the Court of Aix { Mr. W. H. WILDER, Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON, Mr. ALFRED BECKS
BONNEAU, a Clerk of the Court..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
ALEXIS, a Valet..........Mr. C. S. COLLINS
JEAN, Madame D'Orbesson's Servant..........Mr. F. E. LAMB
ROBERTE, Marquise Dumartel..........Miss KATE CLAXTON
MADAME D'ORBESSON, Ferreol's Sister..........Miss IDA VERNON
MADAME DE L'ESTAQUE..........Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
MADAME DE VALTAMIRES, Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
MADAME D'ARTIGUES..........Miss IDA JEFFREYS
(Her first appearance on any stage.)
THERESE, Madame D'Orbesson's God-daughter..........Miss MAUD HARRISON
(Her first appearance here.)
DENISE, the Marquise's Waiting Maid..........Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
THE SCENE IS LAID AT AIX, IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. TIME, THE PRESENT.
All the scenes used in this play have been expressly painted for it by Mr. Richard Marston, and surpass in beauty of design and finish anything hitherto attempted upon any stage. The music has been expressly arranged and composed by Mr. H. Tissington.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30, FIRST MATINEE OF FERREOL.

GRAND GALA NIGHT

at the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in aid of the
ST. JOHN'S GUILD RELIEF FUND,
APRIL 18, 1876.
Superb representation of Weber's popular opera,
DER FREISCHUTZ,
(in German.)
Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN..........as..........AGATHA
Herr BISCHOFF..........as..........MAX
FRANZ REMMERTZ..........as..........CASPER
With full Orchestra and Choruses
from the
New-York Arion, Liederkranz, Sanger-Bund, and other German Choral Societies,
all under the direction of
Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Conductor.

MANAGERS:

Oscar Zollicoffer,	Adolph Hallgarten,
John H. Kemp,	L. V. Sone,
Geo. H. Brodhead,	Frederick Schack,
Philip Bissinger,	E. A. Quintard,
Townsend Cox,	Henry Hentz,
Oswald Ottendorfer,	Francis B. Thurber,
William Steinway,	Wm. H. Wiley,
Charles Spear,	C. C. Dodge, Chairman.

ADMISSION, $1; RESERVED SEAT, $1 50.
Tickets and reserved seats can be obtained at the principal music stores, and boxes and reserved seats at the rooms of St. John's Guild, No. 42 East 14th st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, March 20,
TREMENDOUS ATTRACTIONS.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
The great character actor,
F. S. CHANFRAU,
in the three-act romantic drama,
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'FLANIGAN..........F. S. CHANFRAU
And one-act eccentric comedy,
THE FIRST NIGHT;
OR, BEHIND THE SCENES.
DUFARD, an old French actor..........F. S. CHANFRAU
MATINEES:
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday,
The beautiful domestic play,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
introducing the only original
ALABAMA JUBILEE SINGERS,
Formerly slaves, eight in number, who will sing the following melodies:
1. Steal Away. 2. Hail! Hail!
3. Tell us Whar Miss Eva Gone.
4. Massa's Gwine to Sell Us.
5. Great Plantation Shout.

LAST NIGHTS OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Remember, only TWO WEEKS in which to see the great tragedy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST TIMES.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
. WEDNESDAY of this week, the 22d inst., BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT. MATINEE PERFORMANCE.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.
Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.
Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SIXTH WEEK
of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy,
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY (that "perverter of truth.")

Box-office open 8 to 4	Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Balcony, 50 cents.	Secure seats ahead.

"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
The
CONTINUED AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the series of
STANDARD COMEDIES AND DRAMAS
now being presented at this Theatre,
UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONES FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
The programme for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, will be as follows:
Monday and Friday Evenings,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Wednesday Evening, and Saturday Matinee,
THE WONDER:
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MUSIC.—"KEEP a Little Corner in Your Heart for Me," by Chamberlain, is a great success, 40 cents; "Sweet Birds," by the author of "Little Robin, tell Kitty," 35 cents; "Harp of David," (meditation for the piano,) Schwing, 75 cents; "Don Quixote," march characteristique, G. W. Warren, 75 cents; "Sighing and Singing," Albites, 40 cents; "Pond Lilies," caprice for piano, Berg, 50 cents; "I do feel so Awfully Loose," Macdermott's great song, 40 cents; "White Rose Waltz," Bernstein, 75 cents. Copies mailed on receipt of price.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store No. 39 Union Square, New-York.

FRANK AND LOTTIE HOWARD IN THEIR wonderful feats of duplicating all mediums—Slade, Mansfield, Foster, Miss Wilson, Bardy, Fay, Davenports, Eddy, and Holmes. The Howards will show to the audience how this physical manifestation can be done without the aid of spirits; come, you spiritualists, and test the Howards; lecture by Dr. Joseph Heber, at Masonic Hall, East 13th st., near 4th av., this (Sunday) evening, March 19; doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Admission 50 cents.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
ANNIE EVA FAY, the celebrated Spiritual Physical Test Medium, the only medium in the United States indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., will give her Séance in the Light at No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, 7:30 P. M. The New York *Herald*, Jan. 25, says: "One of the committee was allowed to hold the medium, and the manifestation continued as before."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
PEEK, a daily play.
The Funny Old Girls.
She Stoops to Conquer.
Seats secured. Matinée, Saturday at 2.

LECTURES.

NEW COURSE OF LECTURES IN THE Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison av., corner 53d st.—The former course presented during the Winter was received with such favor that the committee are encouraged to announce a new series: 1. The opening lecture will be given on Tuesday evening, March 21, by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, and will be entitled "Hobby-riding." It is a discussion of the effects upon the world of the pursuit of specialities in knowledge and industry, and a presentation of the remedial influence of culture. This will be followed by four lectures on Italy and Rome, by the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., which will be illustrated with photographic views. It is believed that all these lectures will possess peculiar interest. Dr. Holland needs no introduction; his place has long been settled in the front rank of popular writers and orators. Rev. Dr. Robinson has the widest fitness as a popular lecturer on the themes selected. It is safe to say that more information can be gathered from this course of lectures than by a week spent in Italy. Lectures will begin punctually at 7:45 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents to each lecture, $2 to the course. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, No. 743 Broadway, and at the door. Special terms will be made to schools.

CHICKERING HALL.
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE
FOR BENEFIT OF PEABODY HOME FOR AGED FEMALES.
SATURDAY, MARCH 25, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Subject—"The Amateur Theatrical Association."
ORGAN CONCERT BY GEORGE W. MORGAN, ESQ.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED TO-morrow, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, No. 140 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts., by Mr. J. C. Hasely, a native of Africa—"Cape Palmas, on the western coast of Africa, and its adjacent tribes, called the Greboes, their habits and customs." Admission, 25 cents. The lecturer will exhibit several African curiosities.

PROF. DEVEZE WILL LECTURE IN French, at No. 30 West 22d st., to-day at 4:30 o'clock. Subject—REFORMATION; ITS INFLUENCE ON CATHOLICISM. Free.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A DRY GOODS STORE ROBBED.

A BURGLARY IN EIGHTH AVENUE—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILKS TAKEN.

During Friday evening the dry goods store of Stephen McPartland, at No. 643 Eighth avenue, was visited by a gang of expert burglars, who secured over six thousand dollars worth of goods. The store is situated one door above the corner of Forty-first street, and the adjoining building on the corner is occupied as a tea store by Stiner & Co. Peter Mulligan, an employe of Mr. McPartland, sleeps in the store every night. At about 7 o'clock on Friday evening, Mulligan went out to supper and remained away until 9:30 o'clock. On his return he did not notice anything unusual about the store, and soon afterward he made his bed on a mattress in the rear of the store and went to sleep. He slept undisturbed until 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Soon after getting up he made the discovery that the store had been robbed. The first thing that attracted his attention was that several shelves in the silk department in the rear of the store, which were filled with goods on the previous evening, were empty. Nothing else about the store had been disturbed, but on ascending to the upper floor of the building he found the scuttle open, and from the opening dangled a rope-ladder. Mulligan at once informed the proprietor of the store and also Capt. Washburne of the Twentieth Precinct. Mr. McPartland discovered that fifty-eight pieces of silk, chiefly black, valued at over $6,000 were missing. The Police made a thorough examination of the premises and the neighborhood, and learned that the burglars had entered the hall-way of the house No. 301 West Forty-first street, which is occupied by several families, and passed to the root of the building. Thence they passed over to the roof of the building on the corner and dropped down to the roof of McPartland's premises, which is about five feet lower than that of the adjoining building. With a "jimmy" they pried open the scuttle, and by means of a rope-ladder lowered themselves into the work-room on the top floor of the building. The ladder was too short and the men had to drop several feet. One of them alighted on a glass show case and smashed it. From the work-room the burglars descended the stairs to the store, where they selected the goods mentioned above and carried them up to the work-room and thence to the roof, making their escape through the hall-way of the house on Forty-first street.

All this was accomplished between 7 and 9:30 o'clock in the evening, during the absence of the watchman, whose custom it was to go to supper every evening and return to the store at the hours referred to. The burglars were no doubt well acquainted with his habits, and did not commence operations until the watchman was out of sight. This is the only theory of the robbery compatible with the statement of Mulligan that he was not disturbed by any noise during the night. Detectives Woods and King, of the Central Office, have been detailed by Superintendent Walling to "work down" the case, but no clue to the thieves or the missing property has been obtained.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE STORE ROBBED.

One morning about three weeks ago the scuttle of the Custom-house store in Bridge street, kept by Mr. E. C. Johnson, was found open, and immediately there was a suspicion of robbery. A thorough search was made but with no result. Searches were also made during the following two weeks, but with no better result. At last an account of stock was taken, and it was discovered that seven cases of Turkey opium, valued at $4,000, were missing. Since this the Police have been seeking for the robbers, but as yet have not succeeded in securing either the thieves or the stolen property. The case is now in the hands of Detective Kern, of the First Precinct, who, it is stated, has a slight clue, which he is following up. The theory is that the thieves, obtaining access to the building by means of the scuttle, raised the goods to the roof, and that from there they lowered them into Pearl street. This, however, is merely a supposition, and as to any facts whereby the robbers may be found, the Police are entirely in the dark. Opium in small quantities has been offered for sale to several persons, but these parties are unable to give any description of the persons offering the article for sale. On Thursday the following caution was issued to the public.

"The public are warned against purchasing Turkey opium from persons offering it for sale in small quantities, as a large amount has been stolen from the Government warehouse, and is liable to seizure by the Government."

AN EAST SIDE FIRE.

TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $65,000—THE SCENE OF A MEMORABLE CONFLICT.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the building No. 309 East Twenty-second street, and but for the prompt arrival and well-directed efforts of the Fire Department, a very disastrous conflagration would have ensued. The building in which the fire originated is an extention of the large structure at the north-east corner of Second avenue and Twenty-second street, owned by the Hydraulic Machine Company and occupied by a number of parties. The fire broke out on the first floor of the building No. 309, and is said to have originated from the explosion and ignition of a barrel of turpentine in the foundry. The flames burst forth so suddenly and spread with such rapidity that the workmen were compelled to run for their lives, leaving a portion of their clothing behind. An alarm was sent out from the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station, which is situated on the same block and within 250 feet of the building in which the fire broke out. A battalion of the Fire Department under command of Chief Fisher promptly responded, and in a few minutes several streams of water were being thrown upon the flames, which by this time completely enveloped the building. Finding the force on the ground unable to cope with the fire Chief Fisher ordered a second alarm to be sent out, and this was quickly followed by a third summons to the Fire Department. Chief Engineer Bates, with his assistant, Engineer Shay, responded, bringing with them a reinforcement of steamers and hook and ladder trucks under command of Chiefs Miller and Gicquel. It was found impossible to save the buildings on fire, and the efforts of the firemen were, therefore, chiefly directed to insure the safety of the main structure and the surrounding buildings, and in this they were successful.

The interior of the building in which the fire originated, and the one adjoining, were completely burned out, but the walls are intact. The first and second floors of both buildings were occupied by the Lawrence Curry Comb Manufacturing Company, and their stock and machinery will prove almost a total loss. The loss is estimated at $40,000, and is said to be only partially covered by insurance. The third floor of No. 309 was occupied by F. Ramiciotti, manufacturer of piano-strings, and Thomas F. Pye, manufacturer of piano hardware. The stock and machinery of these parties are totally destroyed. The loss of Ramiciotti is estimated at $7,000, and he is insured for $1,000. Mr. Pye's loss is $8,000; partially insured.

The buildings, which are owned by the Hydraulic Machine Company, are damaged to the extent of $10,000, and are partially insured. The first floor of the main building is occupied by Holmes & Griggs, manufacturers of sheet brass. Their damage is altogether by water, and is comparatively slight. The second floor is occupied by the Hydraulic Machine Company, whose machinery is damaged by water. The upper floors of the main building are occupied by the Chase Manufacturing Company, J. A. & F. Dunworth, gilders, and a number of others, principally machinists and metal workers, who sustain slight losses by water.

In relation to the origin of the fire, it is said that a barrel of turpentine exploded in some unaccountable way, without any previous warning, and the turpentine flowed over the floor until it reached the open furnace, when the fluid ignited, and in a few seconds the whole of the floor was on fire. Fire Marshal Sheldon was present at the fire, and will make an investigation.

The main building, which at one time was threatened with destruction, was the scene of a memorable conflict during the draft riots of 1863. The building was then occupied by ex-Mayor Opdyke as an arms factory. It was learned that the rioters intended to make a raid on the place for the purpose of obtaining possession of the large quantity of carbines and muskets stored there. To prevent this the Broadway squad under Sergt. Burdick was sent to the place on the second day of the riot to guard the arms and building. After they had taken possession an immense mob of rioters surrounded the place and made several determined efforts to storm the building. The Police, though but a handful of men, made a brave resistance and held the building until the arrival from head-quarters of a strong force of Police under Inspector Dilks, who charged and dispersed the rioters and succeeded in removing the arms in safety. On that night the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house was set on fire by the mob, and, together with the engine-house adjoining, was burned to the ground.

MRS. MERRIGAN BELIEVED TO BE DYING.

Patrick Keady, counsel for Mrs. Merrigan, whose third trial is set down for March 27, received the certificate of her physician yesterday setting forth that the woman is suffering from an acute attack of laryngitis, which prevents her holding any conversation or transacting any business, and which is complicated with a severe attack of bronchitis. Mr. Keady went to the District Attorney and asked him to enter a nolle prosequi in the case, as he did not want her to die with the indictment for murder hanging over her head. Mr. Britton declined to take such action at present.

THE BAY RIDGE MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

The corpse found in the water at Bay Ridge, still remains at the Brooklyn Morgue. The New-Haven people were not so positive in their identification of the body yesterday, and virtually abandoned the attempt to obtain possession of it. The peculiar condition of the remaining foot settles the matter, and the fact that his wife did not seem to be aware of such a deformity satisfied the Brooklyn authorities that it was not the body of the missing Captain. The body will be buried in Potter's Field to-day or to-morrow. Superintendent Campbell is inclined to the opinion that the body is that of Gardiner, the missing Blackwell's Island convict, and is working the case in accordance with that theory.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

THE TRUSTEESHIP OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD—THE REMOVAL OF MR. HUGHES BY THE BONDHOLDERS.

As was stated in THE TIMES of Friday last, rumors were afloat on the "street" to the effect that David M. Hughes, the Trustee of the second mortgage of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad had taken legal steps to enjoin the payment of the dividend declared on Thursday last, the grounds of this action, it was stated, being that since the company was indebted to the sinking fund for nearly one million of dollars the dividend could not be paid until that indebtedness was satisfied. Subsequent investigation of the rumor disclosed the fact that the second mortgage bondholders had at a recent meeting removed Mr. Hughes from his trusteeship, and appointed in his place the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Upon being questioned in relation to the appointment, the Vice President of the latter corporation referred his interrogator to the Secretary of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The latter gentleman stated that the second mortgage bondholders recently held a meeting, and drew up a paper removing Mr. Hughes from his trusteeship of the mortgage, because of his residence out of the United States, and appointing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee in his place. Upon being questioned as to the truth of the report that Mr. Hughes had commenced suit to restrain the payment of the dividend declared on Thursday last, he stated that he had heard of no such suit, and explained that the rumor probably arose from a misconception of the suit brought against the road some eight months ago by Mr. Hughes, through his attorney, Mr. N. A. Cowdrey, claiming that one million dollars or more of the sinking fund had not been paid. The suit having gone into the Circuit Court of the United States, the second mortgage bondholders had put in an answer that, since Mr. Hughes had not resided in this country for a number of years, he was therefore no longer a Trustee of the mortgage. This, the gentleman continued, had apparently put an effectual stop to the proceedings on the part of Mr. Hughes, for the matter had rested, as far as he knew. On requesting to be informed as to the details of the mortgage in question, the gentleman replied that a second mortgage on the road was originally made for $1,500,000. Bonds for $20,000 of that amount had never been issued, while $389,000 of those issued had already been paid, leaving a balance of $1,091,000 still unliquidated. One hundred thousand dollars of the above sum of $389,000, said the Secretary, has been paid since the commencement of Mr. Hughes' suit in the United States Court. In conclusion, he expressed an opinion that even if Mr. Hughes did secure an injunction restraining the payment of the newly-declared dividend, "it wouldn't amount to a row of pins," and that the bondholders felt perfectly satisfied with the matter as it now stood.

In order to ascertain whether Mr. Hughes had, in reality, stopped proceedings in the suit above alluded to, his attorney, Mr. Cowdrey, was visited at the Union Club. Upon being questioned, he emphatically denied that the suit had been stopped, asserting that it was pending now in court, and would, without doubt, be prosecuted as soon as reached on the calendar. Upon being questioned in relation to the assertion in the bond-holders' answer, that Mr. Hughes was no longer a Trustee of the mortgage, Mr. Cowdrey replied that the suit in the Circuit Court had been brought to settle just that point, and that its decision alone is what would dispose of the disputed question. Then, taking from his pocket the slip from THE TIMES, he further said: "I see that our friend Mitchell is rather Jesuitical and guarded in the expression of his views. I see that when speaking of the reported arrangements with the Milwaukee Northern Road he said that 'there was not a shadow of a foundation for the rumor that the leasing or purchasing of the Milwaukee Northern Road was being talked of, and it was equally untrue that any of the Directors were largely interested in that road.' This statement is extremely guarded and all depends upon the construction that is put upon the word 'largely.' The fact is, that Mr. Mitchell is personally interested in the Milwaukee Northern road to the extent of $50,000, some of his colleagues being also interested to equal amounts. Now Mr. Mitchell may not call that a 'large' interest, but you and I and other people would, I think, consider it as such."

Mr. Mitchell, in a letter to THE TIMES, says: "In the money article of your journal published this morning it is asserted that this company 'is in default on one of its mortgages to the amount of nearly one million dollars.' Nothing short of so glaring an assertion would induce me to intrude upon your notice, as many statements and rumors are set afloat and find their way into the money articles of the City papers, which on their face bear their own refutation and require no further notice. This statement, however, is so open and so unwarranted that I conceive it to be due to the stock and bond holders of this company that I should declare it unqualifiedly without foundation. If the statement refers to the second mortgage bonds, of which there is now only about one million dollars outstanding, I beg to say to you that under the sinking fund provision of this mortgage, it has from time to time been reduced from $1,500,000 to its present amount, out of the net earnings of one of the elevators owned by this company, in full compliance with said provisions. To render our position certain on this point, the company has recently caused a full examination of the accounts relating to this sinking fund to be made under the supervision of the counsel of the company, and are assured by him that the company has fully complied with its obligations under the requirements of the mortgage. I also believe that the holders of these bonds are mostly, if not all, satisfied with what has been done thus far by the company, and they have recently united in a written instrument legally removing David M. Hughes as Trustee under the mortgage, and substituting the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company."

FUNERAL OF MRS. SCHURZ.

REMARKS BY REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM—THE INTERMENT IN GREEN-WOOD.

The funeral of Mrs. Schurz, wife of Carl Schurz, took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 40 West Thirty-second street. The services were very simple and unostentatious, consisting merely of the singing of two dirges and a brief address by Rev. Dr. O. B. Frothingham. Those who were present were the near friends and relatives of the family, among whom were Judge Palmer, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Steinway, Alfred Schlesinger, Charles Amman, E. Luckmeyer, Udo Brachvogel, and Drs. Noggeratz, Jakoler, Knapp, and Olshoff. The services were opened by the singing of a dirge by a chorus from the Liederkranz Society, after which Rev. Dr. O. B. Frothingham spoke a few words. He said he did not speak in a professional spirit, but merely to give expression to some of the suggestions of the hour. To those who had known Mrs. Schurz, he said, no words of his or of any one else, were necessary. The close of her life had been as happy and cheerful as had been her life when in health, and while those around her were striving to keep back their tears, she believed that she was growing stronger and was thinking of the happy occasions in the future. He said that Mrs. Schurz was no formalist; she was averse to all publicity, careless of show, and preferred quiet and seclusion. She came to the New World from the Old, but the former did not seem strange to her. She retained her old friends and gathered new ones around her. She enjoyed the freshness, the vitality, and the newness of the New World. She loved a republican life. Alike to her seemed the quiet life in a Western city or the busy life of Washington; she was always the same. The outside world saw a graceful, cheerful person, full of noble sentiment, generous, and sympathizing; but the inside world only know what a true and cordial heart and spirit she had. All who came in contact with her loved and respected her. Mr. Frothingham closed by saying that her influence would still be felt not only by her husband and children, but by those with whom she had been associated.

At the close of Mr. Frothingham's remarks a dirge was sung by the chorus, and an opportunity was then given to the friends present to see the body. The casket, which was of rosewood, was entirely hidden by the mass of flowers upon it. A very large tribute of flowers was sent by servants who had been in Mrs. Schuz's employ while she lived in Washington. The burial took place in Green-Wood Cemetery, whither the body was conveyed by a number of friends.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WETMORE.

The funeral of Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, who died on Wednesday last at his residence at Great Neck, Long Island, took place yesterday afternoon from St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. The body, which lay in a handsome rosewood casket, had been placed in the church about an hour previous to the time at which the funeral was announced to take place, and the face of the deceased was exposed to view. The floral offerings which were placed on and near the coffin were very beautiful.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Pastor, who was assisted by Rev. Mr. Beare, of Little Neck, Long Island. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment, and were followed only by the near relatives and friends of the deceased. Among those present were Judge Charles P. Daly, Mr. James Lawson, Mr. Maurice Franklin, Marshall O. Roberts, Capts. George P. Barrett and William H. King, of the Seventh Regiment, Mr. George Wilson, and several other well-known gentlemen.

THE HARLEM TRAGEDY.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE—THE CORONER'S JURY FIND THAT THE UNFORTUNATE WIDOW WOMAN WAS KILLED BY BARTELL—CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER.

The horror and excitement created among the residents of Yorkville and Harlem by the discovery of the terrible manner in which the unfortunate widow, Ann Hammond, was murdered at No. 2,114 Second avenue, on Friday afternoon, was increased yesterday as the details of the tragedy became current throughout the district. In the back basement of the Freeman house the mutilated body of the murdered woman lay almost precisely in the same position in which it had been discovered by Mrs. Freeman and the Police officers. A careful examination of the apartment detected no evidence of a struggle. The murderer had evidently, in dealing the first blow, rendered his victim powerless to defend herself from his assaults.

The unfortunate woman had, it would appear, finished her day's work and was just preparing to depart for her home when assailed, for her shoes were incased in rubbers. Her outer garments, which she usually hung on a peg over the table at the back of the room, lay on the table as if she had taken them down to go away. According to the statements made by the murderer, Bartell, to Capt. Robbins and others, he was in the house from 3:30 until 4:30 o'clock, and the Police think that his object was to assault the woman, who sought to defend herself; that the man, then, in a moment of frenzy, struck her a deadly blow which felled her senseless to the floor, and that he finished his work with the hatchet while she lay unconscious near the closet.

The victim, Anna Hammond, was a widow, the mother of five children, who were left fatherless two years ago. She resided in a mean shanty on Sixty-eighth street, near Third avenue. She had been employed about twice a week by the Freeman family for several months, and impressed those people as an honest, hard-working woman. Since the murder, the children, the eldest of whom is a girl of fifteen and the youngest a boy of three years, have been taken in charge by her mother, Mrs. Kiernan, aged seventy years, and her brother, Patrick Kiernan, who is employed in the capacity of car-driver on the Second Avenue Railroad. Early yesterday morning the eldest girl appeared at the house in which the murder was done, and made piteous appeals to be allowed the privilege of seeing the corpse, but the officers gently but firmly refused her request.

At about 10 o'clock in the morning, Coroner Ellinger, who took charge of the case, impaneled a jury consisting of the following persons: Henry Vogel, merchant, No. 2,121 Second avenue; Patrick McGowan, liquor-dealer, No. 2,139 Second avenue; Ludwig Pleuge, shoe-maker, No. 2,164 Second avenue; George Kline, carpenter, No. 343 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street; James Cairns, carpenter, No. 213 East One Hundred and Ninth street; John Keely, working man, No. 1,979 Third avenue; Frederick Van Lubke, grocer, No. 2,122 Second avenue; John W. Struck, sewing-machine dealer, No. 238 East One Hundred and Fourth street; Patrick Donnelly, blacksmith, No. 2,109 Second avenue. The jury were conveyed to No. 2,114 Second avenue and viewed the remains. Meanwhile the prisoner, Bartell, was taken from the Twenty-third Precinct Station, where he had been imprisoned over night, and arraigned at the Harlem Police Court before Justice Wandell, who remanded him back to the station to await the action of the Coroner's jury. While the officer in whose custody Bartell was placed was putting on the nippers, the prisoner said gruffly, "Oh, you needn't put them nippers on me, I won't run away; I've been in worse scrapes than this."

While the jury were in the room of the murder, the prisoner was brought in and confronted in their presence with the body. He looked long and steadily at the upturned features, but there was no perceptible change in his face. Bartell is about thirty years old, and not ill-looking. He wears a heavy light mustache and side whiskers, and is about five feet seven inches in height.

The inquest, which was begun about 3 P. M., at the station, was attended by as large a crowd. The first witness examined was Mrs. Mary Freeman, the employer of the murdered widow. She testified in substance as follows: I reside at No. 2,114 Second avenue; I know Thomas J. Bartell, the prisoner; he married a cousin of mine, who, on account of his dissolute habits, left him last October, and went to live with her father, who is a keeper on Ward's Island; Bartell boarded with me after that time, and periodically worked at the painting and graining trade; I employed Ann Hammond to do my washing every week; I left my house on Friday at 3 P. M., and arrived at the foot of One Hundred and Eleventh street in time to catch the 3:30 P. M. boat for Ward's Island, it being my intention to bring my cousin to the City; I left Ann Hammond in charge of the house, and am certain that Bartell was not there when I left, because I saw him going out as I left; I returned about 4:30, and, finding the door locked, knocked, but received no answer; I then entered through the front basement window, and on gaining the kitchen found the body of the woman on the floor covered with blood.

Officer McCarthy, who arrested the prisoner, swore that about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, while at One Hundred and Ninth street and Third avenue, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Bartell informed him that a woman had been murdered in the house of the former; he went thither, and on the way arrested Bartell at the instance of Mrs. Freeman; he noticed that one of the prisoner's hands was bloody; Bartell said that he had had a fight with a man named Ryan and had cut his hand in the row; the witness took him to the station, where a search of his clothes resulted in finding a pair of bloody wristbands; on his hat was a blood stain also: the witness called his attention to the suspicious marks on his hands, and the prisoner said, "Oh, God, I had a right to wash that out; it is the only thing that gives me away." Officer Riley corroborated the foregoing testimony, and Robert Hunt, an Excise Inspector, gave similar evidence.

Roundsman McArthur testified that he found Ryan, with whom Bartell insisted he had had a fight; Ryan knew the prisoner, but denied that he had had any quarrel with him. After the examination of Officer Pettit, Sergt. Hoff was examined, and after him Capt. Robbins was put on the stand. The latter stated that the prisoner, on being asked to account for the blood, said: "I will give nobody away; I will stand it all myself." The man Ryan was called, but being intoxicated was not examined fully. The jury retired about 5 o'clock, and ten minutes afterward returned with a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by blows from a hatchet in the hands of Thomas J. Bartell. The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs. The remains of Mrs. Hammond were taken by her friends to her late dwelling.

MR. RICHARD MORRISSEY DEFENDED BY MR. DALY.

We have received the following communications in reference to the case of Mr. Richard Morrissey:

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 17, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the request of friends of Richard Morrissey, I state that I believe he was not guilty of intentional offense against the law in paying into the *Herald* office the alleged counterfeit note upon which legal proceedings have been taken by the United States authorities.

AUGUSTIN DALY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Permit me, after due investigation of facts touching the cruel prosecution of my brother Richard, to state them.

A twenty-dollar National Bank note was received at the box office of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which the management debited him with, although against his remonstrance. Its character was not known until the bill had been returned from the bank into which it went with the daily deposits of the theatre. Instead of the management destroying the note, it was, by the possible carelessness of some one in the box office, allowed to mingle with other cash, and so found place with other notes in the amount sent to the *Herald* office in payment of an advertising bill.

A sharp secret service agent, who was probably after the usual reward in counterfeit cases, procured the bill by a stratagem, and then the making of the charge before the Federal authorities; hearing of which, my brother immediately presented himself voluntarily at the office of the courteous Commissioner Shields, and there was no arrest. The as courteous Marshal allowed my brother to go after bail, and Mr. Duff, of the Olympic Theatre, cheerfully signed the bond for any appearance, should the matter go further. There cannot be any idea of criminal intention in uttering the bill. And the circumstances which surround the open possession of the bank note, and of its history, being known to so many persons, utterly forbid such intention. This card is issued because of erroneous impressions which hasty reports of the case at first disseminated, and in justice to my brother, who is not of age, and as yet inexperienced in the higher details of business, and who has always sustained an irreproachable character.

JAMES W. MORRISSEY,
Business Agent of Mr. Daly's Traveling Company.

THE BROOKLYN ABDUCTOR HELD.

Howard F. Moffatt, alias Curtis, who was arrested two weeks ago charged with abducting two young girls to New-York, was arraigned before Justice Delmar, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and by him held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. J. A. Winberg appeared for the prisoner and Assistant District Attorney Snell represented the people. Mr. Snell referred to the report which had been circulated that the case had been abandoned by the prosecution, and said that such was not the fact. The testimony in the case was merely a repetition of the facts as already published. Moffat's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the girls had not been taken to New-York for the purpose of "indiscriminate prostitution." The counsel severely denounced the action of his client, but contended that he was not guilty of any crime coming under the jurisdiction of the court. The motion was opposed by District Attorney Snell, who said that a gross attempt at outrage had been made, and that the prisoner should be held responsible. The motion to dismiss was denied, and Moffatt was taken to the District Attorney's office and his bail bond renewed, his brother, Dr. Moffatt, continuing as his bondsman.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Emil Haas, importer, of No. 49 Broad street, made an assignment of his property for the benefit of creditors to Simon Sultan yesterday.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,724. Of these, 312 were made on St. Patrick's Day, chiefly for intoxication.

Custom-house Inspectors Judd and Kane seized yesterday 1,000 cigars found concealed on board the steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.

During the past week the amount received for Croton rents and penalties was $10,840 96; for taxes, $70,000, and for permits for signs, &c., $277 50.

Rev. Chauncey Giles (Swedenborgian) will preach on "The Expulsion from Eden," East Thirty-fifth street, between Park and Lexington avenues, 11 A. M.

Michael Knowles, a notorious river-thief, was arrested by Capt. Williams yesterday afternoon, for stealing an anchor, value $45, from Jencks & Sons, and was held for trial.

James Waas and Joseph Brier employed by the New-York Lighterage Company, were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday on a charge of stealing two bags of coffee, value, $50.

Dr. Charles F. Rodenstein, Assistant Sanitary Inspector in the Health Department, died yesterday at his residence, Mott street and Railroad avenue, West Farms, from pneumonia.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday awarded the lease of the proposed ferry from the foot of Whitehall street to the north shore of Staten Island to Mr. John H. Starrin, at his bid of fifty per cent. of the gross receipts.

John Rielly, of No. 89 Greenwich street, was arrested for intoxication on Thursday night and was committed to the Tombs. On Friday he was seized with delirium tremens and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 619 deaths, 457 births, and 119 marriages, showing a decrease of 60 deaths, 26 marriages, and 14 births as compared with the preceding week.

William Fay, a notorious pickpocket, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a watch, value $45, from Michael McCarty, of No. 175 Chrystie street, while the latter was looking at the St. Patrick's Day procession in the Bowery.

At an early hour yesterday morning Michael Kirby and John O'Callahan, residents of No. 91 Mulberry street, became engaged in a fight, during which O'Callahan stabbed Kirby in the left leg with a penknife, inflicting a severe wound. O'Callahan was locked up.

Mr. August Belmont, the newly-elected President of the National Bank of the State of New-York, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that they were making favorable progress in the examination of the affairs of the institution, and that there would be more than enough to pay all the liabilities.

Mary Ray, aged twenty-six, and William Thomas, aged seven months, who were terribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 507 East Thirteenth street on Friday evening, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. The woman, while holding the child in her arms, attempted to fill a kerosene lamp which was burning. The oil ignited and an explosion followed, and the woman and child were frightfully burned. Coroner Eickhoff has been notified to hold an inquest.

A meeting of a society calling themselves the Internationals was held at No. 123 West Houston street last evening, about twenty-five persons being present. Mr. Leib, who was called to the chair, said that the object of the meeting was to express sympathy with the laboring classes all over the world, and especially with those who made so strong a demonstration in Paris in 1872. An address in German by Herr Lipgar followed, and the meeting shortly afterward adjourned, several speakers who had promised to attend having failed to appear.

BROOKLYN.

John Leary obtained, yesterday, a verdict for $2,500 damages against George Louden, in the City Court, before Judge McCue and a jury, in an action for slander.

Charles C. Schnauffer, who was held to answer the charge of forgery in connection with the signature of his wife to a deed to some property, was before Justice Walsh yesterday, when his counsel moved that he be admitted to bail pending trial. Justice Walsh denied the application and Schnauffer was remanded to jail.

William Lynch, who was arrested for manufacturing five-cent nickel coin, was before United States Commissioner Benedict yesterday morning, to answer the charge. The case was adjourned to Wednesday. His boy Patrick, who was arrested for passing the coins, was discharged on the ground that he is incompetent as a witness and too young to punish.

Mrs. Susan Jones, of No. 708 Fulton street, procured the arrest a short time ago of Mr. Charles Jennings, living in the same house, upon a charge of stealing from her $150 worth of jewelry. Jennings was discharged after a week's imprisonment, no evidence appearing against him, and now he proposes to sue Mrs. Jones for $5,000 for malicious prosecution.

Mrs. Margaretha Stauter brought suit against John Schlegel, in the City Court, for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was suffocated in a vinegar vat. It was proved that the deceased was told to let a lamp down into the vat before entering it, which he did not do, and the jury found that the man's death was the result of his own negligence.

Mr. Augustine McDonald, who was arrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Winslow, on a charge of subornation of perjury in connection with a $193,000 cotton claim, the proceedings being instituted to secure his return to Arkansas for trial, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $10,000. His examination was set down for Friday next.

Aaron Marks went to the residence of Thomas H. Troy, No. 52 North Elliott place, last evening, to settle some business, and getting into a dispute with Troy, became abusive, and was kicked out of doors. He went to the hall-door afterward, opened it, and fired a pistol at Mr. Troy and his mother, who were standing in the hall, but, fortunately, without injuring them. Marks was subsequently arrested in Lafayette avenue, and locked up, on a charge of felonious assault.

Henry Wade sued Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners, of Williamsburg, for $10,000 damages for the loss of an eye, resulting from the bursting of a machine used for refining and bleaching sugar. The machine, which is an iron cylinder, was run at a speed of about 1,300 revolutions per minute, and during its operation it burst and a piece of it struck Wade in the eye. The case occupied the attention of the City Court, before Judge Neilson and a jury, for two days, and yesterday the jury failed to agree, standing eleven to one in favor of a verdict for the plaintiff.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Alexander Grant, an old and respected citizen of Mount Vernon, died suddenly on Friday night.

At the annual meeting of the District Grand Committee I. O. O. F. of Westchester and Putnam Counties, held at White Plains, Henry Beeney, Jr., of Sing Sing, was nominated for D. D. G. M., and James D. McIntyre as Secretary for the ensuing year.

The election of village officers of Tarrytown will take place on Tuesday next. The people's candidates are: For President, James Alexander; Trustees, E. V. Fowler and Isaac B. Lovatt; Treasurer, William I. Wood; Collector, John J. Vanderbilt.

The election in the new village of North Tarrytown for charter officers will take place on Tuesday next. Two tickets are in the field, as follows: For President, Thomas H. Purdy; Trustees, A. De Revere, Patrick Quinn, and Morgan Purdy; Treasurer, J. Benedict See; Collector, Andrew Tracy. The other ticket is: For President, Josiah F. Kendall; Trustees, A. De Revere, Patrick Quinn, and Morgan Purdy; Treasurer, John Manser; Collector, J. Benedict See.

LONG ISLAND.

James Golden, of Freeport, was "dusking" ducks on the marsh, on Wednesday evening. While loading his gun it was prematurely discharged, the powder taking effect in his face and eyes and scorching him severely.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church on Hunter avenue, Dutch Kills, Long Island City, is to be dedicated to-day. Bishop Janes will officiate at the morning service, commencing at 10:30 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 Rev. W. McAllister will preach, and in the evening at 7:30 Rev. A. C. Bowdish, of Astoria.

The asparagus growers of Oyster Bay have formed an organization for mutual benefit and protection, proposing to do away with many of the inconveniences of transportation and the expenses of handling and selling, by unity of action. Also, to so control the shipments to market that there will be no opportunity for "bearing."

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris Canal is to be opened to-morrow, the weather permitting.

A locomotive on the Bound Brook Railway mounted a frog near Bound Brook yesterday, and was thrown from the track. William Russell, the engineer, was thrown off and severely injured.

City Clerk McCullogh, of Hoboken, who was removed Friday night on a charge of embezzlement, surrendered the keys of his office yesterday to his late assistant, whom the Council had elected to act during his unexpired term.

The Paterson (N. J.) Board of Education, at their meeting Friday night, decided upon the following appropriations for the support of the schools during the ensuing year: For the teachers, $49,425; erection, repairs, and furniture, $1,500; fuel and janitors, $2,500; books and stationary, $2,300; Superintendent and Secretaries' salaries, $3,166 06; printing, $946; incidental expenses, $350 34; janitors, $5,800, making a total of $65,988. The appropriation for the "permanent fund" was fixed at $10,000. The Superintendent's annual report showed number of pupils enrolled for the year, 8,459, and the average daily attendance 4,038. The average enrollment was 5,076.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—J. M. Young, Capt. Owen Lloyd, Mr. Beggraw, William Currie, H. M. Oschowitz, A. C. Johnston, James Tatham, G. B. Loveday, Manuel A. Blanco, Juan Garcia Blanco, A. Bedford, George Duncan, F. X. Archambault, George Fair, B. O. Reynold, Jr., J. C. Hatton, J. J. Jonas, W. White, Otto Jaffe, Edward Badoureau, Mrs. Badoureau, John R. Andrews, A. Wolfe, T. Garrett, David W. Moore, William L. Eaton, Edward Steer, John Whitworth, George McClure, H. P. Elcum, Capt. Robinson, James McGeary, James E. Smith, Hon. A. P. Merrill, Miss Merrill, Miss Minnie Merrill, Master Dunbar Merrill, Master Angus Merrill, Miss Jennie Merrill, Master Frank Merrill, Master Singer Merrill, Col. Wood.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for Aspinwall.—For San Francisco—N. W. Steele, L. M. Leach, F. C. Walker, N. Mitchell and wife, Rev. Charles Sheeling, wife and son, Geo. W. Burges, Marsh Whipple and wife, E. S. Dewing, Christian Schlettenhart and wife, Henry W. Steinhard, Grant Bord, William Dugan, J. J. Gould, P. C. Dubois, B. B. Rockwell, F. J. Jessup, W. T. Colt, Miss E. J. Silliman, Frank B. Cole, W. Walls, Louis S. Craven, C. Durand. Way passengers—Capt. W. F. Goodburn, Pedro Murphy, Mrs. L. B. Martindale, E. Remon, A. Arango, Alfred Houlgrave, William Stern, Geo. F. F. Millen.

In steam-ship Periere, for Havre.—F. Cousinery, W. C. Barret, Mme. Barret, Mme. L. Monnot, M. Reyes, Mme. Reyes, Mr. Barreda, Mme. L. A. Raoul, Mlle. Marie Bucking, Mlle. Annie Bucking, Mlle. Sylvie Bedon, Julien Crevier, J. Darolon, Mr. Fevre, Mme. Fevre, Mme. Ve Fevre and children, M. A. L. de Breville, E. Guiraud, Mme. Guiraud, Mme. Busquet, H. Bishop, L. Hicer, Master L. Hicer, L. Dabrin, M. Nicolai, L. Blind, Mr. Royer, Mme. Royer, A. Francois, B. Hugon, Mlle. A. Barbier, M. Corilla, Mme. A. Balny, A. Buand.

In steam-ship Champion, for Charleston.—Jeremiah Waterman, Miss Russell, Joseph Hadden, Mrs. Joseph Hadden, Joseph Lamb, Mrs. Joseph Lamb, C. O'Neal, W. H. Vincent, Mr. Wise, J. H. Comstock, H. W. Symington, Mr. Holbrook, E. Bidsey, W. H. Shelton, Mrs. C. C. Snow, Rev. J. K. Mendelhall, Rev. F. W. Braithwait, E. Plump, L. B. Smith, Mrs. L. B. Smith, Rev. S. Bowden, A. C. Bowden, J. S. Smith, F. Boothut, J. Murray, C. Holtz, John Cavannah.

In steam-ship Weser, for Hamburg.—C. S. Clapp and wife, A. Weil, W. Wheeler Smith, Hugo Friedrich, José Isla, Ludwig H. Meyer, Luer Otten, Mrs. Jette Steinberg and five children, Dr. F. Foerster, Mrs. Katharine Kaiser, William Bodner, Miss Mathilde Teichmann, Miss Anna Marquering, Louis von Bernuth, Ernst J. Humbert, Dr. R. Hartloff, Capt. Lütchen, Bernhard Witthauer.

In steam-ship Denmark, for Liverpool.—Thomas Rowe, William Wardrop, Mrs. C. R. Fitt, two children, and infant, Mrs. C. Dominguez, Mrs. Charles D. Myers and infant, Mrs. S. Morelli, Louis Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Horsley, George Harvey, William Coglan, Richard F. Blackburn, G. P. Schrader, J. P. Schrader, Master James Robertson, William Thurling.

In steam-ship Elysia, for Glasgow.—P. Maitland, James S. Angus, Mrs. Rachel Drake, Miss Maude Drake, Miss Nelly Drake, Miss Daisey Drake, Master Charles Fred Drake, Laurie M. Moyes and wife, And. Callahan, William Craig, Gustave H. Roth and wife.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—C. M. Jesup, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, George P. Wells, Miss Mattie Moyer, Dr. W. C. Palmer and wife, John C. Leslie, George H. Hargraves, William Smith, Henry Black, H. M. Jackson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Walter Bikker, A. P. Brown, George Barnsdale, W. H. Boon, D. L. Burnett, William Eggington, Mrs. Eggington, John Graham, O. T. Glenn, E. W. Glenn, Mrs. Jackson, Miss E. Jackson, James Peters, Miss J. Robinson, Rupert Stevenson, R. H. Thayer, Rev. Patrick Harney, Rev. Mr. Corcoran, Rev. Mr. McCleary, W. C. Kelley, Patrick J. Kelley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:05 | Sun sets.....6:11 | Moon rises..2:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:44 | Gov. Island..3:33 | Hell Gate....4:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, March 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, U. S. C., Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Caledonia, (Br.,) Allison, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Alexandria, Va., and Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Brown, Jr.; Carondelet, McCreery, Key West and Johnstown, C. H. Mallory & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Weser, (Germ.,) Jaeger, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, La., Chas. A. Whitney & Co.; Ellen Terry, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., Josiah J. White.

Ship Frolic, Bush, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Bark J. D. Bueno, Jones, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs George Gilchrist, Orcutt, Matanzas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; Curacao, (Br.,) Faulkner, Williamstadt, Cur., Joseph Foulke's Sons; Peri, Stevenson, Aux Cayes and a market, Brett, Son & Co.; Lewis L. Squire, Blatchford, Gloucester, Mass., Squire Bros.; Mary E. Leighton, Leighton, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, J. E. Ward & Co.; John Boyd, (Br.,) North, Port of Spain, Trin., Darrell & Co.; Aabine, (Norw.,) Blix, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Louis Tetans; James Landess, (Br.,) McKinnon, St. John's, N. F., Geroart & Brewer; Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Hewitt, Trinidad de Cuba and Cienfuegos, John A. Jansen; Clarabelle, Tracy, La Guera, Vens., Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schrs. Joanna Doughty, Doughty, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zopher Mills; Nellie, Warr, Calais, Me., Jed. Frye & Co.; Kate Carleton, (Br.,) Grant, Cardenas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; Laralta, Whitmore, Providence, R. I., B. F. Metcalf & Co.; G. W. Andrews, Watts, Woodstock, Fla., Parsons & Loud; William H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Son; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Charles R. Washington, Holbrook, Santiago de Cuba, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Azelda and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Abraham Richardson, Pray, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship King Arthur, (Br.,) Cowell, Matanzas March 11, with sugar, &c., to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Delta, (Br.,) Worden, Aspinwall, March 5 via Havana 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, March 4 via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Lanfare, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Robert A. Chapman, Rutherford, from Rotterdam, which arr 12th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, was towed to the City this A. M., 18th.

Brig Elizabeth Winslow, (of Portland,) White, Cardenas 8 ds. with sugar to De Castro & Donner—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Hugo, (Swed.,) Morin, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Andrew Stuart & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 14, in lon. 38.

Brig Theodosia, (of Dartmouth,) Binmore, Santos 51 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Feb. 17, in lon 34; March 15, lat. 37 02, lon. 71 59, passed a petroleum barrel.

Brig Rap, (Norw.,) Olsen, Palermo, 58 ds., with fruit to Frederick S. Robinson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan 13.

Brig Lizzie M. Merrill, (of Richmond, Me.,) Minnott, Caibarien 7 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Woodland, Valentine, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Eothen, Dahm, Aux Cayes March 2, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. March 2, 20 miles W. of Aux Cayes spoke schr. Isaac Oliver hence for Aux Cayes. Left in port brig Margaret, Brandtberg; schr. Trott King; also schr. Ann Gibbon from Savannah for Ponce, P. R., in distress.

Schr. E. J. Morrison, (of Boston,) Lavender, Sagua la Grande 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr. Ricardo, Barros, Newton, Mayaguez 13 ds., with oranges to John E. Stow—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Maracaibo 23 ds., in ballast to Evans, Ball & Co. The I. R. went to Maracaibo for coffee, and her cargo was ready, but she was not permitted to take it unless from Puerto Cabello, where it could be forwarded, the Government having closed the port.

Schr. Veto, Henderson, Cienfuegos Feb. 25 via Delaware Breakwater March 17, with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Dora M. French, (of Bangor,) Sagua March 3, with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Nellie Scott, Milan, Cardenas, March 10, with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Florida, Gilmore, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Schr. F. Merwin, Pearce, Charleston 7 ds, with naval stores and cotton to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. L. T. Whitman, Jameson, Norfolk, with lumber to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. G. P. Wright, Cropper, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Jacob J. Housman, Ryder, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, New-London.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pereire, for Havre; Weser, for Bremen; Denmark, for London; Celtic, for Liverpool; Elysia and Caledonia, for Glasgow; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Carondolet, for Galveston via Key West; New-York and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Pioneer, for Wilmington; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Geo. W. Clyde, for Philadelphia; ships Richard McManus, for Anjier, for orders; Thyatira, for London; barks Benefactor, for Hong Kong; Gentoo, for Reval; Peter C. Warwick, for Rio Janeiro; Jose D. Bueno, for St. Jago; W. H. Genn, for Havana; Lizzie Merry, for Cardenas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brigs Giles Loring, for Valencia; David Bugbee, for Cadiz; Ponvert, for Kingston, Jam.; Ruby, for Port Spain; Charles A. Hoare, for St. John, P. R.; Jeremiah, for Cardenas; Nellie, for St. Johns, N. F.; Jos. Clark, for Key West and Pensacola; schrs. Chas. R. Washington, for St. Jago, C. M. Richardson, for Cardenas; Mary Louisa for Washington, N. C.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LEWES, Del., March 18.—Schr. Ann E. Cake, with a cargo of oysters from Virginia, when off Cape Henlopen, sprung a leak and was run on a point of the cape, and is now full of water. She will probably be a total loss. The schr. J. D. McCarthy, Richmond for Philadelphia, went ashore on Joe Flogger's yesterday morning. Assistance has been sent to her.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 16.—Arr. bark Union, Phelan, Newport, Eng.; sld. barks Clara E. McGilvery, Walmutt, N. of Hatteras; T. K. Welden, Colson, do.; brigs Victoria, Amelia, (Br.,) Bouche, do.; John Pierce, Townsend, do.; schrs. Ethan Allen, Blake, do.; C. F. Heyer, Poland, do.; Tasso, (Br.,) Baker, do.

HALIFAX, March 18.—Arr. 17th, brig E. E. Butler, Boston; sld. steamer George Washington, Whitehead, New-York; schr. Annie May, Porto Rico; arr. 18th steamer Sardinian, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool.

HAVANA, March 17.—Sld. steamer Columbus, Reed, New-York; bark George W. Rosevelt, Harriman, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 17.—Cld. bark Queen of Hearts, Brennan, Warren Point.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 18.—Sld. 10th inst., Mary A. Drury; 17th inst., Sabino, Mozart, Vug. Demetra, Religion e Liberta, Lidskjalf; 18th inst., Lina Schwoon, Gessner, "Harriet-Vjsham," Lameck, Fornjot.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Bogota, James Slater; 14th inst., Alice Campbell, Scud; 16th inst., Hirundo, Matilda Kranz, St. Olaves, Toledo.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., W. W. Harvey, the latter at Falmouth, Imperatore, Francesco Giuseppe, Alfred, Nuovo Manilla, the latter at Queenstown, Emilia, Berar.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Cornelia, Czar, Heldahl, (the last three report that they experienced tempestuous weather, and were all variously damaged,) Havfruen, Monte A. and Royal Dane.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

—OF—

CARRIAGES

—AND—

ROAD WAGONS

On and after Wednesday, 15th inst., we shall exhibit at our WAREROOMS, 5th AVENUE and 14th STREET, the product of our Factory during the winter months, embracing original designs, together with the best styles of LONDON and PARIS, to which we respectfully invite attention.

Brewster & Co., of Broome St.

(Factory: Broadway and 47th Street.)

GOLD, SILVER, AND NICKEL PLATING, REPLATING, AND REFINISHING

TABLE-WARE

A SPECIALTY.

MOORE & BARMORE,

NO. 323 PEARL ST.

WNDDING STATIONERY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

Invite an examination of their designs for WEDDING INVITATIONS. They have an ample stock of Paper and Cards specially prepared from the same pulp, which secures uniformity of texture and appearance in the different thicknesses requisite.

Their facilities have been largely increased and enable them to execute orders with promptness and at close prices.

CROSSLEYS' CARPETS,

ENGLISH TAP. BRUSSELS, $1.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

320 and 322 Broadway,

Corner Pearl st.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."

Judges' Report, Amer. Ins. Fair.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Trade Mark.

[Medallion in base of every machine.]

NEW

AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, Nov., 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal," of the Franklin Institute, Oct., 1875.

No other Sewing Machine in the World has an "AUTOMATIC TENSION," or any other of the characteristic features of this machine.

Correspondence and investigation invited.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,

(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

CAYUGA WATER.

Nature's infallible remedy for Bright's disease and other kidney and liver affections, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, &c. Depot No. 1,168 Broadway.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—Best food and ice keeper in the world. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st.

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SELLING OFF,

TO CLOSE THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

Fine Furniture.

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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

F. Krutina

OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST DESIGNS

--Eastlake Style--

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Greatly Reduced Prices.

WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston st.

Secure Your Valuables

AGAINST FIRE AND ROBBERS!

CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

71 & 73 W. 23D ST., (Masonic Temple Building.)

FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF BONDS, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, Pictures, Silver Plate, Statuary, Trunks, &c., for any length of time in Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults, which are made absolutely secure by the use of TIME LOCKS and every other improvement.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Safes Rented at from $10 to $100 a Year, the renter only holding the key and having access to it.

Every Facility Afforded for the Convenience and Privacy of LADY PATRONS.

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JOHN P. ROBERTS, Sec. and Treas.

WILLIAM A. FRAZER, Superintendent.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

Enameled Cottage Suits, $25 up.

Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits, $50 up.

Silver Maple Chamber Suits.

Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.

Furniture in Eastlake's Designs.

Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., at Extremely Low Prices.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Corner SPRING and CROSBY STS., N. Y.